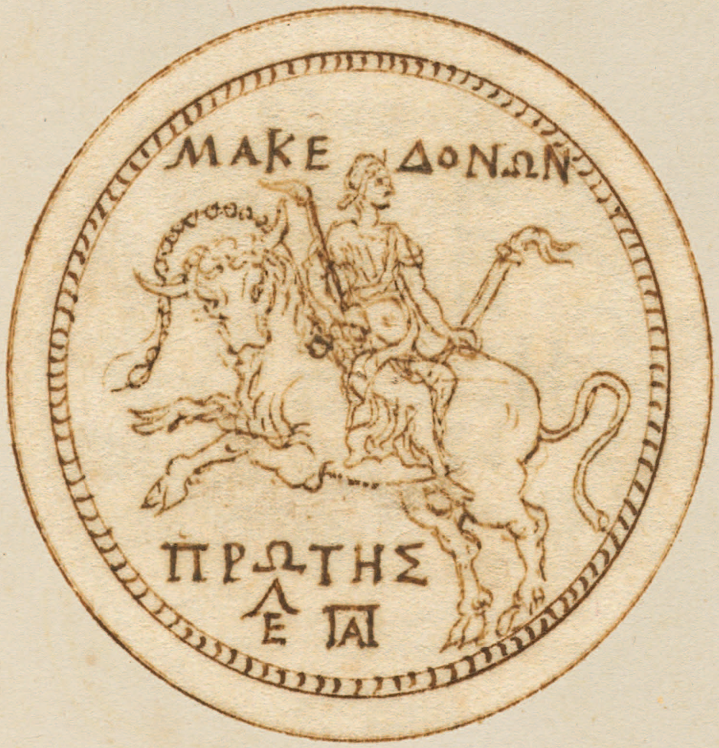
IRRITAMENTA

Numismatic Treasures of a Renaissance Collector


ΜΑΚΕ ΔΟΝΩΝ
ΠΡΩΤΗΣ
ΛΕ ΓΑ

JOHN CUNNALLY

NUMISMATIC STUDIES 31
The American Numismatic Society

NUMISMATIC STUDIES

31

Irritamenta

Numismatic Treasures of a Renaissance Collector

John Cunnally

NUMISMATIC STUDIES
31

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
NEW YORK
2016

© 2016 The American Numismatic Society

ISSN 051-7404-x
ISBN 978–0–89722–342–3

Printed in China

CONTENTS

Acknowledgements ix

List of Illustrations xi

Part One: The Loredan Manuscript as Object of Art and Historical Document

1. A Large Manuscript Volume, Not of the Usual Sort 3
2. Description and Authorship of MS Typ 411 5
3. Numismatic Contents of MS Typ 411 16
4. Technical Characteristics: Drawing Methods, Paper, and Binding 20
5. Evidence for the Ownership of the Coin Collection 23
6. Accessibility of the Loredan Collection in the Cinquecento 28
7. The Fate of the Loredan Collection 35

Part Two: A Catalogue of Coins and Medals Depicted in the Houghton Numismatic Manuscript (MS Typ 411)

1. Catalogue 49
2. Catalogue References 351

Indexes

1. Mints (Cities and Provinces of Origin) 365
2. Names (Kings, Rulers, and Magistrates) 373
3. Subjects 383

Plates

Acknowledgements

Irritamenta is the offspring of the marriage—or at least the serious assignation—of two great institutes of learning: the American Numismatic Society in New York and the Houghton Library at Harvard University. In 2004 I was lucky enough to receive an Eleanor M. Garvey Fellowship in Printing and Graphic Arts at the Houghton, which allowed me to spend the summer in Cambridge examining the volume of numismatic drawings MS Typ 411. It is with great regret that I cannot put a copy of this book in person into the hands of Ms. Garvey, who passed in 2013 after a long and illustrious career as scholar and librarian. The expertise of Hope Mayo, the Houghton's curator of printing and graphic arts, was indispensable to me for understanding the physical properties of the manuscript and its binding.

Without the patience, encouragement, and enthusiasm of Ute Wartenberg Kagan, Executive Director of the American Numismatic Society, this book might have remained in the limbo of those worthy projects which everyone agrees ought to be done, but by someone else! For much of the numismatic and bibliographic information contained herein I have a succession of erudite ANS librarians to thank, especially Francis Campbell and Elizabeth Hahn. And if this book shows any quality that might be called literary as well as scholarly, the credit should go to the Society's meticulous editors Andrew Meadows and Andrew Reinhard.

Among the friends and colleagues whose advice and insight I have relied on and still do, foremost is collector and scholar Jonathan Kagan. Jonathan can be said to have provided the "start-up capital" for this project 20 years ago when he generously sent me a photocopy of the entire manuscript that he had acquired from the Houghton. Bernhard Woytek, well known for his works on the coinage of Trajan, was of great help in setting me straight concerning the identification and documentation of many of the Roman Imperial coins listed in the catalog. Ulrike Peter of the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences, and Lucia Traivani of the Università degli Studi in Milan, gave me the inspiration and opportunity to publish earlier articles which explored some of the issues of attribution and provenance reported in this book. Alan Stahl, who organized an exhibition and symposium entitled "Numismatics in the Renaissance" at Princeton University in 2007, arranged to borrow the MS Typ 411 to display in that show; its presence generated some valuable conversation among the participants of the symposium which has enriched my research.

Lastly, I have my colleagues at Iowa State University to thank for their generosity and encouragement. Their collegiality included not just moral support but took the tangible form of a sabbatical to help me get started on the writing, and publication subvention funds to cover the costs of high-resolution digital photos of the manuscript. One colleague in particular, the late Milton Glick, who served as Iowa State's Provost from 1988 to 1991, will never know the debt I owe him for the counsel he offered me when I first arrived there as a fresh assistant professor: "Anything worth doing is worth doing badly."

Since this book covers an eclectic variety of topics including Greek, Roman, and Islamic numismatics; paleography, bookbinding and other manuscript studies; art history and the history of antiquarianism, there is no way I can hope to avoid falling short in one or more of those areas in the judgment of the experts. My only defense is to seek refuge in Dr. Glick's words of wisdom.

List of Illustrations

Fig. 1. Binding of MS Typ 411. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

Fig. 2. Bronze Coins of Titus, fol. 92. MS Typ 411. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

Fig. 3. Handwritten notation on inside front cover, MS Typ 411. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

Fig. 4. Titian, *Portrait of Jacopo Strada*, oil on canvas, engraved by David Teniers in *Theatrum Pictorium* (Antwerp, 1660), pl. 90.

Fig. 5. Tetradrachms of Alexander the Great, fol. 32. MS Typ 411. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

Fig. 6: Jacopo Strada, drawing of the reverse of a bronze of Alexander Severus struck at Perinthus, fol. 9r in *Series imperatorum etc. nummos in Graecia cusos*, vol. III, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Vienna, Cod. 9418.

Fig. 7: Jacopo Strada, marginal sketch on letter of 1559 to Jakob Fugger showing denarius of Mark Antony in *Liber antiquitatum: Jacopi Strada epistula*, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Munich, Clm 9216, fol. 1r.

Fig. 8: Detail of fol. 69v, MS Typ 411: denarius of Mark Antony. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

Fig. 9: Denarius of Mark Antony with head of Jupiter Ammon. British Museum, London. © Trustees of the British Museum.

Fig. 10: Detail of fol. 83, MS Typ 411: silver medallion of Nero with image of Salus. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

Fig. 11: Detail of fol. 83, MS Typ 411: counterfeit Decursio denarius of Nero. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

Fig. 12: Watermark found throughout MS Typ 411, drawing by author.

Fig. 13: Detail of fol. 168v, MS Typ 411: sestertius of Florian with the *Tres Monetae*. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

Fig. 14: Detail of fol. 145v, MS Typ 411: bimetallic medal of Alexander Severus and Julia Mamaea. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

Fig. 15: Coin of Poppaea illustrated in Enea Vico, *Le imagini delle donne Auguste* (Venice, 1557), pl. XLVI.

Fig. 16: Detail of fol. 82, MS Typ 411: Alexandrine bronze of Nero and Poppaea. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

Fig. 17: Enea Vico, drawing of coin of Sidon showing Europa riding bull in Loredan collection. Biblioteca Estense, Modena, Cod. Lat. 496, fol. 92r.

Fig. 18: Detail of fol. 71r, MS Typ 411: bronze of Caligula struck at Sidon with Europa riding bull. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

Fig. 19: Enea Vico, drawing of Alexandrine bronze of Claudius in Loredan collection. Biblioteca Estense, Modena, Cod. Lat. 496, fol. 119r.

Fig. 20: Detail of fol. 81r, MS Typ 411: Alexandrine bronze of Claudius. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

Fig. 21: Enea Vico, engraving of coin of Roman colony of Corinth from *Omnium Caesarum verissimae imagines* (Venice, 1553), pl AI, no. 5.

Fig. 22: Hubert Goltzius, engraving of coin of Roman colony of Corinth from *C. Iulius Caesar* (Bruges, 1563), pl. XII, no. xi.

Fig. 23: Detail of fol. 28, MS Typ 411: tetradrachm of the First Region of Macedon with Artemis Tauropolos. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

Fig. 24: Hubert Goltzius, engraving of tetradrachm of the First Region of Macedon, from the *Graeciae universae numismata* (Antwerp, 1618), pl. XXII, no. 8.

Fig. 25: Tetradrachm of the First Region of Macedon. Museo Archeologico Nazionale, Naples, Inv. 6506.

Fig. 26: Detail of fol. 165v, MS Typ 411: sestertius of Salonina with overstrike error. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

Fig. 27: Detail of fol. 56v, MS Typ 411: brockage of denarius of L. Memmius Galerius. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

Fig. 28: Detail of fol. 28, MS Typ 411: didrachm of Philip of Macedon. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

Fig. 29: Detail of fol. 141, MS Typ 411: bronze of Elagabalus from Bostra. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

Fig. 30: Bronze of Elagabalus from Bostra, Bibliothèque nationale, Paris, from F. De Saulcy, *Numismatique de la Terre Sainte* (Paris, 1874), pl. XXI, no. 6.

Fig. 31: Detail of fol. 8v, MS Typ 411: contorniate with theater masks and Cybele enthroned. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

Fig. 32: Contorniate with theater masks and Cybele enthroned. Münzkabinett, Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna, Inv. 37409.

Fig. 33: Detail of fol. 117v, MS Typ 411: bronze of the Roman colony of Cassandrea. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

Fig. 34: Bronze of Marcus Aurelius struck at Cassandrea, Macedon. Münzkabinett, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Inv. 18234464.

Fig. 35: Detail of fol. 119, MS Typ 411: Alexandrine bronze of Faustina the Younger. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

Fig. 36: Alexandrine bronze of Faustina the Younger. American Numismatic Society, New York, Inv. 1944.100.61614.

Fig. 37: Detail of fol. 138, MS Typ 411: bronze of Macrinus with Herakles and Kerynean Hind. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

Fig. 38: Detail of fol. 77, MS Typ 411: bronze spintria. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

Fig. 39: Detail of fol. 32, MS Typ 411: tetradrachm of Alexander from Alabanda with control mark B. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

Fig. 40: Tetradrachm of Alexander from Alabanda with control mark B. British Museum, London. © Trustees of the British Museum.

Photo credits: Figs. 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20, 23, 26, 27 28, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 38, 39, photo courtesy of the Houghton Library, Harvard University; fig. 4, photo courtesy of the Department of Special Collections, The Joseph Regenstein Library, University of Chicago; fig. 6, photo courtesy of the Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Vienna; fig. 7, photo courtesy of the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Munich; figs. 9, 40, photo courtesy of the British Museum, London; fig. 12, author's photo; figs. 15, 22, 24, author's photo, courtesy of the Rare Book and Manuscript Library, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; figs. 17, 19, author's photo, courtesy of the Biblioteca Estense, Modena; fig. 21, author's photo, courtesy of the Newberry Library, Chicago; fig. 25, photo courtesy of the Museo Archeologico Nazionale, Naples; fig. 30, photo courtesy of the Harvard University Library; fig. 32, photo courtesy of the Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna; fig. 34, photo courtesy of the Münzkabinett, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin; fig. 36, photo courtesy of the American Numismatic Society.

Part One

The Loredan Manuscript as Object of Art and Historical Document

Effodiuntur opes irritamenta bonorum,
Nec poterit nummos ulla abolere dies.
Unburied are treasures, good men to inspire;
Nor will time ever cause the coins to expire.

—Johannes Sambucus
Emblemata
(Antwerp, 1564)

"Gertrude Stein says that if you are way ahead with your head you are naturally old fashioned . . . And Picasso adds, do you suppose Michelangelo would have been grateful for a gift of a piece of Renaissance furniture, no he wanted a Greek coin."

—Gertrude Stein
The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas
(New York, 1933)

1. A Large Manuscript Volume, Not of the Usual Sort

"Besides a number of orations, poems, and Latin drama, of the usual sort, there was acquired a large manuscript volume . . . ." Thus begins the description of MS Typ 411 in the Houghton Library's *Report of Accessions* for 1955–56, prepared by William A. Jackson.[1] Handsomely bound in red leather, MS Typ 411 is one of thousands of rare editions, manuscripts, and documents in that library's Printing and Graphic Arts section, formerly called the Typography Department. Resembling an old-fashioned family Bible at 10 × 8 inches and some 300 pages, when opened this book reveals no text but a series of fine pen-and-ink drawings, 1,220 illustrations of ancient coins. These are the records of a coin collection owned by Andrea Loredan, a Venetian patrician well known in the 1550s and '60s as a passionate connoisseur of antiquities. Silver tetradrachms of Athens and Alexander the Great, aurei of Philip and Augustus, denarii of Caesar and his assassins, large Imperial sestertii of Nero and Hadrian, the numismatic images were intended to delight the eye, stir the curiosity, and enflame the acquisitive instincts of prospective buyers, at a time when the cash-strapped patrician was seeking to liquidate the ancient treasures of his private museum. The volume was, in essence, a sales catalogue, a species of book not often sought out and admired for artistic or literary merit. Yet Loredan and his unknown draftsman, unaware of how they were benefiting future scholars, produced a graphic masterpiece of elegance and charm, a document of the highest importance for the study of Renaissance antiquarianism, humanism, and archaeology.

I first encountered MS Typ 411 while working on my survey of Renaissance numismatic literature, *Images of the Illustrious*, around 1995; the manuscript is mentioned in a footnote by Ruth Mortimer in one of her catalogues of 16th century printed books at the Harvard Library.[2] The drawings at that time were attributed to the Mantuan goldsmith and antiquary Jacopo Strada (ca. 1515–1588), one of the numismatic authors in whose career I was interested, and a prolific producer of albums depicting ancient coins.[3] My own initial reaction on first examining MS Typ 411 in person was to doubt not only the attribution to Strada, but the 16th century date itself.[4] Surely these careful drawings, so attentive to nuances of inscription and detail such as mint-marks and magistrates' initials, were the product of a much later, more sophisticated period of numismatic research, no earlier than the time of Eckhel and Mionnet in the late 18th or early 19th century. Particularly "modern" it seemed to me was the draftsman's practice of varying the size of the coin drawings to replicate the actual dimensions of the pieces, which vary from tiny fractional silver to large bronze medallions. The usual routine in 16th century numismatic books was to show the coins as uniform in size, sometimes accompanied by a Greek letter keyed to a scale of concentric or nested circles printed at the front or back of the book.[5] But the physical evidence of the watermarks and binding, as well as contemporary documents reporting the contents of Loredan's collection and his creation of an album of drawings to help him sell it, quickly dispelled any skepticism, and we can safely assign the origin of the manuscript to Venice, and its date to around 1560.

---

[1] William A. Jackson, *The Houghton Library Report of Accessions for the Year 1955–56* (Cambridge, 1956), 16. The full passage, which is part of an account of items of the Renaissance period purchased or received as gifts by the library, reads: "Besides a number of orations, poems, and Latin drama, of the usual sort, there was acquired a large manuscript volume, possibly prepared for the Fuggers, of drawings of Graeco-Roman coins by Jacobus de Strada, c. 1550, and a sound copy of Giovanni Pico della Mirandola's *Examen vanitatis doctrinae gentium* (1520), one of two books printed at Mirandola."

[2] Ruth Mortimer, *Harvard College Library Catalogue of Books and Manuscripts, Part I: French 16th Century Books*, vol. 2 (Cambridge, Mass., 1964), 616. Mortimer alludes to the manuscript in discussing Strada's *Epitome Thesauri Antiquitatum*, published in Lyons in 1553.

[3] The book is listed in the 1962 *Supplement to Seymour de Ricci's Census of Manuscripts* with this entry: "Jacobus de Strada a Rosberg: Drawings of Greco-Roman Coins. Pap., 171 ff., 26 x 20 cm. Drawn by Strada, ca. 1550." *Supplement to the Census of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in the United States and Canada*, W. H. Bond, ed., (New York, 1962), 276. Bond has incorrectly added the cognomen "a Rosberg" here, which was adopted by Strada's son Ottavio to distinguish himself from his father. The entry in Paul Oskar Kristeller's *Iter Italicum: A Finding List of Uncatalogued or Incompletely Catalogued Humanistic Manuscripts of the Renaissance in Italian and Other Libraries*, vol. v (Leiden, 1990), 233, is based on Bond. As we shall see, the 1550 date and the Strada attribution, derived from a handwritten note inside the front cover, are both inaccurate.

[4] For this opportunity to handle the manuscript in person I am grateful to former Houghton curator Eleanor Garvey and the Library's visiting fellowship named after and established by her. I regret that Ms. Garvey, who in fact was working as assistant to curator Philip Hofer when the manuscript was purchased in 1955, will not be presented with this product of her generosity, having passed away in April 2013.

With this date and locale established, the significance of MS Typ 411 for students of Renaissance antiquarianism cannot be overstated. While written descriptions and even partial catalogues of some Renaissance coin collections have come down to us—for example, the Greek and Roman silver of Cardinal Pietro Barbo, the future Pope Paul II, inventoried in 1457, and the 800 gold coins owned by Duke Ercole II of Ferrara, recorded by his courtier Celio Calcagnini around 1540—the Houghton manuscript is unique in offering an album of pictures of a complete Renaissance collection.[6] And whereas the written catalogues are often informative enough to allow us to identify the type of coin described in the text, in the Loredan manuscript the abundance of detail permits a modern numismatist to pinpoint an item more precisely to a particular issue, and sometimes to a particular die, based on subsidiary symbols and variations of the portrait that are overlooked in written descriptions. In a few cases, such as that of Loredan's tetradrachm of the First Region of Macedon bearing monograms of two magistrates (**no. 288**), or a bronze of Bostra showing the head of Elagabalus (**no. 1105**), the unique markings or surviving letters displayed in the drawing can be matched with a high degree of probability to only a single coin existing in a modern collection. The importance of this information for numismatists interested in the provenance of the objects they study, and intrigued by evidence of rare coins known to earlier collectors but no longer extant, is obvious.

For art historians like myself who specialize in tracing the survival and revival of antiquity during the Renaissance, continually asking the "Watergate" questions—what did they know and when did they know it?—the Loredan manuscript is a precious witness to the abundance and variety of ancient numismatic material available to the artists, as well as their patrons and public, during that period. Some of us have long lamented how researchers of the *Nachleben* ("Afterlife") of antiquity have concentrated their attention on marble statues, reliefs, and other large-scale treasures, neglecting the far more available and abundant stores of numismatic relics which preserved and transmitted the iconography of Greece and Rome to humanists from the

---

[5] Thus were the coins depicted in the engraved plates of Enea Vico's *Imagini con tutti i riversi* (Venice, 1548), his *Imagini delle donne Auguste* (Venice, 1557), and most other 16th- and 17th-century numismatic manuals. Exceptions to the prevailing practice include Vico's *Ex libris XXIII Commentariorum* (Venice, 1560), where the coins of Julius Caesar are depicted with varying diameters to show their relative sizes; and Wolfgang Lazius's *Commentariorum vetustorum numismatum* (Vienna, 1558), in which the single engraved plate includes Roman coins of various sizes, owned by the Hapsburg Emperor. It is curious that these two volumes are close in date to the Houghton manuscript; together they may represent a short-lived impulse among the antiquarians to replicate the dimensions as well as the images of their coins, a verisimilitude which placed extra demands on the engraver and printer. With Goltzius's *C. Iulius Caesar* of 1563, Orsini's *Familiae romanae* (1570), and Agustín's *Dialogos de medallas* (1587), the numismatists returned to the use of a uniform module for their illustrations.

[6] On the Barbo inventory see Eugène Müntz, *Les arts à la cour des papes*, part 2 (Paris, 1879), 181–287, and John Cunnally, *The Role of Greek and Roman Coins in the Art of the Renaissance* (PhD diss., University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1984), 102–212. For a description of Calcagnini's handwritten "Elenchus" or catalogue in the Este Library at Modena, see Celestino Cavedoni, "Delle monete antiche in oro un tempo nel Museo Estense descritte da Celio Calcagnini intorno all'anno MDXL," *Memorie della Reale Accademia di Scienzi, Lettere ed Arti di Modena*, vol. 1, part 3 (1858), 77–112; and Alfonso Lazzari, *Un enciclopedico del secolo XVI: Celio Calcagnini* (Ferrara, 1936), 123.

14th century onward. In fact MS Typ 411 provides us with 1,220 fresh items—images of gods and goddesses, rulers, allegories, mythological events, scenes of war and commerce, and views of public buildings—which could be added to the 6,500 artworks and monuments recorded by the "Census of Antique Works of Art Known in the Renaissance," an ongoing project initiated by Fritz Saxl at the Warburg Institute in 1946, and now shared by several distinguished academies and universities in Europe and America.[7] Nor were these numismatic relics less visible or accessible to lovers of antiquity during the Renaissance than the statues and monumental ruins. Based on contemporary accounts, as will be described further on, it appears that Loredan gladly unlocked the doors of his cabinet for the benefit of any respectable visitor who shared his passion for antiquities and especially ancient coins. Art historians searching for the antique sources available to Titian, Palladio, Sansovino, and other Venetian masters of the Cinquecento should find the drawings of MS Typ 411 particularly interesting.

2. Description and Authorship of MS Typ 411

A passion for collecting and displaying the material remains of antiquity is one of the most striking characteristics of the Renaissance in Italy. Princes, rich merchants, and great prelates spared no expense to adorn their gardens and courtyards with marble fragments of ancient statues, inscriptions, and architectural ornaments.[8] Drawings by Martin Heemskerk and other visitors to Rome in the 16th century show piles of dismembered torsos, imperial busts, heroic reliefs, and ancient altars charmingly intermixed with weeds, cats, and potted plants.[9] Less conspicuous—but far more abundant than the lapidary remains of antiquity—were the coins and medals of Greece and Rome. These small objects were treasured by all lovers of antiquity for their vivid images of ancient heroes, rulers, and deities, and for the mysterious sense of tangible connection they provided with the men and women who first held them and passed them from hand to hand, exchanging them for food, livestock, and love so many centuries ago. They were truly *irritamenta*—things that excite—whose moral value transcended their material and aesthetic worth, provoking their possessors to emulate the ancients in virtue and audacity.[10] Portable, inexpensive, and widely dispersed throughout Renaissance Europe, numismatic relics were collected by the same princes and magnates who acquired the statues, but also by countless amateurs of modest means.[11]

---

[7] The valuable database of the Census, and more information about its goals and methods, can be found at its website, www.census.de, maintained by the Berlin-Brandenburgische Akademie der Wissenschaften and the Humboldt University at Berlin. If the Census were to include all the written and visual evidence for ancient coins known in the Renaissance, its population of monuments would increase ten-fold. In recent years the Census and the scholars associated with it have shown an increasing interest in numismatic material, as evidenced by the 2011 symposium "Translatio Nummorum" in Berlin. The symposium papers, which shed light on the use of Roman Imperial coins by Renaissance humanists, have appeared in print as *Translatio Nummorum: Römische Kaiser in der Renaissance*, ed. Ulrike Peter and Bernhard Weisser (Berlin, 2013).

[8] On the antiquarian activity of the Renaissance, the subject of an extensive literature which continues to grow, the best introductory guide is still Roberto Weiss, *The Renaissance Discovery of Classical Antiquity* (Oxford, 1969); this includes chapters on "The Collections of Antiquities" and "The Study of Ancient Numismatics." For a catalogue of the Greek and Roman sculptures admired and collected by Renaissance artists and humanists, see Phyllis P. Bober and Ruth Rubinstein's *Renaissance Artists and Antique Sculpture* (Oxford, 1986; rev. ed., 2010), with ample bibliography. Especially relevant in light of the Venetian origins of the Houghton manuscript is Patricia Fortini Brown's *Venice and Antiquity* (New Haven, 1996).

[9] For a survey of the Italian collections and the *fortunae* of the individual works see Bober and Rubinstein, *Renaissance Artists*, pp. 471–480. A more recent study of the way visitors experienced these semi-public collections is William Stenhouse's "Visitors, Display, and Reception in the Antiquity Collections of Late-Renaissance Rome," *Renaissance Quarterly* 58 (2005): 397–434.

[10] Johannes Sambucus, *Emblemata, cum aliquot nummis antiqui operis* (Antwerp, 1564), 191: *Effodiuntur opes irritamenta bonorum*, literally "Unburied are treasures, provocations of good men (or good things)." For other instances where ancient coins are credited with moral improvement and stimulation to virtue, see the author's *Images of the Illustrious: The Numismatic Presence in the Renaissance* (Princeton, 1999), 36–37.

The list of coin-collectors appended by Hubert Goltzius to his 1563 catalogue of the money of Julius Caesar, acknowledging the connoisseurs whom he claims to have visited or consulted while travelling through Europe, comprises 978 names.[12] Most of Goltzius's numismatic friends were lawyers, physicians, merchants, and clerics who would have been unable to acquire a marble statue, but found the means to fill a jewel-box or two with gold, silver, and bronze coins of Greece and Rome, perhaps specializing in the money of a single emperor, city, or theme. Among these were many collectors whose names and accomplishments have failed to show up in any other published record, and who owe this minimal evidence of their existence to Goltzius's gratitude for whatever advice or hospitality they accorded him: for example, Thomas Mertwerk, an Englishman living in Strasbourg, or Zachariah ben Solomon, a Jewish physician residing in the Frankfurt ghetto.[13]

Almost as much as owning and handling them, the numismatic amateur loves to read about his coins: "Buy the book, then the coin" is still the standard advice to a young collector. Printed handbooks, catalogues, and corpora of ancient medals emerged from the presses of Venice, Lyons, and Antwerp, satisfying the craving of Goltzius's invisible nation of connoisseurs for additional numismatic imagery and commentary.[14] The elegantly engraved coin-books produced by Goltzius himself in Bruges, and by Enea Vico in Venice, are among the best of the genre. Surviving inventories indicate that volumes containing descriptions and pictures of coins, hand-written manuscripts as well as printed books, were collected by numismatic enthusiasts along with the coins themselves, to such an extent that we suspect that the books were intended as paper surrogates for real cabinets at a time when the coins were becoming scarcer and dearer in price.[15] Many of the coin collectors were bibliophiles and often better known for their book-hunting activity, such as Jean Grolier, Treasurer of France, whose small portable cases of antique medals were beautifully bound in tooled and gilded leather like his rare Greek and Latin texts.[16]

MS Typ 411 in the Houghton Library is a remarkable testament to this Renaissance nummomania, recording a collection of coins that once belonged to the man who appears among the "Goltzius 978" as *Andreas Lauredanus, Patricius Venetus.*[17] The book was purchased in 1955 from the dealers Davis and Orioli of London, with funds provided by the bibliophile Philip Hofer, as the Houghton's bookplate declares. Nothing is known of its previous owners.[18] Enclosed in a red morocco binding tooled and gilded in the Italian style of the mid-16th century (Fig. 1), MS Typ 411 contains 168 sheets of illustrations of ancient coins, drawn with a fine pen and brown iron-gall ink on thickly laid paper. Most pages contain 12 images, the obverse and reverse sides of six coins

---

[11] Weiss, *Renaissance Discovery*, 167–69.

[12] Hubert Goltzius, *C. Iulius Caesar* (Bruges, 1563); the list of names occupies the unnumbered folios aa–dd, usually appended at the end of the book, sometimes found at the beginning; see Cunnally, *Images*, 41–46 for a more detailed analysis of the list.

[13] Goltzius, *Caesar*, fols. bb1r, aa4r.

[14] A comprehensive catalogue of coin books of the Renaissance is Christian E. Dekesel's *Bibliotheca Nummaria: Bibliography of 16th Century Numismatic Books* (London, 1997); and for a discussion of their intellectual and cultural significance, see Francis Haskell, *History and Its Images: Art and the Interpretation of the Past* (New Haven, 1993), 13–25.

[15] For example, the inventory of the poet Annibale Caro's studiolo includes ancient coins and other antiquities, but also such items as "un libretto di mano…delle medaglie" and "sei libri scritti a mano di cose di medaglie": Aulo Greco, *Annibale Caro: Cultura e Poesia* (Rome, 1950), 132–33. See also Martha McCrory's discussion of the numismatic books owned by the collector Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol, recorded in 1596: "Coins at the Courts of Innsbruck and Florence: The Numismatic Cabinets of Archduke Ferdinand II of Tyrol and Grand Duke Francesco I de' Medici," *Journal of the History of Collections* 6 (1994): 153–72. The antiquarian and physician Adolf Occo cites as one of his sources for his checklist of Roman Imperial coins a volume of drawings owned by his patron, Duke Albrecht of Bavaria; this was surely one of the manuscripts given to the Duke by Jacopo Strada: Adolf Occo, *Impp. Romanorum numismata* (Antwerp, 1579), 8 ("Hic nummus est in lib. depicto Alb. principis"). Occo also made use of the available printed books by Vico, Goltzius, Erizzo, and Du Choul to supplement the actual coins he could examine in his own collection and that of his numismatic colleagues Mark Fugger and Duke Albrecht.

[16] John Cunnally, Jonathan H. Kagan, and Stephen Scher, *Numismatics in the Age of Grolier* (New York, 2001): 51–52.

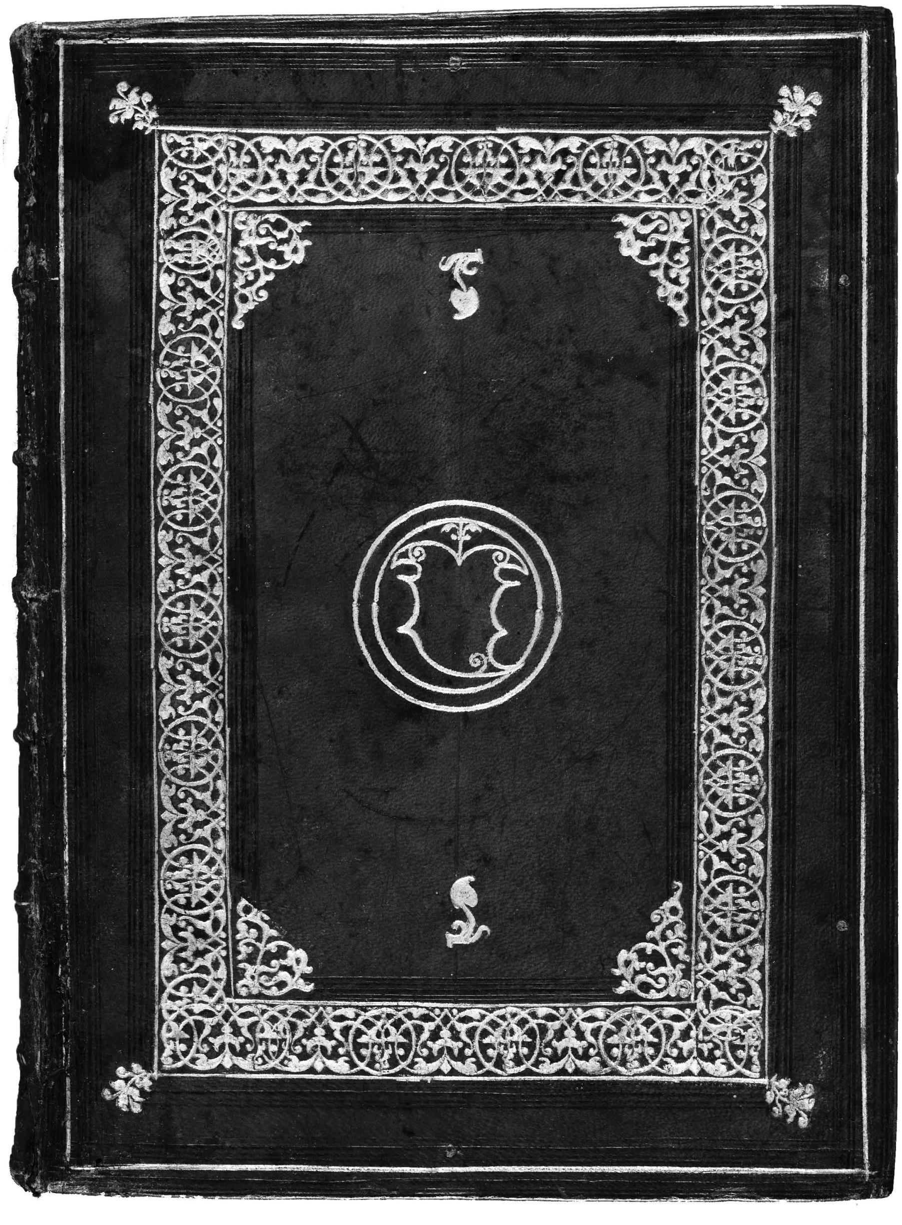


Figure 1. Binding of MS Typ 411. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

---

[17] Goltzius, *Caesar*, fol. bb1v. Evidence linking Andrea Loredan to the collection depicted in MS Typ 411 was first presented by the author in "Il manoscritto numismatico cinquecentesco nella Houghton Library di Harvard: un ricordo della collezione di Andrea Loredan?" *Quaderni ticinesi: numismatica e antichità classiche* 35 (2006): 427–43.

[18] On the Davis and Orioli provenance, see the entry in the *Supplement of the de Ricci Census of Manuscripts* cited in note 3. A clipping from the bookseller's sales catalogue is attached to the inside front cover of MS Typ 411.

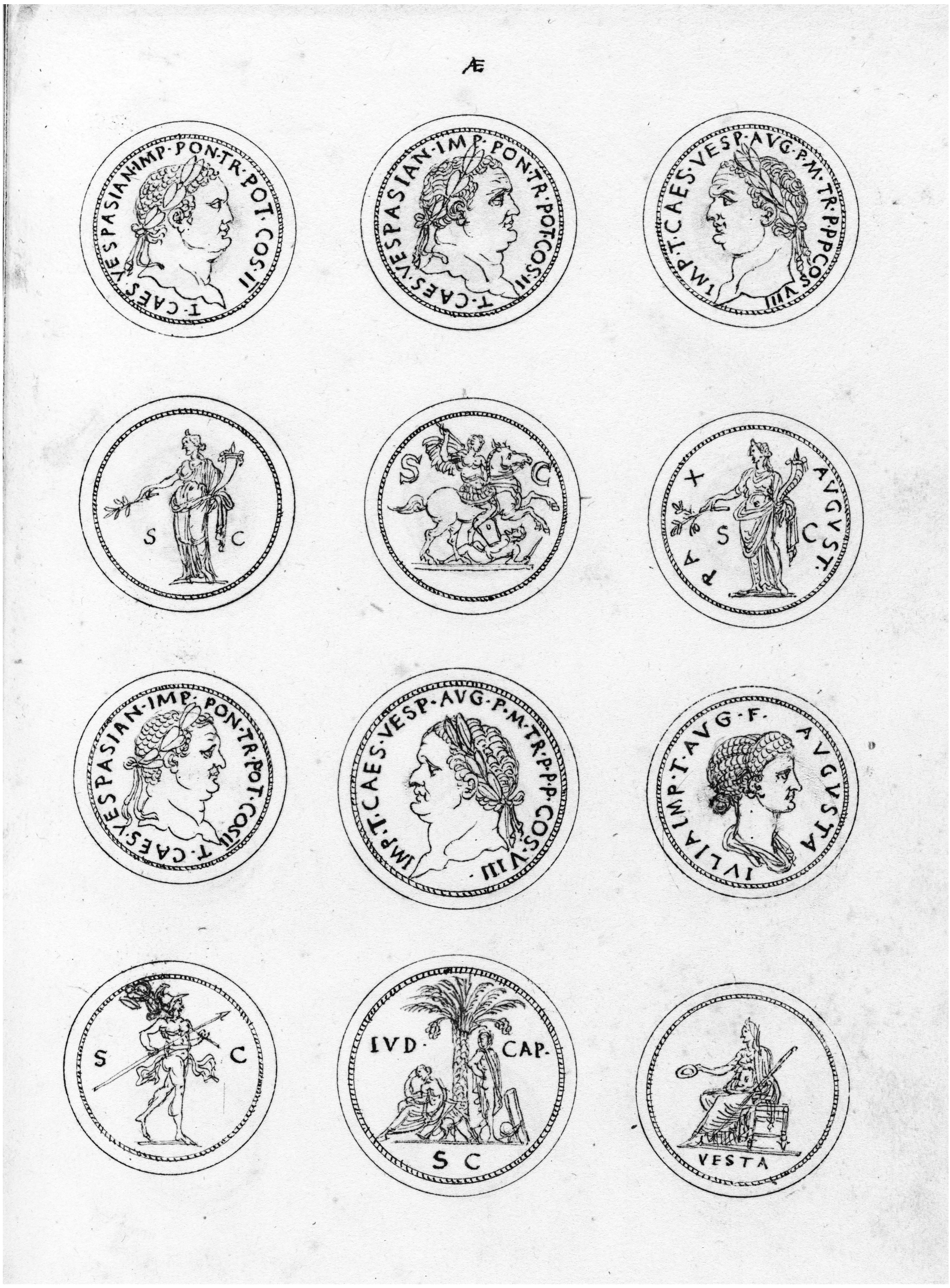

Æ
T·CAES·VESPASIAN·IMP·PON·TR·POT·COS·II
T·CAES·VESPASIAN·IMP·PON·TR·POT·COS·II
IMP·T·CAES·VESP·AVG·P·M·TR·P·P·COS·VIII
S C
S C
PAX AVGVST·
S C
T·CAES·VESPASIAN·IMP·PON·TR·POT·COS·II
IMP·T·CAES·VESP·AVG·P·M·TR·P·P·COS·VIII
IVLIA·IMP·T·AVG·F·AVGVSTA
S C
IVD· CAP·
S C
VESTA

Figure 2. Bronze Coins of Titus, fol. 92. MS Typ 411. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

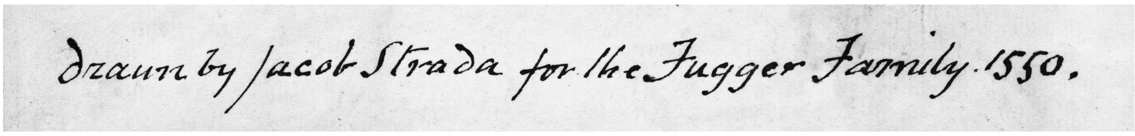

drawn by Jacob Strada for the Fugger Family. 1550.

Figure 3. Handwritten notation on inside front cover, MS Typ 411. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

(Fig. 2), although many pages display only four, two, or even one coin. Several sheets are decorated with blank medallions as if meant to be filled in with later acquisitions, and a few pages are completely blank. The individual leaves are numbered 1–171 at the upper right corner of the recto side in brown ink similar to that used for the drawings. Three of the leaves (fols. 87, 114, 115) are missing, having been cut out after the enumeration, although their location in the manuscript, and the sequence of the coins before and after them, lead one to believe that they were blank, with nothing of substance missing from the corpus of drawings.

Inside the front cover is an inscription in a broad round hand: "Drawn by Jacob Strada for the Fugger family 1550" (Fig. 3). The penmanship of the note is modern and may have been added when the volume was in the hands of Davis and Orioli sometime before 1955. We do not know what evidence or lost documentation moved the anonymous inscriber to this attribution. The artist and antiquarian Jacopo Strada was born in Mantua around 1515 and died in Vienna in 1588. He is perhaps best known as the subject of a lively portrait by Titian in the Vienna Gemäldegalerie (Fig. 4), where he offers us one of his antique sculptures, with a pile of coins on the table and a couple of books—perhaps numismatic in subject—above his head.[19] Trained as a goldsmith and painter, Strada sought his fortune in Germany in the 1540s, where he settled in Nuremberg and became artistic advisor and agent for Hans Jakob Fugger, the banking magnate of Augsburg. Other northern notables who made use of Strada's acquisitive skills and Italian connections included the Hapsburg Emperors Ferdinand I and Maximilian II, and Duke Albrecht V of Bavaria. As their agent and dealer Strada made several trips to Rome and Venice purchasing paintings, rare manuscripts, and antiquities for the courtly museums and antiquaria of the North. Strada considered himself a scholar and published several books on Roman history and coinage, and we know that he provided manuscripts of drawings of coins for the Fuggers and other German patrons, some of which can still be consulted in European libraries.[20] Moreover the gold-tooled morocco binding, as we shall see, can be connected to the workshop of an anonymous Venetian bookbinder who has been called the Fugger Master, because so many of his covers found their way to the banker's library at Augsburg.

Certainly the drawings are the product of someone who combines excellent training in draftsmanship with a practiced eye for antiquarian detail. On fol. 32v, for example, we find silver tetradrachms of Alexander the Great, one obverse and 11 different reverses, their various mint-marks and magistrate's initials copied with great care (Fig. 5). Details of the clothing, hairstyle, and attributes of the Greek and Roman portraits and allegorical figures are rendered with meticulous accuracy, but not without grace and fluency of line, indicating a mastery in sketching anatomy and drapery—as we can see in the images of Olympian Zeus on the silver of Alexander. The draftsman reveals a practical knowledge of Greek and Latin with very few mistakes in reproducing the various inscriptions, in contrast to the errors we often see when ancient coins are drawn by artists who have no training in classical languages. Flawless transcriptions suggest that the draftsman was accustomed to dealing with names of Greek cities and kings and the various Roman emperors and their consorts, and understood the significance of the complex titles and abbreviations which can

---

[19] For a succinct introduction to Strada's life and career, see the article by Dirk Jacob Jansen in *The Dictionary of Art*, vol. 29 (New York, 1996), 737–40, which lists earlier bibliography including Jansen's numerous articles on this master's artistic and commercial activity. Still useful is the older bio by Fritz Schulz in the *Thieme-Becker Allgemeines Lexikon der bildenden Künstler*, vol. 32 (Leipzig, 1938), 145–47. Much of Renata Von Busch's *Studien zu deutschen Antikensammlungen des 16. Jahrhunderts* (PhD diss., Tübingen, 1973) is devoted to Strada's career and his German patrons.

[20] For a list of the extant Strada manuscripts, see Jansen, *Dictionary*, 738.

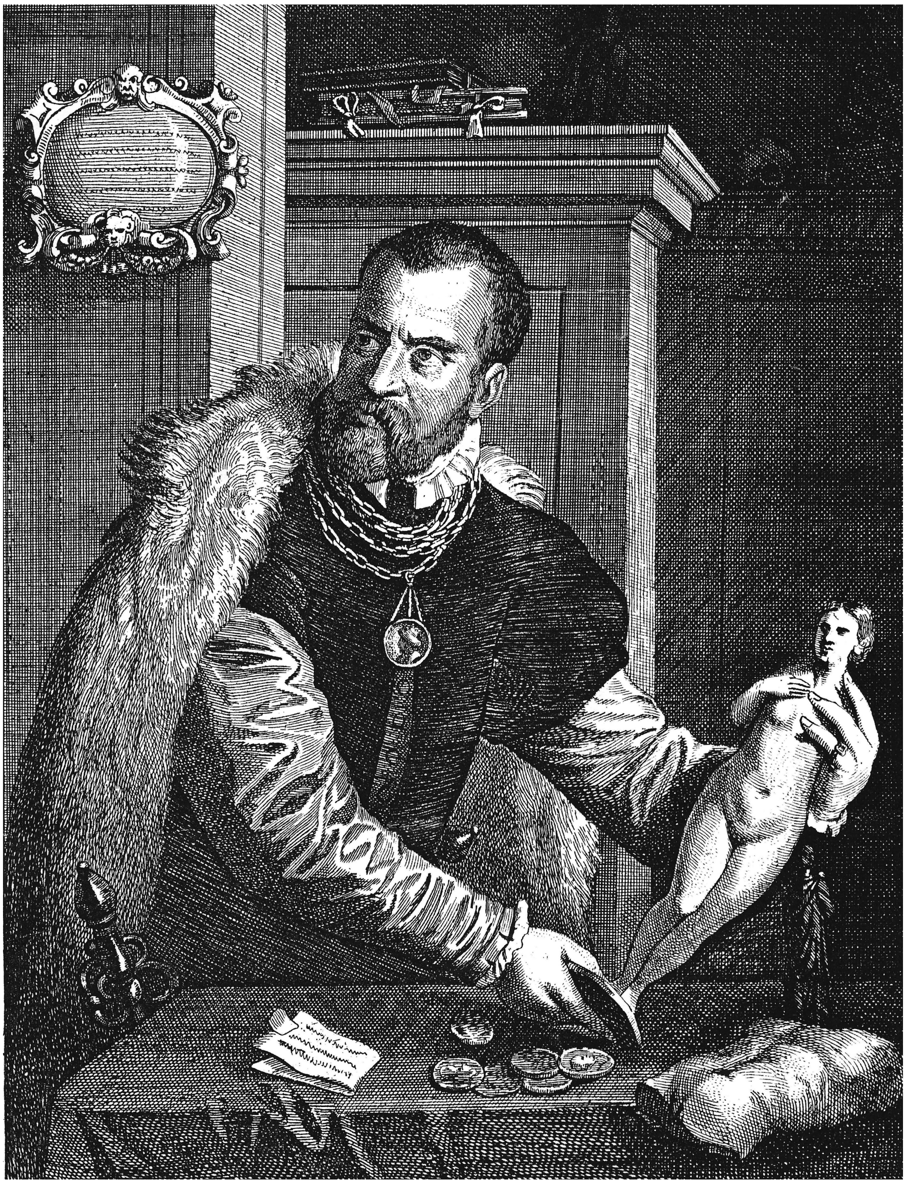


Figure 4. Titian, *Portrait of Jacopo Strada*, oil on canvas, engraved by David Teniers in *Theatrum Pictorium* (Antwerp, 1660), pl. 90.

make the reading of these coins challenging even for a modern classicist. For example, the reverse legend in tiny, crowded Greek capitals on an inch-wide tetradrachm of the Roman emperor Philip, ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞΟΥCIAS ΥΠΑΤΟ Γ, indicating the power of the tribune and marking his third consulate, is transcribed without error (fol. 152v, **no. 1162**). Even the occasional blunder betrays a learned imagination at work, as when the legend ΔΗΜΟC CAMEIΩN, the people of Samos, is substituted for the correct ΔΗΜΟC CAΛHNΩN, the people of Sala (fol. 7v, **no. 77**), while a medallion of Hadrian is wrongly dedicated to VENERI VICTRICI, the victorious Venus, instead of VENERI GENETRICI, the ancestral Venus (fol. 103r, **no. 905**). Compare this erudition to the mistakes of the Flemish woodblock cutter who provided illustrations of Greek and Latin coins for the *Emblemata* of Johannes Sambucus in 1564: unaware that the honorific titles of Trajan included

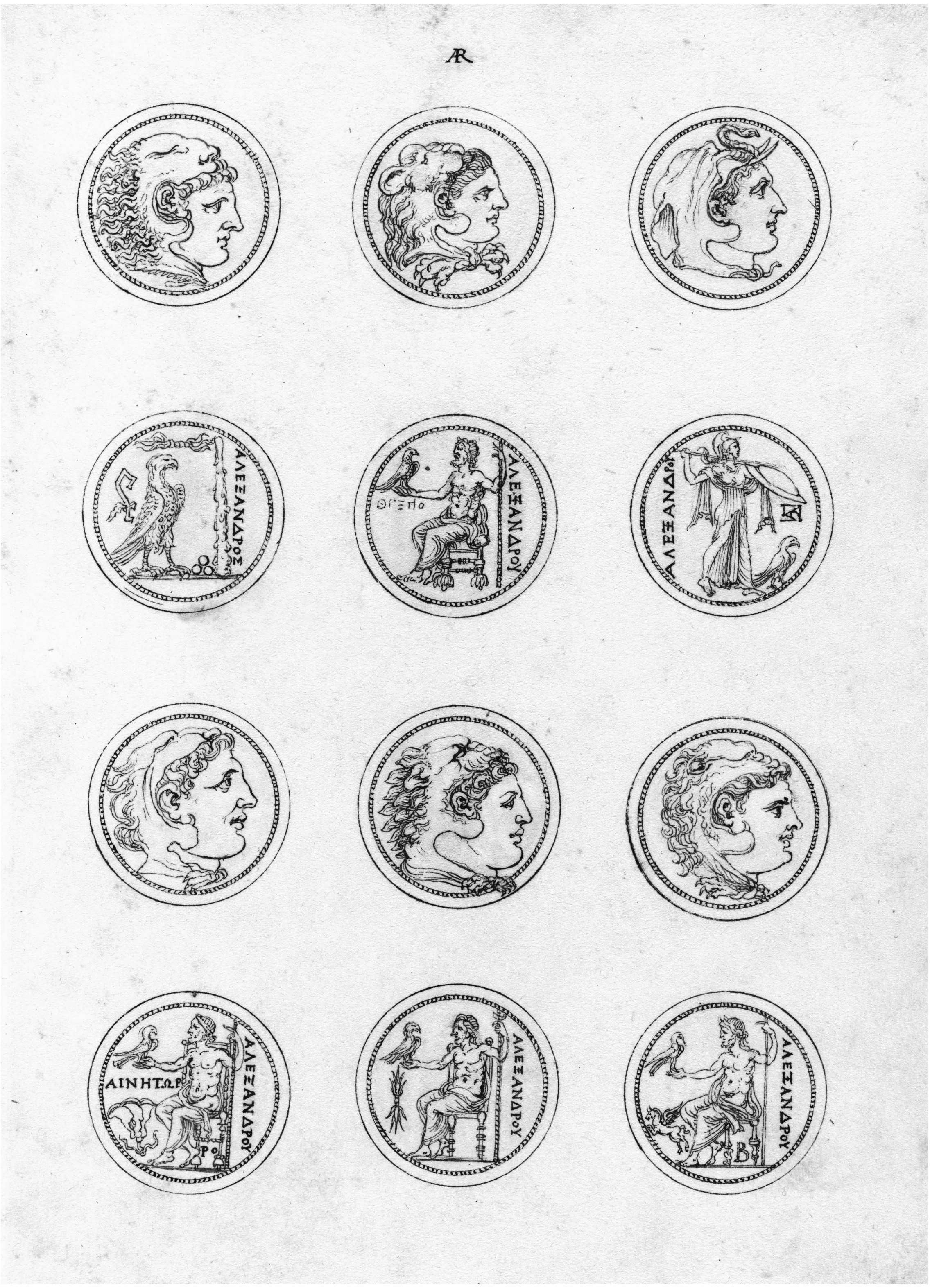

ΑR
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ
ΑΙΝΗΤΩΡ
ΡΟ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ
Β

Figure 5. Tetradrachms of Alexander the Great, fol. 32. MS Typ 411. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

Germanicus and *Dacicus*, he writes GEE DAC instead of GER DAC after that emperor's name, and a shaky grasp of the Greek alphabet causes him to record the name of Marcus Aurelius as ΑΥΡΗΑΙΟC instead of ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟC.[21]

The combination of archaeological and artistic competence certainly points to Jacopo Strada, but an examination of the other numismatic manuscripts, which are unquestionably attributed to the Mantuan reveals a format, a technique, and a personal style or "hand" quite different from those of MS Typ 411. Most spectacular are the 29 volumes in the Ducal Library (*Forschungsbibliothek*) at Gotha, containing some 9,000 pictures of Roman Imperial coins, a work commissioned by Fugger who supposedly paid one guilder per drawing.[22] Each page contains a single image, obverse or reverse, drawn in pen and ink on the recto side only. The coins are enlarged to the size of dinner-plates, with washes to add shading or chiaroscuro to the portraits and scenes. Inscriptions are included but the edge or circumference of the coin is not shown, giving these pictures the appearance of finished studio drawings rather than illustrations of antiquities. Far from maintaining fidelity to the classical sources, the artist adds details of his own, and often corrects or improves the model's proportion and anatomy. The Strada manuscripts in Paris, London, and Vienna show a similar treatment and format (Fig. 6).

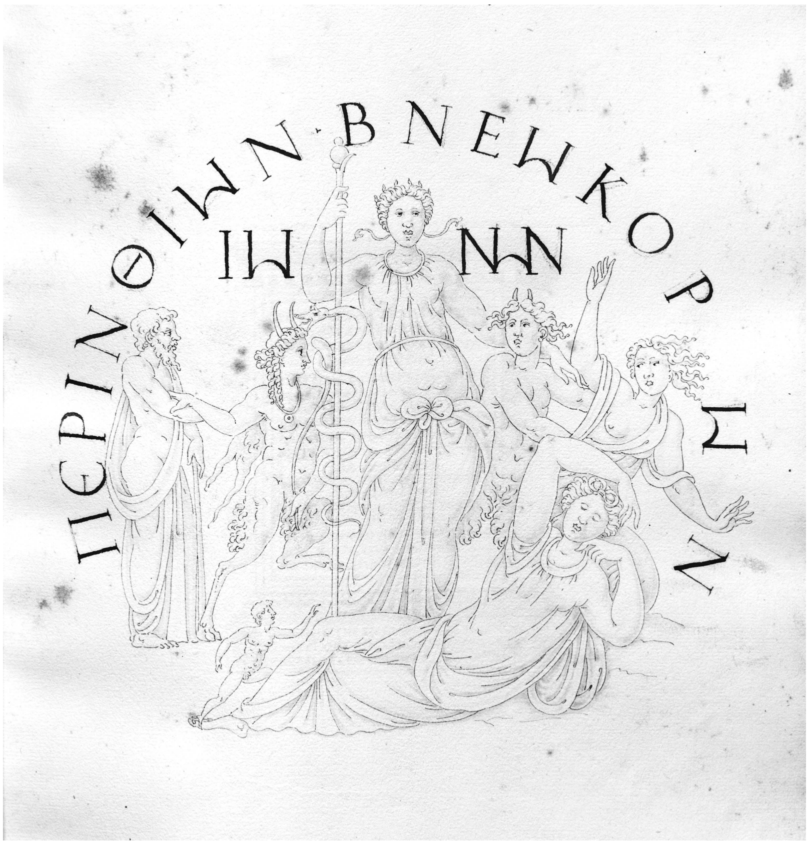


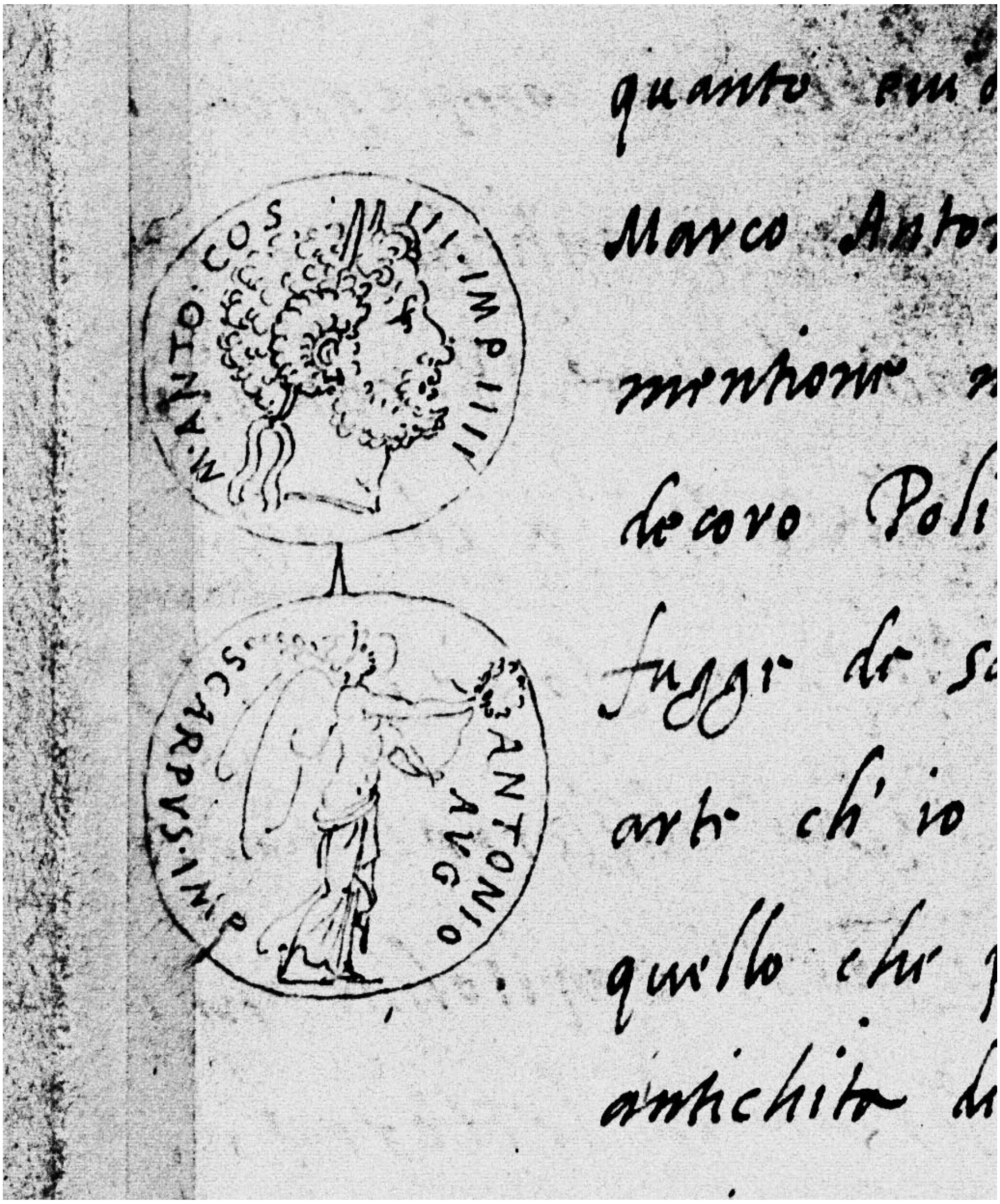
Figure 6. Jacopo Strada, drawing of the reverse of a bronze of Alexander Severus struck at Perinthus, fol. 9r in *Series imperatorum etc. nummos in Graecia cusos*, vol. III, ÖsterreichischeNationalbibliothek, Vienna, Cod. 9418.

---

[21] Johannes Sambucus, *Emblemata cum aliquot nummis antiqui operis* (Antwerp, 1564), 233–34.

[22] See Schulz, *Allgemeines Lexikon*, 146.

We might suppose, however, that Strada employed a different style when drawing coins on a smaller scale for the sake of science rather than art. In a letter of 1559 to the Emperor Maximilian published by Jansen, Strada makes a small marginal sketch showing the two sides of a denarius of Mark Antony (Fig. 7).[23] We find a similar example of this rather common coin, depicting the head of Zeus Ammon on one side and a striding Victory on the other, illustrated in the


M·ANTO·COS·III·IMP·IIII
SCARPVS·IMP
ANTONIO AVG

quanto
Marco
mentione
decoro
Fugger de
arte ch' io
quello che
antichita

Figure 7. Jacopo Strada, marginal sketch on letter of 1559 to Jakob Fugger showing denarius of Mark Antony: *Liber antiquitatum: Jacopi Strada epistula*, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Munich, Clm. 9216, fol. 1r.

---

[23] Dirk Jacob Jansen, "Antonio Agustín and Jacopo Strada," in *Antonio Agustín between Renaissance and Counter-Reform*, ed. M. H. Crawford (London, 1993), fig. 1. The letter, in which Strada complains that he has been slighted or insulted by the court antiquarian Wolfgang Lazius, is transcribed by Jansen on pp. 233-35.

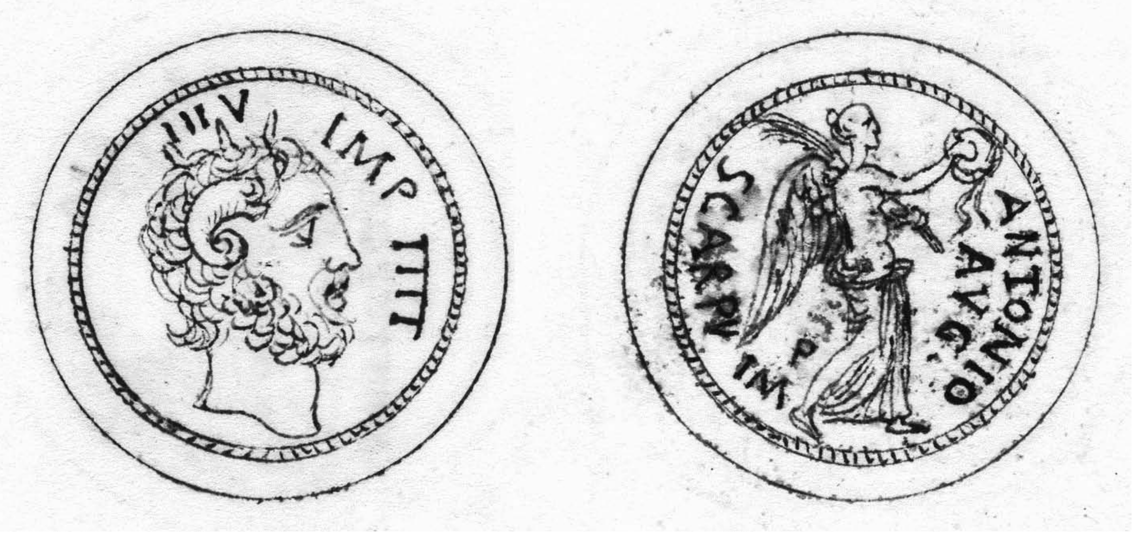


Figure 8. Detail of fol. 69v, MS Typ 411: denarius of Mark Antony. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

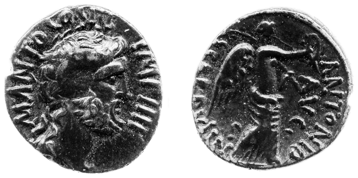


Figure 9. Denarius of Mark Antony with head of Jupiter Ammon. British Museum, London. © Trustees of the British Museum.

Houghton manuscript on fol. 69v (Fig. 8, **no. 647**). Placed side-by-side the two drawings diverge considerably in the treatment of details, especially in the texture of the hair of Zeus, which is rendered naturalistically or impressionistically with short "woolly" strokes in Strada's letter, and as sharp segmented locks by the Houghton draftsman. The latter shows more concern than Strada for representing the actual metallic network of lines employed by the ancient die-engraver. A comparison of these drawings with a photograph of the actual coin of Antony (Fig. 9) reveals that Strada has the more delicate and subtle hand, but we notice that he has mistaken the long hair of the god for the ribbons of a laurel wreath, an error avoided by the more precise and scientific eye of the Houghton draftsman.

Though Strada's own hand is not evident in the drawings of the Houghton manuscript, we have reason to believe that he possessed this volume briefly in 1561, based on a curious document preserved in the National Library in Vienna, bearing the title *Response to the Calumny Charged Against Me by M. Andrea Loredan, Where He Says in Writing That I Robbed Him of Some of His Antiquities*.[24] This *Risposta*, a rough draft in Strada's handwriting, with his own corrections and marginal notes, is dated 1568 and provides a detailed account of his dealings with the Venetian patrician and collector Andrea Loredan, who apparently had initiated or was threatening litigation against the Mantuan for theft and fraud. Loredan—as the evidence below will demonstrate—was the owner of the coin collection recorded in the Houghton manuscript.

---

[24] Vienna, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek CV 9039, fols. 121-135, with alternate numbering as fols. 23–37 within the section titled "Jacobus Strada, Commercium epistolicum in litteris archetypis cum Lauretano, Fuggero, Alberto duce Bavariae aliisque de antiquitatibus, etc." I am grateful to the keen eye of Giada Damen for alerting me to this document. Parts of it have already been transcribed or summarized by scholars tracing the origin of the Duke of Bavaria's Antiquarium in Munich, whose treasures were collected in Italy by Strada: *R. von Busch, Studien zu deutschen Antikensammlungen*, 292 note 64; E. Weski and H. Frosien-Leinz, *Das Antiquarium der Münchner Residenz: Katalog der Skulpturen* (Munich, 1987), 465, note 131.

Strada reports that seven years earlier (1561) he arrived in Venice from Vienna with instructions from his patron Emperor Ferdinand to buy antiquities for the imperial collection. Another agent, Giovanni Battista Mondella, introduced him to Andrea Loredan, and in partnership with Mondella Strada began to negotiate with the patrician, who seemed eager to sell his studio of marbles and other treasures. Loredan, however, proved to be a difficult client and quibbled over the expense of making an inventory and providing drawings to show the Emperor. As Strada was about to depart for Vienna, the patrician said *mi dette un libro con dentro tutti le medaglie sue in dissegno, che a quell tempo si trovava*, "he gave me a book containing all of his medals in drawing, which were there at that time," and authorized Strada to negotiate with the Emperor, promising to send to Vienna further drawings of the rest of the Studio. No deal was made in the imperial capital, however, in part because his Majesty was *indisposto*, but mostly because the promised drawings and inventory never arrived. Moreover, Strada tells us, he soon received a letter from Johann Jakob Fugger in Venice, reporting that he overheard Loredan at the Fondaco dei Tedeschi (the German merchants' headquarters) accusing Strada of stealing his book of numismatic drawings! "I immediately found a courier," Strada asserts, "and sent it at my own expense" back to Venice, expressing himself *molto maravigliato*—much amazed—at Loredan's behavior.[25]

The *Risposta* continues with an extended account of Strada's more recent dealings with Loredan during the *anno passato* (1567), when he managed to convince the Venetian to sell his antique treasures to Duke Albrecht in Munich, an event that concluded with further accusations of dishonesty and broken promises. We have no doubt that the commission Strada received as agent of this 7,000 ducat transaction was sufficient compensation for his indignities, and we hear no more about the *libro con tutti le medaglie sue*. Strada's testimony leaves little doubt that this much-traveled volume of 1561 was the same manuscript that now resides in the Houghton, especially in light of the further evidence provided by the binding, the watermark, and the coins themselves, as explained later in this essay. The identity of the draftsman, and how the book found its way to Johann Fugger's library, remain unknown. A remark by Strada in the *Risposta* suggests that the manuscript was still in Loredan's hands during the transactions of 1567, but Duke Albrecht expected him to send it to Munich along with the coins; it may have been acquired by Fugger then, and dressed in its handsome binding, after its arrival in Germany.[26]

As for the draftsman, we know that Strada had access to a pool of artists who helped him complete books of drawings of antiquities—"paper museums"—commissioned by his wealthy patrons. A few names of these obscure journeymen have been recorded: Giovanni Battista Armenini, Ippolito Andreasi, Giovanni Battista Scultori, and Strada's own son Ottavio, any of whom might have been the draftsman of the Houghton manuscript, or some other young artist patient enough or hungry enough to accept work from the mercurial Loredan.[27] A close comparison of their known drawings with the coins of MS Typ 411 may someday yield a name to replace Jacopo Strada's in the Houghton's catalogue. Although Strada's *Risposto* makes it clear that he was not responsible for the creation of the manuscript, we should be grateful to the unknown bibliophile who rashly attributed it to him and scratched this judgment on the inside cover of MS Typ 411. It was this attribution that led the Houghton, with Mr. Hofer's advice, to purchase the drawings as a suitable complement to the antiquarian books produced by Strada in his role of publisher and printer, which form part of the library's extensive collection of the early monuments of typography and graphic design.

---

[25] Vienna ÖNB CV 9039, fols. 121v–122 (alternate fols. 23v–24).

[26] Vienna ÖNB CV 9039, fols. 128v–129 (alternate fols. 30v–31): Strada reports that he suspected Loredan of replacing some of the best coins in the shipment intended for Duke Albrecht in 1567, and demanded to see the book of drawings in order to check them: *io li domando il libro dele medaglie per confirmire con esse*. Loredan refuses to show it to him, and Strada is forced to remind the patrician that he had promised the book to the Duke along with the coins, adding that the Duke had already paid him more for the book than it had cost him: *in vero pagandolo oltre alla suma quell tanto che gliene costo*. I am in debt to Dirk Jansen for pointing out this passage to me.

[27] A list of draftsmen employed by Strada is provided by Dirk Jansen in "Jacopo Strada's Antiquarian Interests: A Survey of his Musaeum and its Purpose," *Xenia* 21 (1991): 62.

3. Numismatic Content of MS Typ 411

There are 1,220 coins and medals illustrated in the manuscript, with no other text or commentary other than abbreviations indicating the metal—AV, AR, or AE—written above the coins, at top center on most pages. It is possible that a lost group of leaves, perhaps a gathering of four, preceded the drawings in the original volume, and these may have included a title page and an index or table of contents—otherwise it would be difficult to explain why the individual leaves of the drawings were numbered. These introductory sheets, damaged by wear or frequent use, may have been discarded when the binding was repaired and the pages rebound at some unknown date in the 19th or 20th century, and one can speculate that the inscription referring to Strada and Fugger inside the front cover possibly preserves some of the information from a lost title page.

The organization of the coins in the volume follows a rough chronological sequence. First come 24 sheets with drawings of 279 coins of Greek cities and provinces, mostly of the Archaic and Classical periods. Some of these are local or quasi-autonomous bronze coins struck by Greek cities under the Roman Empire, such as those of Antioch on fol. 1r, but the collector may not have realized this and assumed they were all pre-Roman. There is at least one large contorniate of the late Imperial period which the collector apparently mistook for ancient Greek (fol. 8v, **no. 90**).

Following several blank pages (fols. 25–26) we find a section of 197 coins of Greek kings, beginning with Philip of Macedon and Alexander the Great (fols. 27–51). Large bronze and silver pieces bearing the portraits of the Ptolemies, Seleucids, Prusias of Bithynia, Antigonus Gonatus, Demetrius Poliorcetes, and Perseus of Macedon are included, as well as a gold stater of King Philip, one of the *philippeioi* often mentioned in ancient texts (fol. 29r, **no. 296**). Here also are some later quasi-autonomous coins of the Roman period such as bronzes of the province of Macedon showing the head of Alexander (fol. 31r, **nos. 297–301**), which the collector may have regarded as contemporary issues. A 1st-century A.D. coin of Sidon bearing the profile of a Roman emperor, perhaps Tiberius, was placed in this section by mistake (fol. 50v, **no. 460**). With the emperor's name worn away, and the rest of the inscription in Greek, the collector could easily misidentify him as some Hellenistic prince. Also in this section are several coins with Punic inscriptions, including a piece showing Hercules and a tuna fish from the Carthaginian colony of Gades in Spain (fol. 49v, **no. 454**). Here, too, we find silver pieces of the Parthian kings, their crabbed and complex Greek inscriptions copied with only partial success by the draftsman (fol. 39r, **nos. 364–365**). We may well wonder how these Iranian coins found their way from beyond the Euphrates to Renaissance Italy.

Fol. 52 comes next and forms the rather small "oriental" section of the collection, with two Hebrew coins, a silver shekel of the First Jewish Revolt, and a bronze piece from the Bar-Kokhba war of the 2nd century (fol. 52v, **nos. 483–484**). The Hebrew coins should not surprise us, since we know of other instances of the collecting and study of old Jewish coins in the 16th century;[28] but it is remarkable to find a page of six Islamic coins, large bronze dirhems of the Artuqid and Zangid dynasties (fol. 52r, **nos. 477–482**). These were struck by the independent princes (*atabegs*) of the Seljuq Turks who ruled northern Syria in the 12th and 13th centuries. Most Muslim coins from the 8th century onward were aniconic, displaying only Arabic text on either side, but the Artuqids and Zangids had the unusual habit of striking coins with crude pseudo-classical portraits on the obverse. The collector may have mistaken them for ancient medals of some unknown culture which coexisted with the Greeks, Romans, and Hebrews, not recognizing their Islamic origin. The Kufic letters of the Arabic inscriptions on the reverse sides are copied with great care—to the extent that the reader of Arabic can make out the actual date on the some of the dirhems—but upside down.

The next section contains 138 coins of the Roman Republican or "consular" era, beginning with the large bronze *as* and its fractions, and continuing with the silver denarii struck in abundance during this period (fols. 53–64). These include examples of the early *quadrigati* showing a four-horse chariot (fol. 54r, **no. 492**), and the much-coveted Ides of March denarius of Brutus, displaying a pair of daggers, struck after the assassination of Caesar (fol. 63r, **no. 601**). The Republican series is separated by two blank sheets (fols. 65–66) followed by a distinct group of 32 coins of the "imperatorial" period, dominated by the leaders who struggled for power at the end of the Republic—Pompey, Julius Caesar, and Mark Antony (fols. 67–70).

The largest section in the collection, as in most other Renaissance coin cabinets, was the Roman Imperial series beginning with fol. 70v and continuing to the last page, fol. 171v. These include 566 coins from Augustus to Theodahad, king of the Ostrogoths, who ruled Italy in the sixth century. Why the collection ends with this obscure and ignoble prince, whose corrupt reign gave Justinian the pretext to invade Italy and reclaim it from the barbarians, cannot be determined. The bronze 40-nummi coin of Theodahad (**no. 1220**) may have carried a particular significance to the individual collector, his family genealogy, or local history.

The Imperial section includes most of the 13 aurei or gold coins which are found in the collection, and many silver denarii of the emperors and their families. The large bronze sestertii were especially coveted by Renaissance collectors because of their beautiful portraits of the Caesars and their relatives, with elaborate scenes depicting Roman religious, military, or civic life on the reverse. Among these are some of the best known coins of the Roman period: the Decursio sestertius of Nero (fol. 84r, **no. 773**), the Judaea Capta sestertius of Titus (fol. 92r, **no. 819**), and the Exercitus series of Trajan showing him visiting the various legions scattered throughout the Empire (fol. 103r, **nos. 908–909**). The collector must have been especially proud of his large bronze medallion of Hadrian inscribed VENERI VICTRICI (fol. 103r, **no. 905**). This is one of a rare group of 2nd-century coins struck on extra-broad flans, with the image encircled by a wide border, which some modern numismatists interpret as "proof sets" presented to the emperor by the mint master. A particularly unusual and probably unique piece is the large bronze of Salonina, wife of Gallienus, showing an overstrike error in which the bust of the Augusta appears twice, right-side up and upside down (fol. 165r, **no. 1199**).

Most of the coins in this section bear legends in Latin, but there are also many Greek Imperial pieces struck by the cities of the East to provide "small change" for the local markets. These carry portraits of the Roman rulers, with Greek inscriptions and images of local deities or monuments on the reverse. Examples are coins of Ephesus showing Diana the huntress, struck under Severus

---

[28] Cunnally, *Images*, 44–46.

Alexander (fol. 143r, **no. 1120**), and numerous Egyptian bronzes in which the emperor's image is combined with those of Isis and Osiris (fol. 101v, **no. 893**). The Loredan manuscript demonstrates the abundance and variety of Greek Imperial coins available during the Renaissance—or at least in Venice, with its extensive commercial ties to the East—and how readily they were collected. Caracalla, for example, is represented by 11 Latin coins, but also 15 Greek ones (fols. 133–134). For some imperial personages, such as Nero's Poppeia (fol. 82r, **no. 752**), Hadrian's Antinous (fol. 106r, **no. 928**), and the short-lived Clodius Albinus (fol. 126r, **no. 1014**), only Greeks could be found.

In most modern cabinets and catalogues the Greek Imperials are separated from the Latin coins and arranged by province and city, but our collector preferred to put them with the Latins for each emperor, usually placing the Greeks first. The treatment of Hadrian's coins can be regarded as typical: first we have a group of nine Greek Imperial bronzes (fol. 101), then a page with three large silver coins, one Greek and two Latin (fol. 102r). This is followed by several pages presenting 13 Latin bronze coins, mostly large sestertii (fols. 102v–103v), then a page of four gold aurei (fol. 104r) and one of six silver denarii (fol. 104v). Whether this arrangement reflects the actual physical distribution of the coins in separate drawers, compartments, or boxes cannot be known for certain.

In common with Vico, Erizzo, and other Renaissance numismatic writers our collector includes contorniates of Augustus, Nero, and Trajan along with their genuine coins (fols. 75r, 84r, 98r). The bronze contorniates—distinguished by a groove surrounding the image instead of a circle of dots—were probably struck in late antiquity by private persons or organizations and their original function is not well understood.[29] Despite their inferior style and workmanship and their sometimes bizarre types, they were accepted by Renaissance collectors as contemporary with the early emperors whose portraits they carried.[30] We also find one example of the notorious *spintriae*, coin-like objects displaying scenes of sexual intercourse on one side, and a mysterious number on the other (fol. 77r, **no. 714**). Modern scholars speculate that these obscene coins were employed as tokens in the brothels of Rome, where the image of the Emperor was not permitted. Renaissance antiquarians associated the *spintriae* with Tiberius, who supposedly struck them to celebrate his orgies on Capri, and this is where the collector places his specimen.[31]

The collection recorded in the Houghton manuscript is remarkably free from the various modern forgeries and pastiches which often passed as genuine antiquities in the Renaissance, and which appear in many of the illustrated printed books. There are no medals here of Solomon, Artemesia, Cicero, or Julius Caesar's mother, all of whom are well represented in the fictitious coins and coin-books of the 16th century. It is not impossible, though, that some of the bronze imperial sestertii are actually "Paduans," replicas produced during the mid-16th century by Giovanni da Cavino and other Italian medalists.[32] Occasionally an obvious counterfeit reveals itself, such as the large silver medallion of Nero with the image of Salus, Health, enthroned on fol. 83r, **no. 763** (Fig. 10). The type of Salus and the inscription NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS are actually found only on the small gold aurei and silver denarii, and heavy silver medals of this sort were not struck by the Roman Emperors of the 1st century except as tetradrachms in the Greek East, with Greek inscriptions. An alert numismatist might be cautioned, moreover, by the embellishment of a Gothic finial added to Salus's throne, like that of a bishop's cathedra.

---

[29] The modern authority on contorniates is Andreas Alföldi, *Die Kontorniat-Medaillon*s, 2 vols. (Berlin, 1976–1990). For a succinct introduction to this class of medals the article in Seth W. Stephenson's *Dictionary of Roman Coins* (London, 1889; reprinted 1982) is still useful. A more recent overview of the contorniates and a critique of Alföldi's theory that they represent a late antique pagan "counterattack" against Christianity can be found in Alan Cameron, *The Last Pagans of Rome* (Oxford, 2011), 691–98.

[30] Enea Vico, for example, includes a number of contorniates among the bronzes of Nero in his *Imagini con tutti i riversi* (Venice, 1548).

[31] Sebastiano Erizzo, *Discorso sopra le medaglie antiche*, 4th ed., part 2 (Venice, n. d. [ca. 1585]), 76–77; and Francis Haskell, *History and Its Images* (New Haven, 1993), 89.

[32] On the Paduans, see Francesco Cessi, *Giovanni da Cavino* (Padua, 1969), and Giovanni Gorini, "New Studies on Giovanni da Cavino," *Italian Medals*, ed. J. G. Pollard (Washington, 1987), 45–53.

On the same page is a false denarius of Nero with the Decursio reverse (Fig. 11), **no. 761**, an image of the emperor conducting an exercise or parade on horseback accompanied by foot soldiers, which in fact occurs only on the large bronze sestertii. This false version of the Decursio shows Nero trampling one of his legionnaires, a most unsuitable motif for a scene of the emperor demonstrating his skill in horsemanship and cavalry maneuvers. The Decursio denarius was first

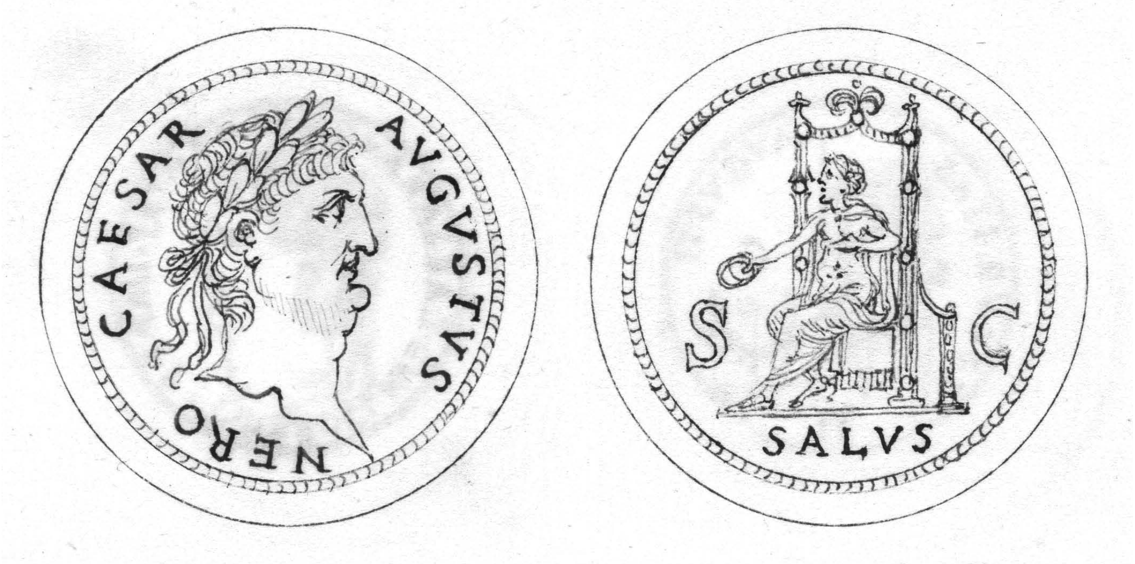


Figure 10. Detail of fol. 83, MS Typ 411: silver medallion of Nero with image of Salus. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

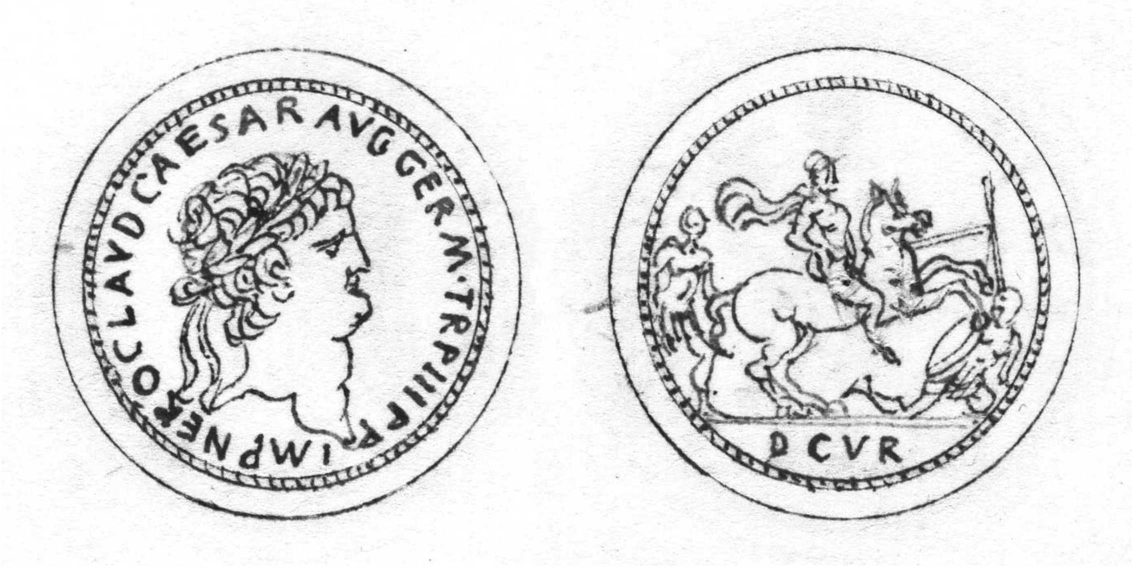


Figure 11. Detail of fol. 83, MS Typ 411: counterfeit Decursio denarius of Nero. Houghton Library, Harvard University

recorded by Enea Vico in the second edition of his corpus of the coins of the Twelve Caesars in 1553.[33] They can still be found in collections today, and have been attributed to the 19th-century counterfeiter Luigi Cigoi, who should not be blamed for the crimes of his Renaissance counterparts.[34] One need not take the 16th-century connoisseur to task for being fooled by this forgery, when an authority as late as S. W. Stevenson (1889) accepted it as genuine.[35]

4. Technical Characteristics: Drawing Methods, Paper, and Binding

A remarkable feature of these drawings which distinguishes them from the coin illustrations in contemporary printed books by numismatists like Enea Vico and Hubert Goltzius, is the illustrator's attempt to indicate the relative size of the various coins by using several modules or diameters. For the Roman Republican denarius, for example, which typically has a diameter of about 18 mm, the draftsman consistently uses a circle of 23 mm, while the Imperial bronze sestertius, which ranges around 30–35 mm in diameter, is represented with a circle of about 42 mm. There are six such modules used in the manuscript, from small fractional Greek and Roman silver (7 mm) to a handful of exceptionally large medallions or contorniates (56 mm).

The circle for each coin is made with a compass, whose point leaves a noticeable pin-prick in the center. For most coins the draftsman has used three compasses—or one compass set for three different diameters—to create the outer circumference of the coin and the ring of dots or beads which forms a border for most coins of the Classical period. The use of pen and ink rather than a sharp charcoal or graphite pencil to draw these circles so fine and close together is an impressive testimony to the skill and experience of the draftsman.

In many cases a coin is marked with several pin-pricks representing compass-points used on the other side of the sheet, and on adjacent sheets. These multiple piercings are often distinctly visible when the paper is held to light, like bullet holes in a paper target. For example, the profile figure of a bull on the didrachm of Corcyra at the lower right of fol. 17r (**no. 196**) is spotted with three tiny holes, one cause by the compass-point used for the Corcyra coin, a second for a coin on the other side of the sheet (fol. 17v), and a third which is the impression of the compassing of a coin drawn earlier on fol. 16r. In many instances the artist has avoided unnecessary piercing by using the same compass marks for the verso of the sheet, but this was not possible when the verso required a different number or arrangement of coins.

The multiple piercings indicate that the draftsman made use of sheets of paper folded or bundled together in the manner of a modern sketchbook, covering several pages with drawings in a single sitting (*giornata*). We can infer that the sheets were not bound together at first because in many cases the impression caused by a compass-point which pierced a previous sheet is not located at the precise spot on the page where the original hole was made. Sometimes there are two or even three holes or impressions in close proximity, caused by the compass-point from a single coin on a previous sheet, as on fol. 18r, **no. 208**, where the body of a hare on a didrachm of Messana is visibly "shot" with four holes. One is the center mark made by the compass for the

---

[33] Enea Vico, *Omnium Caesarum verissimae imagines* (Venice, 1553), pl. FF1. Since the Decursio denarius did not appear in Vico's *Imagines* of 1548, we are justified in supposing that this forgery was created around 1550.

[34] Lodovico Brunetti, *Opus Monetale Cigoi* (Bologna, 1966), 16–17, no. 105.

[35] Stephenson, *Dictionary*, p. 317; Henry Cohen had earlier recognized it as a forgery: *Description historique des monnaies frappées sous l'Empire Romain*, 2nd ed., vol. 1 (Paris, 1880), 285, note 1: "Le revers decursio en or ou en argent est de coin moderne."

Messana coin, and the other three are impressions from the three compass-strokes for a coin on fol. 17r, which can be explained by supposing that the sheet which eventually became fol. 18 shifted slightly between each stroke on fol. 17.

Eighty-one of the 168 sheets in MS Typ 411 carry a watermark visible close to the gutter, usually in the upper part of the page. These facts are consistent with a quarto format of foliation, in which each full sheet as produced at the paper mill is folded to create a set of two *bifolia*: four sheets of eight pages. The watermark on the paper mold, which is normally sewn onto the wire mesh or screen at the central axis near one of the short sides of the mold, will thus be "split" between two of the quarto sheets, straddling the fold, and the other two sheets will have no watermark at all.[36] In examining the pattern or repetition of the watermarks in the Houghton manuscript we find many instances where a pair of non-watermark sheets separate a pair of sheets bearing the mark, which suggests that these four sheets have remained together after the original folding, but in other parts of the volume we find as many as eight or ten adjacent sheets of watermarked or non-watermarked paper, which indicates that the drawings were made in a series of separate sittings in which sometimes two, four, or six sheets were filled, preventing any consistency in the pattern of repetition of watermarks, such as we often find in printed volumes, after the sheets are bound together into a book.

The watermark in the Houghton manuscript is a crown with seven points surmounted by a 6-pointed star (Fig. 12). Briquet notes that the crown-and-star motif was used only by Italian papermakers, although none of the marks illustrated in his famous catalogue of *filigranes* match MS Typ 411.[37] Houghton's mark, however, is very similar if not identical to three photographs recorded by David Woodward, found on maps printed in Venice bearing dates from 1556 to 1570.[38] Woodward warns us that such maps were frequently reprinted long after the date carried on the engraved plate, so that when a range of dates exists the latest ones are probably closer to the life-

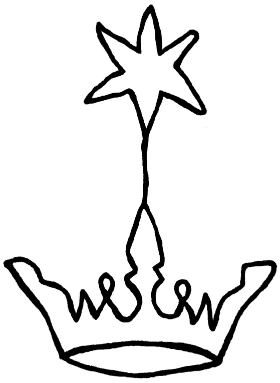


Figure 12. Watermark found throughout MS Typ 411, drawing by author.

---

[36] See Philip Gaskell, *A New Introduction to Bibliography* (Oxford, 1972), figs. 47–49, and p. 106, for diagrams of quarto folding. In a quarto folding, the chain-lines of the paper will run horizontally across the page, as is the case with the Houghton manuscript.

[37] Charles Briquet, *Les Filigranes: Dictionnaire historique des marques du papier*, vol. 2 (Paris, 1907), 289.

[38] David Woodward, *Catalogue of Watermarks in Italian Printed Maps ca. 1540–1600* (Florence, 1996), nos. 283–85.

span of the watermark. The same mark is also listed in Gerhard Piccard's *Kronenwasserzeichen*, associated with documents bearing dates from 1562 to 1565.[39] It is also found on some of the sheets used by the Tuscan architect Giovanni Antonio Dosio (1533–1609) for his drawings of Roman ruins, which became part of the famous "Paper Museum" of Cassiano dal Pozzo in the 17th century. Ian Campbell dates these drawings to the 1560s and '70s, when Dosio was preparing images for a *Trattato delle Antichità* which he never actually published.[40]

A note in the curator's file at the Houghton identifies the red morocco binding (Fig. 1) as 16th century Italian in style.[41] The motifs include an outer perimeter of thin lines or filets stamped into the leather, several blind and one gilded. These enclose a rectangular border of arabesque vines and scrolls, made by the repeated impressions of heated iron stamps (called in some texts *petits fers*), and then gilded. The outer corners of the border are decorated with four stamped and gilded fleurons or leaflets. The border encloses a rectangular panel, the inner corners decorated with triangular arabesques, and in the center are a pair of concentric circles enclosing an asymmetrical shield with scalloped edges. Two heart-shaped leaves with curving stems are stamped within the inner panel above and below the central shield.

These motifs, particularly the asymmetrical shield and the heart-shaped leaves nearby, are associated with a master active in Venice in the late 1540s and early 1550s, whom Ilse Schunke called the *venezianische Fuggermeister*.[42] Bindings from the same hand, covering books by Aldus and other Venetian printers, belonged to the library of the bibliophile Johann Jakob Fugger of Augsburg, as well as the great Flemish collector Cardinal Granvelle. The shield, for example, can be seen on the cover of an edition of Petrarch's Sonnets printed in Venice in 1541, now in the Salzburg Universität-bibliothek, listed by Schunke among the works of the Fugger Master;[43] the same motif appears on the cover of an edition of Thucydides published in Venice in 1545, now in the British Library (C.65.f.3).[44] The triangular corner vignettes are identical to those used on the bindings of a Greek manuscript at Oxford, and a printed Theocritus in the Paris Bibliothèque nationale, both attributed to the Fugger Master by Anthony Hobson.[45]

The *petits fers* used by bookbinders for their stamped ornaments could be copied by others, of course, and this particular triangular vignette is also found on covers assigned to Anton Ludwig (Anthoni Lodewijk), a Flemish craftsman who worked in Venice in the 1550s and was later employed as "house" bookbinder by Johann Jakob Fugger in Augsburg.[46] The nature of the relationship between Ludwig and the Venetian Fugger Master remains unresolved in the literature, and at least one scholar has suggested that the two bookbinders were the same man.[47] Be that as it may, the binding of the Houghton manuscript confirms the connection to the Fuggers asserted by the handwritten inscription within the cover, but does not help pin down a date: the Fugger Master's production ended by 1556, according to Schunke, while the workshop of Ludwig remained active until 1574.[48] Considering the evidence offered by the watermark discussed above, which points to a date in the 1560s, the best speculation is that the binding was produced by Ludwig or his shop during his employment by Johann Jakob Fugger, confirming the assertion of the handwritten notation concerning the banker's ownership of the manuscript.

---

[39] Gerhard Piccard, *Die Kronenwasserzeichen* (Stuttgart, 1961), 68, no. 113.

[40] Ian Campbell, *Ancient Roman Topography and Architecture*, series A, part 9 of *The Paper Museum of Cassiano dal Pozzo: A Catalogue Raisonné*, vol. 1 (London, 2004), 29; see vol. 3, p. 972 for picture of the watermark, designated by Campbell as "Crown 40."

[41] "Contemporary Italian binding of red morocco. Gilt and blind tooled filets on sides, a broad gilt border of metal work pattern, enclosing a central panel in the center of which is a blank shield within a double circle."

[42] Ilse Schunke, "Venezianische Renaissanceeinbände: Ihre Entwicklung und ihre Werkstätten," in *Studi di bibliografia e di storia in onore di Tammaro de Marinis*, vol. 4 (Verona, 1964), 173–76. See also Anthony Hobson, *Renaissance Book Collecting: Jean Grolier and Diego Hurtado de Mendoza, Their Books and Bindings* (Cambridge, 1999), pp. 119–132. The same master was called the Apple Binder by Mirjam Foote, from his use of a stamp showing the fruit surrounded by five leaves.

[43] Schunke, "Venezianische Renaissanceeinbände," pl. XIX.

[44] http://www.bl.uk/catalogues/bookbindings/. This is the same volume catalogued by Hobson as no. 82A, *Renaissance Book Collecting*, 257.

[45] Fabienne Le Bars, "Histoire de la reliure: à propos de trois publications récentes et de reliures vénitiennes du XVIe siècle inédites," *Bulletin du bibliophile* (2004), 56, no. 13, fig. 6. See also Schunke, "Venezianische Renaissanceeinbände," pl. XVII, for the same corner vignettes on a binding by the Fugger Master.

[46] Le Bars, "Histoire," 62, no. 24, fig. 9; and Ferdinand Geldner, *Bucheinbände aus elf Jahrhunderten: Bayerische Staatsbibliothek* (Munich, 1958), 30, pl LIII, fig. 69. On Ludwig's career see Hobson, *Renaissance Book Collecting*,

5. Evidence for the Ownership of the Coin Collection

The *Risposta* of Jacopo Strada discussed above specifies a *libro con dentro tutte le medaglie* of Andrea Loredan, which this patrician handed to Strada in Venice in 1561. The watermark and binding of Houghton's MS Typ 411 provides us with strong if not conclusive evidence for identifying it with Loredan's *libro*, and for further confirmation we can turn to the printed books and manuscripts of Enea Vico, who preserved in writing some information about the content of Loredan's coin cabinet. Vico was born and trained as an engraver in Parma and worked in Florence and Rome before settling in Venice in the mid-1540s.[49] His interest in antiquarianism—especially numismatics—led to a series of beautifully illustrated coin-books beginning with the *Imagini con tutti i riversi*, published in Venice in 1548, the first attempt to compile a complete catalogue of the coins of the first Twelve Caesars.[50] No mere illustrator, Vico demonstrated his competence as a scholar with the *Discorsi sopra le medaglie* of 1555, the first handbook on the theory and method of numismatics. The *Discorsi* include chapters on the various denominations, metals, inscriptions, and types of imagery found on ancient coins, and the author establishes the usefulness of these coins in providing information to supplement or correct the historical record.

Throughout the *Discorsi* Vico alludes to coins owned by his antiquarian friends in Venice, Padua, Florence, and Rome. For example, in discussing the dies used by Roman moneyers, he notes that Tiberio Deciano in Padua owns a number of Roman bronzes that were clearly stamped from the same die; and he discusses a coin of Pupienus once owned by Cardinal Pietro Bembo, and now in the hands of his son Torquato.[51] Among the collectors singled out by Vico for special praise is "Messer Andrea Loredano, nobleman of Venice, a most splendid gentleman, and no less learned in Greek as well as Latin history. Being well endowed with favor by fortune, with lofty spirit worthy of his wealth, despising the ambitions of the magistracy and the servitude of political strife, he has accumulated within his house a most sumptuous and select museum, all various

---

129–32. Hobson notes Ludwig's copying of the Fugger Master's motifs—and even his occasional use of a tool "borrowed from the latter's kit." This should not surprise us since the two craftsmen both worked in the shop of the Venetian publisher Gabriele Giolito in the mid-1550s. The copious binding activity that took place in the Fugger library at Augsburg contributed to the spread of Italian methods and motifs in the north: "It is very likely that the Fugger bindery was directed originally by Venetian binders who taught their German apprentices to tool in the Italian style:" E. P. Goldschmidt, *Gothic and Renaissance Bookbinding* (London, 1928), 110.

[47] Geldner, *Bucheinbände*, 15.

[48] Schunke, "Venezianische Renaissanceeinbände," 173, 177.

[49] On Vico there is a thorough monographic study by Giulio Bodon, *Enea Vico fra memoria e miraggio della classicità* (Rome, 1997). See also the article by C. Höper in *The Dictionary of Art*, vol. 32 (New York, 1996), 412–13.

[50] For a descriptive bibliography of Vico's coin books, see Cunnally, *Images*, 211–14.

[51] Enea Vico, *Discorsi sopra le medaglie* (Venice, 1555), Book 1, 49; Book 2, 87.

things ancient and rare."[52] Ever eager to report the great sums dispensed by serious collectors for their treasures, Vico relates that Loredan once spent 85 gold ducats for two bronze medals, one of Vitellius and the other of Domitian.

In discussing the image of the *Tres Monetae*, the three tutelary deities of the Roman mint, Vico reports seeing various imperial coins depicting these goddesses, including one struck by the short-lived emperor Florian in Loredan's collection;[53] and we find that same coin of Florian is also elegantly drawn on fol. 168v (**no. 1206**) of the Houghton manuscript (Fig. 13). Vico also discusses medallion-size pieces which were struck on flans composed of two kinds of metal, an inner circle of brass and an outer ring of bronze, which modern cataloguers call *medallions de deux cuivres*. Vico speculates that these were exceptional pieces made by the mint officials to present to the emperor on the occasion of a new issue. Among the examples listed by him is a medal showing Alexander Severus with his mother Julia Mamaea, owned by Andrea Loredan.[54] This extremely rare coin is displayed in the Houghton manuscript on fol. 145v (**no. 1128**), and the draftsman has indicated the junction of the two metals with a thin circle (Fig. 14). In the *Discorsi* Vico also mentions coins of Poppaea, Plotina, Macrinus, Didia Clara, Balbinus, and Pupienus, which he saw

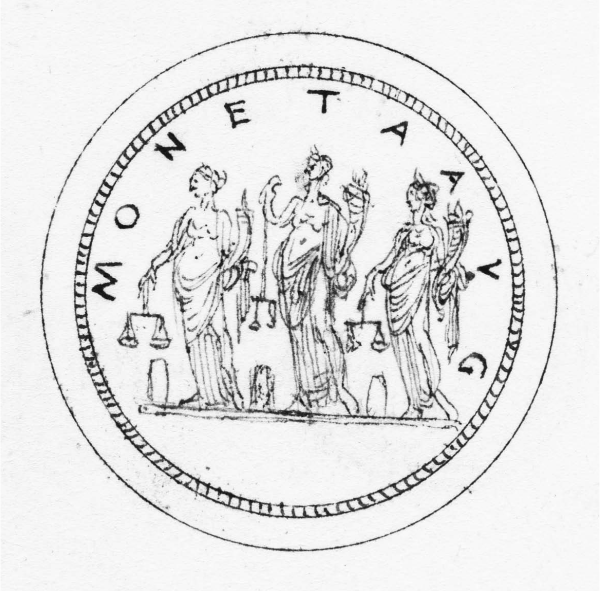


Figure 13. Detail of fol. 168v, MS Typ 411: sestertius of Florian with the *Tres Monetae*. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

---

[52] Vico, *Discorsi*, Book 1, 52-53. For what little we know of Andrea Loredan beyond his distinguished genealogy and the reputation of his collection (such is the result of "despising the ambitions of the magistracy"), see Federica Missere Fontana, "Raccolte numismatiche e scambi antiquari del secolo XVI: Enea Vico a Venezia," *Numismatica e Antichità Classiche* 23 (1994): 357–58, and Marino Zorzi, *Collezioni di Antichità a Venezia* (Rome, 1988), 63–64. The Loredan family with its several branches occupies a considerable portion of the handwritten *Arbori dei patritii veneti*, a five-volume genealogical record of patrician families begun by Marco Barbaro in the 16th century and continued by Antonio Tasca in the 18th. The Barbaro-Tasca *Arbori* is preserved in the Archivio di Stato in Venice as Misc. Cod. Ser. I, Storia Veneta, codd. 894–898. The Loredans can be found in vol. 4, 323–361, with Andrea listed on p. 355 as the son of Bernardino, with three sons of his own: Piero, Andrea, and Bernardino. The latter Bernardino was appointed *bibliothecario* of the Library of San Marco in 1558: Marino Zorzi, *La Libreria di San Marco* (Milan, 1988), 173–76.

[53] Vico, *Discorsi*, Book 1, 27.

[54] Vico, *Discorsi*, Book 1, 32.

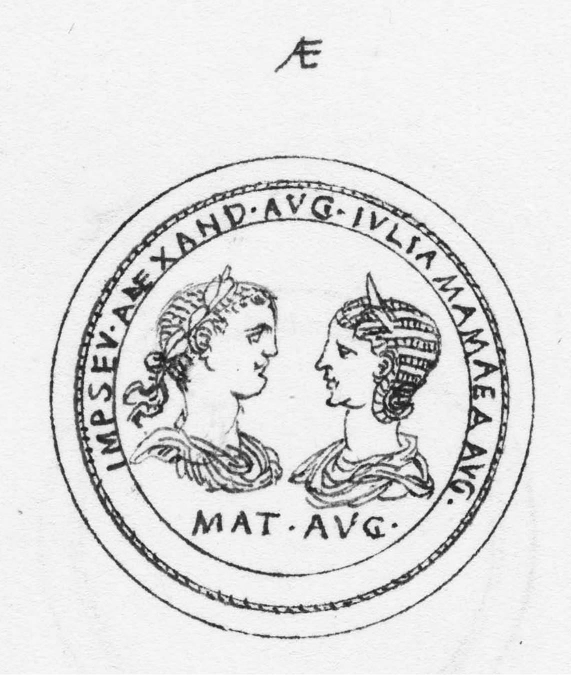


Figure 14. Detail of fol. 145v, MS Typ 411: bimetallic medal of Alexander Severus and Julia Mamaea. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

in Loredan's cabinet, and all of these imperial celebrities are represented by one or more drawings in the manuscript.[55]

Elsewhere Vico provides pictures which help support Loredan's claim to the collection recorded in MS Typ 411. In the *Discorsi* he argues that the name of Nero's second wife was Poppaea rather than Pompeia as reported by the historians, because he has seen *una medaglia antichissima di rame in mano di M. Andrea Lauredano con la effigie di costei, e con il nome tale in Greco*: ΠΟΠΠΕΙΑΕ ΣΕΒ.[56] This same coin is illustrated by Vico in his collection of engravings of coins of the Roman empresses, first published in 1557 as *Le imagini delle donne Auguste* (Fig. 15).[57] The actual coin, a provincial tetradrachm struck in Alexandria around A.D. 65, bore the inscription ΠΟΠΠΑΙΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ and the monogram LI, indicating the regnal year 10 in the Egyptian system.[58] Copying a worn coin, Vico indicates only the first three letters of the Greek word for empress, ΣΕΒ... The same coin of Poppaea, showing part of her title worn away, and the monogram LI, appears on fol. 82r (**no. 752**) of the Houghton manuscript (Fig. 16).

Vico's manuscript notebooks conserved in the Biblioteca Estense in Modena contain sketches of ancient coins which excited his interest, found among the treasures of numismatic friends. These drawings are especially valuable to students of Renaissance antiquarianism because Vico often identified the owner by name next to the sketch. In her analysis of the Modena manuscript Federica Missere Fontana reports that four of these coins came from the collection of Andrea Loredan; one of these is a bronze Greek Imperial piece from Sidon in Phoenicia, struck in the reign

---

[55] Vico, *Discorsi*, Book 2, 88 (Poppaea), 95 (Plotina), 97 (Macrinus), 98 (Balbinus and Pupienus), 102 (Didia Clara). In the Houghton manuscript these emperors and empresses appear on fols. 82r, 100v, 128r, 138v, 147v, 148r.

[56] Vico, *Discorsi*, Book 2, 88.

[57] Enea Vico, *Le imagini delle donne Auguste* (Venice, 1557), pl. XLVI.

[58] Andrew Burnett, et al., *Roman Provincial Coinage*, vol. 1 (London, 1992), 708, no. 5275, pl. 188.

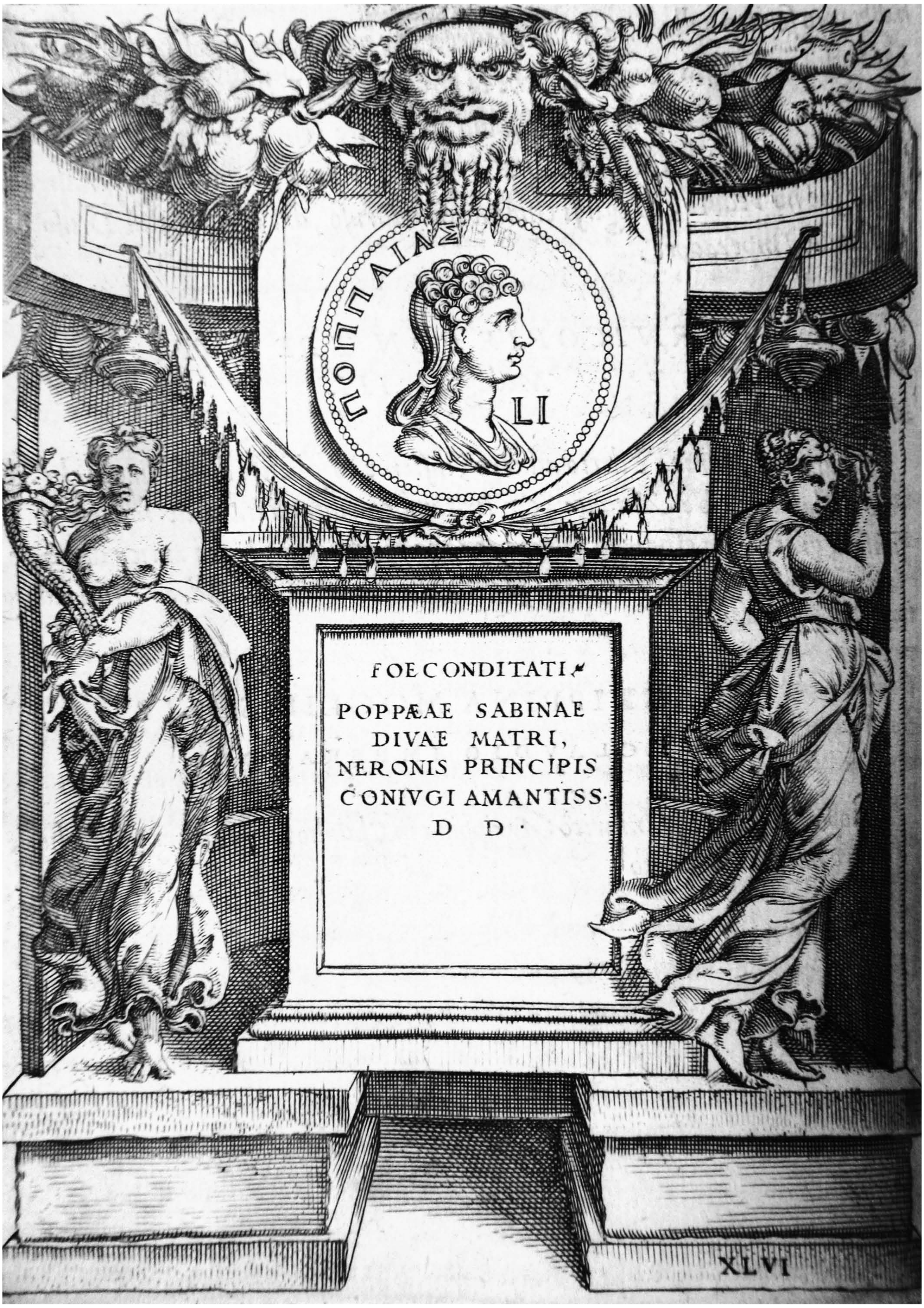

ΠΟΠΠΑΙΑ ΣΕΒ
LI
FOECONDITATI
POPPÆAE SABINAE
DIVAE MATRI,
NERONIS PRINCIPIS
CONIVGI AMANTISS·
D D·
XLVI

Figure 15. Coin of Poppaea illustrated in Enea Vico, *Le imagini delle donne Auguste* (Venice, 1557), pl. XLVI.

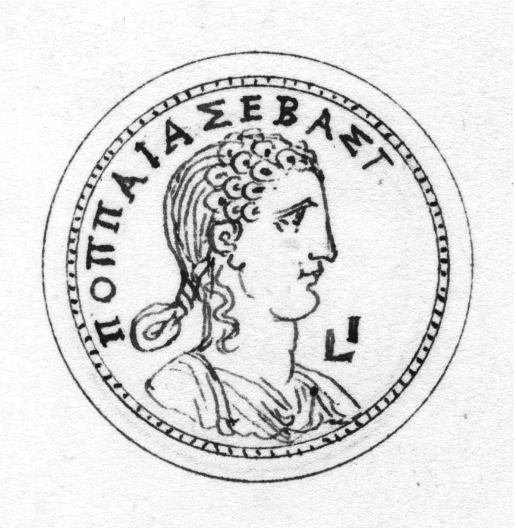


Figure 16. Detail of fol. 82, MS Typ 411: Alexandrine bronze of Nero and Poppaea. Houghton Library, Harvard University

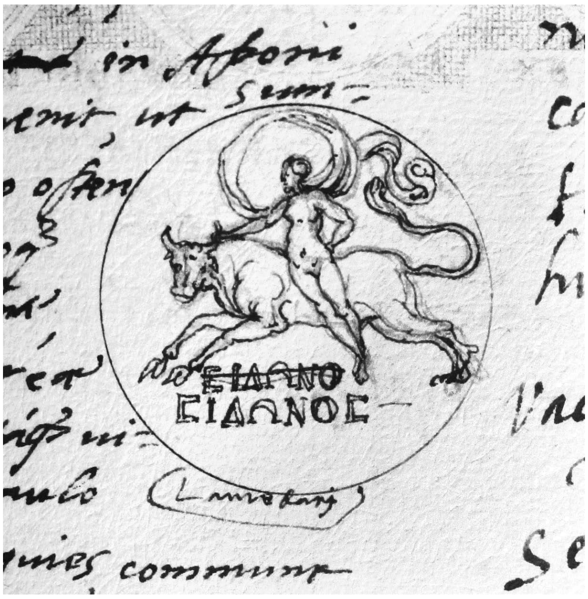


Figure 17. Enea Vico, drawing of coin of Sidon showing Europa riding bull in Loredan collection. Biblioteca Estense, Modena, Cod. Lat. 496, fol. 92r.

of Caligula, with the image of Europa riding her bull (Fig. 17).[59] Loredan's name is clearly legible below the drawing. This coin, inscribed SIDONOS, is in the Houghton manuscript on fol. 71r, **no. 660** (Fig. 18). It is curious to note that coins of Europa (and the motif of Artemis Tauropolos riding a bull, mistaken for Europa during the Renaissance) are particularly abundant in MS Typ 411—I have counted 10 of them, from various cities and periods—and we are led to wonder whether the collector had a special fascination for this mythological adventure. We might also wonder whether the availability of so many numismatic images of Europa may have inspired contemporary artists, particularly Loredan's countryman Titian, whose beautiful oil of the Rape of Europa, painted for King Philip of Spain around 1560, now hangs in the Gardner Museum in Boston.

---

[59] Missere Fontana, "Raccolte numismatiche," 358, pl. I, fig. 5.

The other three coins labeled as belonging to Loredan in Vico's Modena sketchbook, namely a denarius of Octavian struck by Marcus Agrippa, another of Augustus showing a quadriga drawn by elephants, and a provincial bronze of Claudius struck at Alexandria—can also be found in the Houghton manuscript.[60] The Alexandrine coin of Claudius is especially remarkable in demonstrating the scholarly acumen of the collector or his draftsman. Vico in his notebook was unable to decipher the inscription on the obverse and labeled the piece *incertum aut Claudius aut Augustus Caesar* (Fig. 19), while the Houghton draftsman unhesitantly transcribes the Greek inscription as TI ΚΛΑΥ ΚΑΙ CEBACT, and places it among the coins of that emperor (Fig. 20).

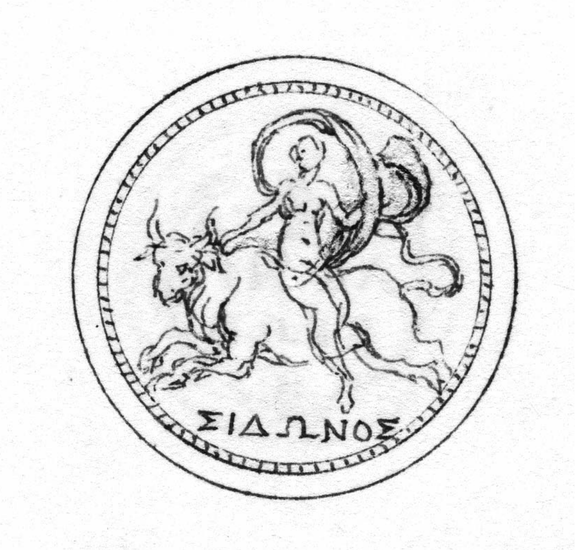


Figure 18. Detail of fol. 71r, MS Typ 411: bronze of Caligula struck at Sidon with Europa riding bull. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

The Europa coin of Sidon and the Alexandrine bronze of Claudius are not especially rare, and we could imagine that other Renaissance antiquarians might have owned examples; it is unlikely though that any other 16th century collector could have acquired both of these and at the same time the particular coins and medals of Florian, Poppaea, and Alexander Severus seen by Vico in Andrea Loredan's cabinet, at least not in a collection of 1,200 pieces spanning all of classical antiquity. Combined with the physical evidence of a Venetian binding and a watermark dating to the 1560s, the presence in this manuscript of the Loredan rarities described by Vico leaves little doubt that the Houghton volume is the same one that Strada carried from Venice to Vienna in 1561, and dispatched with such haste back to its owner.

6. Accessibility of the Loredan Collection in the Cinquecento

Vico and Strada were not the only visitors to Loredan's cabinet, which seems to have been remarkably accessible to the rest of the numismatic world, a virtual public museum for scholars and collectors living in or passing through Venice in the 1550s and '60s. A letter by Antonio

---

[60] The denarius of Octavian and Agrippa appears on fol. 72r, the coin with the biga of elephants on fol. 73v, and the Alexandrine bronze of Claudius on fol. 81r.

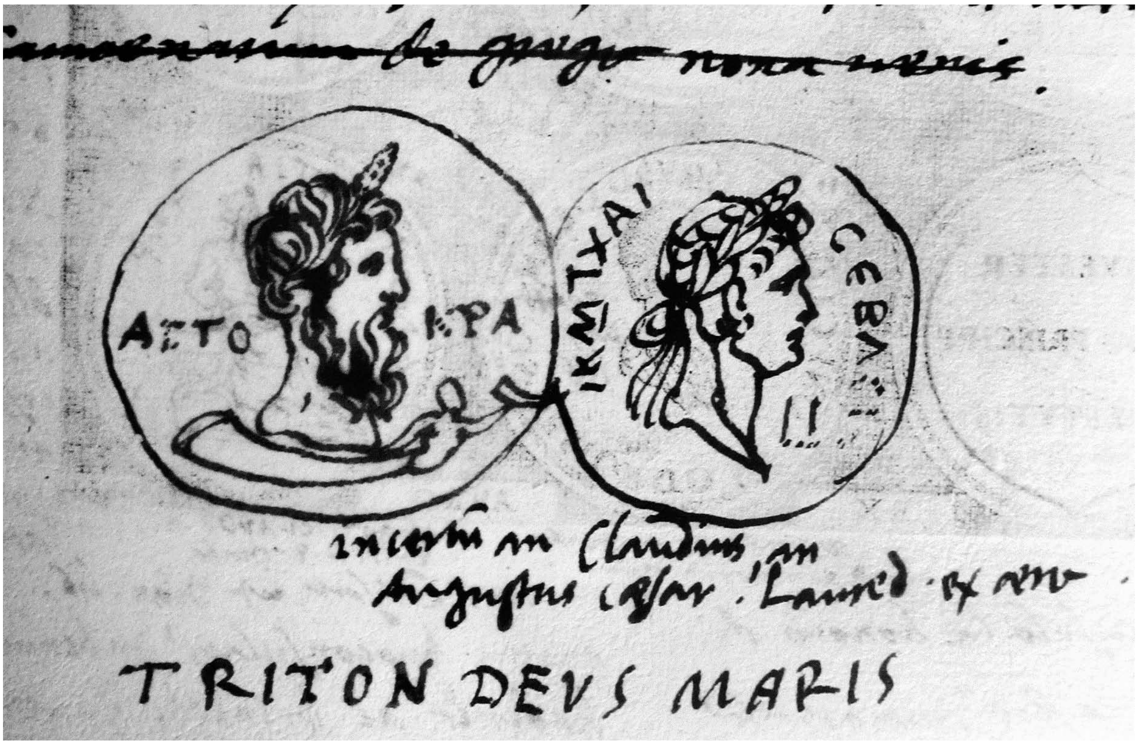

AΕΤΟ
ΚΡΑ
ΙΚΛΑΥΚΑΙ
CΕΒΑ
TRITON DEVS MARIS

Figure 19. Enea Vico, drawing of Alexandrine bronze of Claudius in Loredan collection. Biblioteca Estense, Modena, Cod. Lat. 496, fol. 119r.

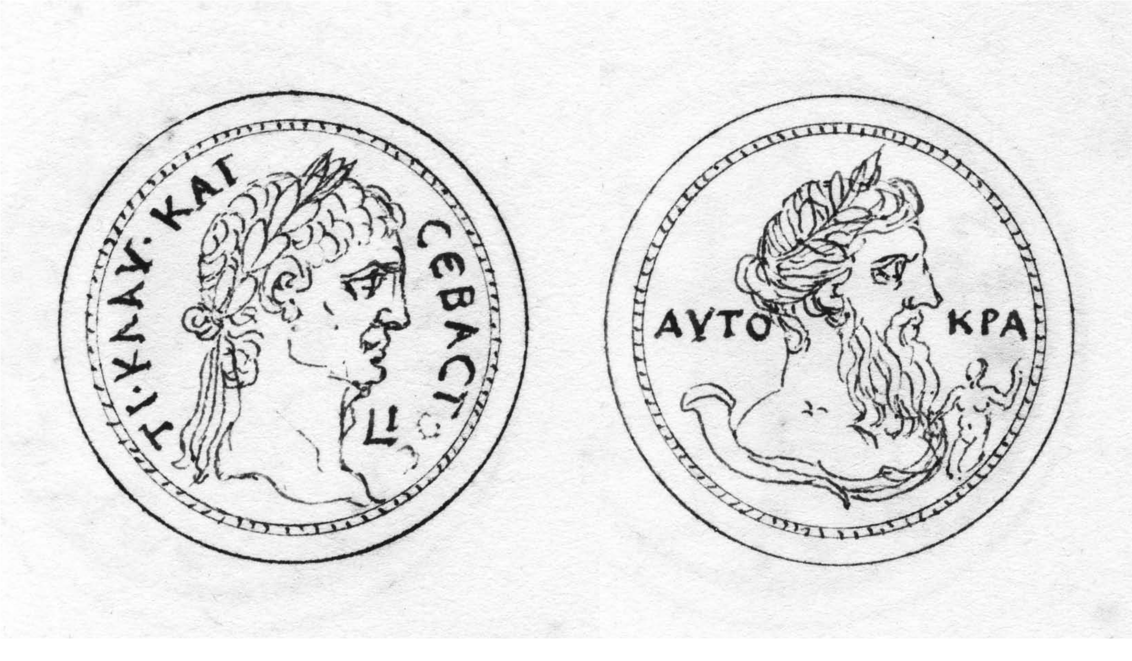

ΤΙ·ΚΛΑΥ·ΚΑΙ
CΕΒΑCΤ
ΑΥΤΟ
ΚΡΑ

Figure 20. Detail of fol. 81r, MS Typ 411: Alexandrine bronze of Claudius. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

Agustín to the Roman antiquarian Fulvio Orsini, written from Venice in October 1561, records the Spanish bishop's admiration for Loredan's Greek coins, and that he hopes to see the Latin ones as well before leaving the city.[61] Agustín reports that Loredan's treasures included, in addition to statues and other classical antiquities, a rhinoceros horn and Egyptian papyri, and many other rarities beautiful and strange. In the same year the Venetian scholar-printer Aldus Manutius the Younger cites numerous coins owned by Loredan in his handbook of Latin orthography, using them as evidence for the proper spelling of Roman names.[62]

Aldus's *Orthographiae Ratio* is arranged as an alphabetical selection of names and terms, from *Ab* to *Vulso*, whose spelling had been corrupted or fallen into ambiguity during the Middle Ages, such as Hadrian/Adrian, Marcius/Martius, and Felix/Foelix. In each case Aldus determines the correct usage by an appeal to ancient sources, including Roman Republican and Imperial coins, *libri veteres* (i.e., the oldest and most reliable manuscripts), and *lapides antiqui*, inscriptions on Roman monuments, especially the newly discovered Fasti Capitolini with its list of consuls and triumphs. A typical entry reads:

> Acilia, a clan of Rome, in which is the Glabrio family, with a single c. Books, the Capitoline inscriptions, and others; and a silver coin of that excellent man, Andrea Loredan, Venetian patrician, which has MN. ACILIVS. IIIVIR. VALETV., and another of that very learned man, Rinaldo Odoni, my uncle, inscribed the same way.[63]

This denarius of Acilius can be found in the MS Typ 411, fol. 56v (**no. 523**). Loredan and Odoni were Aldus's chief sources for numismatic material, but he also had access to the cabinets of seven other collectors to a smaller degree. Of the approximately 200 coins cited in the *Ratio*, 62 belonged to Loredan, and of these 58 (92%) can be found in the Houghton manuscript. In contrast, Odoni's 94 coins include only 62 (66%), which correspond to items in the manuscript. Taking all of Aldus's non-Loredan coins together we obtain the same percentage (66%) for coins that can be found among the drawings of MS Typ 411. These calculations can be added to the other evidence identifying the collection in the manuscript as Loredan's, but it is also interesting to observe how many pieces were owned in common by Loredan and Odoni. It appears probable that for any substantial Renaissance coin collection, more than half the coins could be found as duplicates in any other collection, and we are reminded of how the acquisition and study of ancient coins created a sense of community, a fellowship united not only by a common bond of antiquarian enthusiasm, but by a more concrete and physical adhesive, an understanding among the collectors that many of the objects they owned were "community property," replicated within the cabinets of their fellow numismatists.[64]

Hubert Goltzius, the Flemish antiquarian whose engraved plates are among the most elegant records of the numismatic activity of the 16th century, also handled Loredan's coins, and may have left a record of some of them in his engravings. As noted earlier, Loredan's name appears among the 25 benefactors listed under Venice in Goltzius's *Julius Caesar* of 1563.[65] In a day-book conserved in the Royal Library at Brussels Goltzius notes the dates when he arrived at the various towns on his route, and states that he entered Venice from the North on May 29, 1559, and departed for Rome and other southern Italian centers seven weeks later, on July 14.[66]

---

[61] Antonio Agustín, *Opera Omnia*, vol. 7 (Lucca, 1771), 245, Lettera XXVI. I am grateful to Jonathan Kagan for directing my attention to this letter.

[62] Aldo Manuzio, *Orthographiae ratio* (Venice, 1561).

[63] Ibid., fol. 5.

[64] For some preliminary investigations into the social function of coin collecting during the Renaissance, see the author's "Ancient Coins as Gifts and Tokens of Friendship during the Renaissance," *Journal of the History of Collections*, 6 (1994): 129–44; and "Of Mauss and (Renaissance) Men: Numismatics, Prestation, and the Genesis of Visual Literacy," *Princeton University Library Chronicle*, vol. 69 (2008): 241–61.

Elsewhere in the *Julius Caesar* Goltzius provides us with a remarkable anecdote involving his visit to Loredan's collection.[67] While discussing a bronze coin struck by the Roman colony at Corinth, established by Julius Caesar for his veterans, Goltzius notes that Enea Vico published an inaccurate image of this piece in his volume of the coins of the Twelve Caesars, printed in

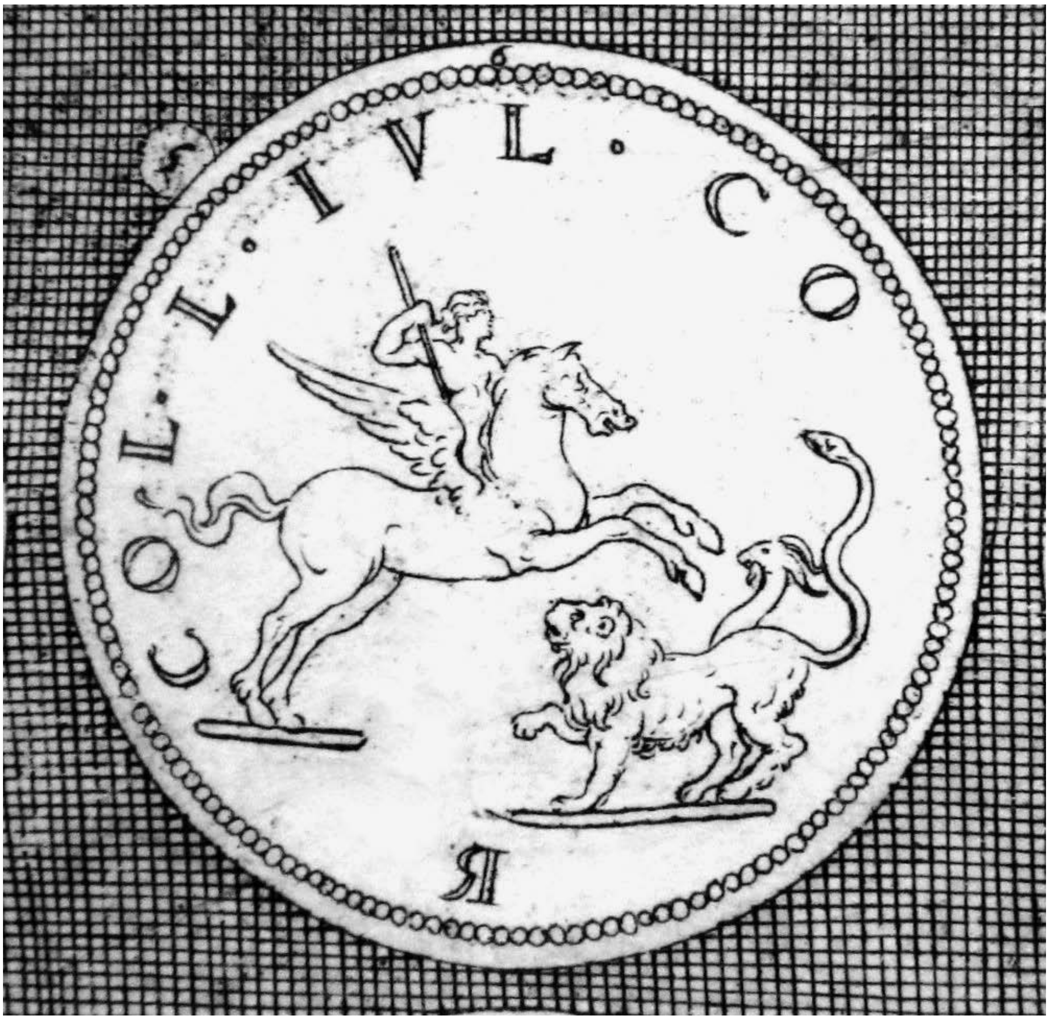


Figure 21. Enea Vico, engraving of coin of Roman colony of Corinth from *Omnium Caesarum verissimae imagines* (Venice, 1553), pl. AI, no. 5.

---

[65] Goltzius, *Caesar*, fol. Bb1v.

[66] *Calendarium Historicum* (Frankfurt, 1557), preserved in the Royal Library Albert I, Brussels, with notations in German made by Goltzius after returning from his voyage; under May 29: *Im Jar 1559 kam ich zu Venedig blib da ein Monat und 15. Tag*; under July 14: *Im Jar 1559 sorge ich von Venedig…auf Rom.*

[67] Goltzius, *Caesar*, 232.

Venice in 1553 (Fig. 21). The coin depicts the hero Bellerophon astride the winged horse Pegasus, combating the monster Chimera, a myth long associated with Corinth. Vico's illustration includes the letter L as part of the abbreviated title of the colony, interpreting the name as Colonia L. Iulia Corinthus. While "I was in Venice a few years ago," Goltzius writes, he obtained the very coin of Corinth that Vico had used as his model, which was given to him as a gift along with other choice pieces by "that most famous and learned Venetian patrician, Andrea Loredan." After returning to the Low Countries, Goltzius and his patron Marc Laurin, suspecting that Vico's reading of the inscription was incorrect, scraped away some corrosion on the bronze coin to discover that there was no letter L at all, and the correct legend should read simply *Colonia Iulia Corinthus*, and this is how Goltzius reproduces the bronze in his 1563 book (Fig. 22).

The Corinthian bronze does not appear in the Houghton manuscript, which should not be surprising if we date the drawings to 1561, two years after Goltzius received the coin and carried it

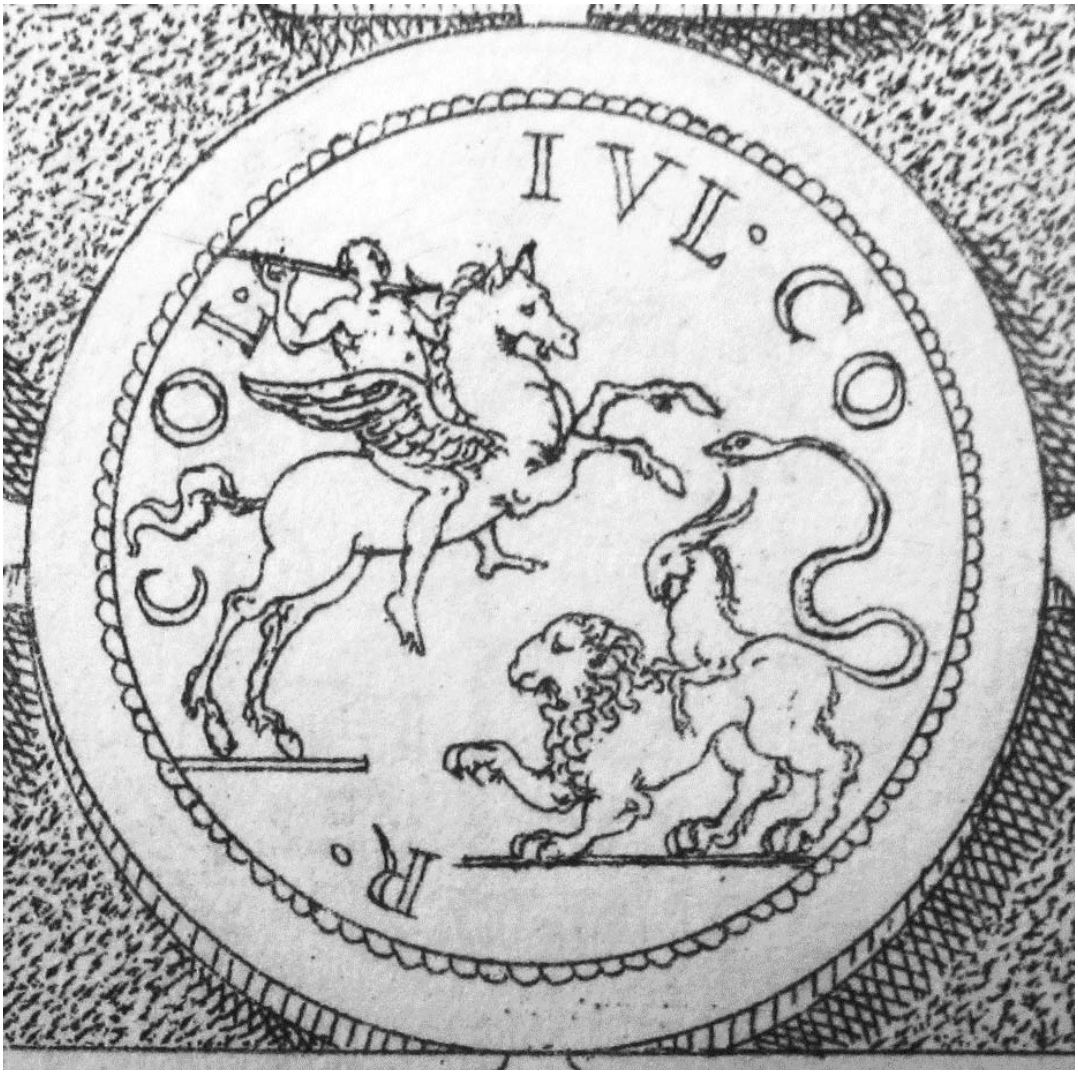


Figure 22. Hubert Goltzius, engraving of coin of Roman colony of Corinth from *C. Iulius Caesar* (Bruges, 1563), pl. XII, no. xi.

away to Bruges. But at least one very rare—perhaps unique—coin depicted in the manuscript shows up among Goltzius's engraved plates of Greek coins. This is a silver tetradrachm of Macedonia illustrated on fol. 28 in the manuscript (**no. 288**), bearing the head of Zeus on the obverse and an image of Artemis Tauropolos riding a bull on the reverse (Fig. 23). Renaissance writers, unfamiliar with the obscure iconography of Artemis astride a bull, mistook images of this goddess for that of Europa and the tauriform Zeus.[68] The inscription reads ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΗΣ, indicating

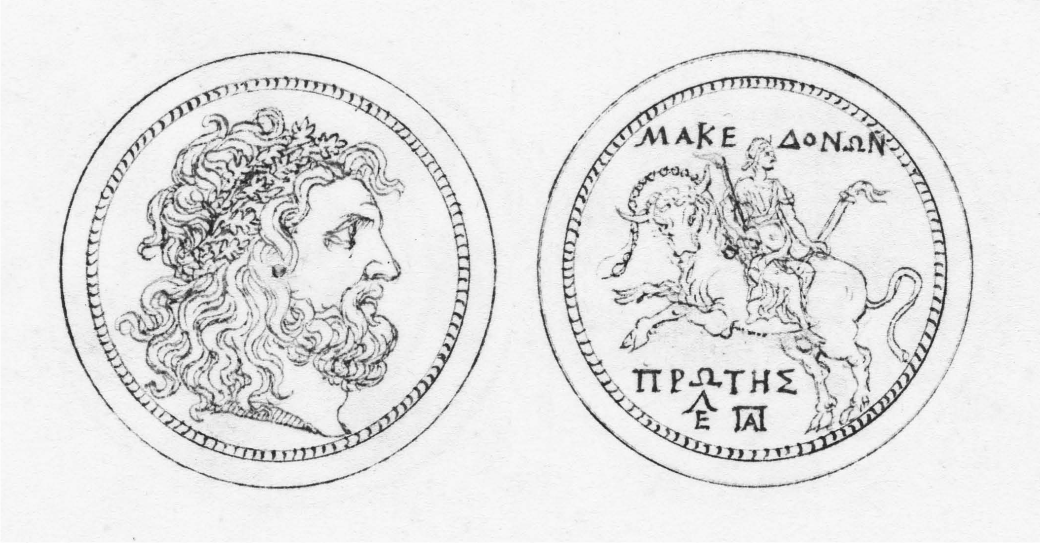


Figure 23. Detail of fol. 28, MS Typ 411: tetradrachm of the First Region of Macedon with Artemis Tauropolos. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

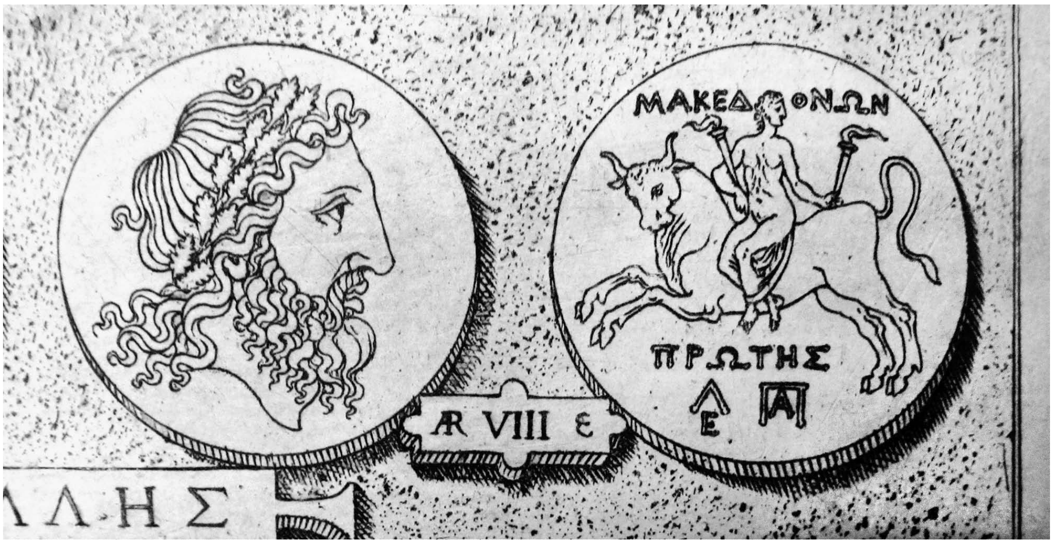


Figure 24. Hubert Goltzius, engraving of tetradrachm of the First Region of Macedon, from the *Graeciae universae numismata* (Antwerp, 1618), pl. XXII, no. 8.

---

[68] For example Adolf Occo, who describes the image of Artemis Tauropolos on coins of Amphipolis as "Europa insedens tauro": *Impp. Romanorum Numismata a Pompeio Magno ad Heraclium* (Augsburg, 1601), 50, 95.

the First Region of Macedon, which the conquering Romans divided into four sections after the defeat of King Perseus in 168 B.C. The same coin, complete with the identical two monograms of mint officials on the reverse (combining the initials Ε-Λ and Π-Α), appears in the second volume of Golzius's corpus of Greek coins, published in 1618 long after his death (Fig. 24).[69]

The Macedonian tetradrachm is a rare coin indeed, for only two specimens were known to the modern numismatists who created the first comprehensive catalogues of the coinage of Macedon, Barclay Head in 1879 and Hugo Gaebler in 1906.[70] They reported one tetradrachm in the royal Münzkabinet at Berlin and the other in the Archaeological Museum of Naples. These carry different sets of monograms, and only the Naples version matches the coin as depicted in the Loredan manuscript and on the Goltzius plate (Fig. 25). In 1968 a third example of the Artemis Tauropolos silver was acquired by the British Museum, but this piece carried yet another set of monograms different from the Berlin and Naples specimens, so it could not have been the piece owned by Loredan and recorded by Goltzius.[71] The three tetradrachms—at Naples, Berlin, and London—with their distinct inscriptions thus represent unique survivors of their three particular issues, although it is always possible that unpublished coins in obscure collections may have eluded the scrutiny of Head and Gaebler, whose field of data comprised the great royal, national, and university cabinets of Europe and the British Isles. Unless we are prepared to believe that a rarity of this magnitude—that is, the Artemis tetradrachm with the ΕΛ and ΑΡ monograms—could have been known through more than one example in the 16th century, when it is represented by a single specimen in the 21st, we must conclude that the images drawn by Goltzius and by the Loredan draftsman represent the same unique object. A more thorough comparison of the coins in Goltzius's engravings and the drawings in the Houghton manuscript might eventually bring to light additional evidence of the Northerner's visit to Loredan's cabinet.

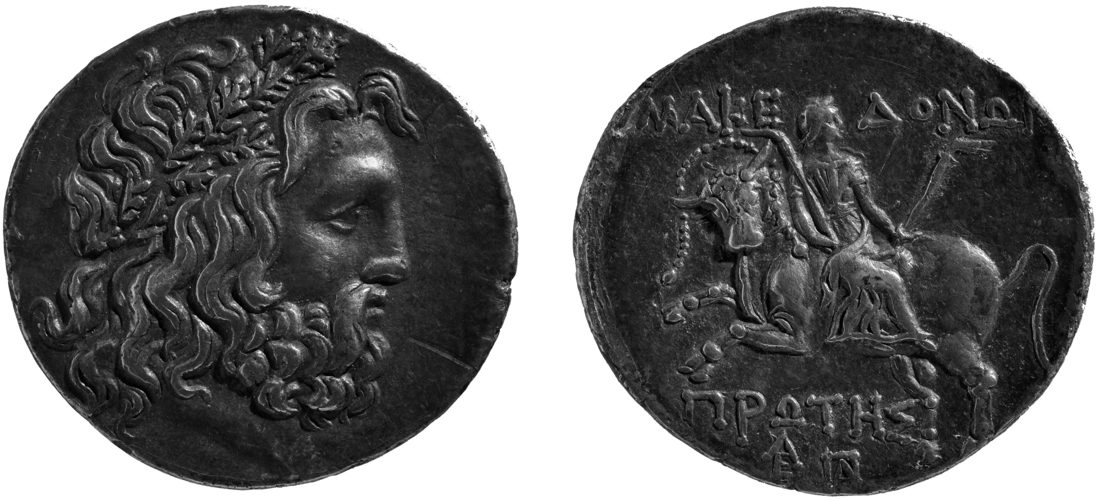


Figure 25. Tetradrachm of the First Region of Macedon. Museo Archeologico Nazionale, Naples, Inv. 6506.

---

[69] Hubert Goltzius, *Graeciae universae* (Antwerp, 1518), pl. XXII; reprinted in the later Moretus edition of Goltzius's works: *Romanae et Graecae Antiquitatis Monumenta* (Antwerp, 1644–1645).

[70] Barclay V. Head, *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins of the British Museum: Macedonia* (London, 1879), liii; Hugo Gaebler, *Die Antiken Münzen Nord-Griechenlands: Makedonia und Paionia*, vol. 1 (Berlin, 1906), 53, nos. 154–155.

[71] Martin Price, *Coins of the Macedonians* (London, 1974), 46, no. 81.

7. Fate of the Loredan Collection

It would please us greatly to assert that the Loredan collection remained in the Ducal cabinet at Munich and still forms part of that city's fabulous *Antikensammlung*. Unfortunately the evidence suggests that the coins recorded in the manuscript were either dispersed, like so many other early *Kunstkammern*, by war and greed throughout Europe, or suffered a complete annihilation by man-made or natural catastrophe. While most of the bronze and marble busts and statues acquired by Strada for Duke Albrecht's Antiquarium have remained in place, we cannot assume that the coin collection escaped the rapacity of the Swedish army of Gustavus Adolphus, which occupied Munich twice during the Thirty Years War.[72] Evidence for this dispersal is provided by the diverse fortunes of several coins depicted in the manuscript which can be considered extremely rare or even unique, and thus serve as "tracers" for the whole collection.

As expected, the great majority of the Greek and Roman coins depicted in the Houghton manuscript are common in the collector's market today, and examples of them can be found in any large collection of classical coins: the silver tetradrachms or "shekels" of Tyre, the legionary denarii of Mark Antony, the bronze *exercitus* issues of Trajan. Others are considered scarcer, and may show up in only a few of the largest modern cabinets: a Greek bronze of Galerius Antoninus, short-lived son of Antoninus Pius and Faustina, is illustrated on fol. 113r (**no. 953**), and only 13 specimens are known today according to the census of Antonine coins prepared by the Roman Provincial Coinage project;[73] even fewer for the cistophoric tetradrachm from Crete depicted on fol. 19r (**no. 217**), stamped with the name of the mysterious "Kydas the Cretarch."[74]

The reasons for the scarcity or availability of an ancient coin in the modern market are many, but the strongest factor is the relative abundance of the original production, which can be determined with some sense of scientific certainty by counting the number of different dies recorded among the surviving examples. The obverse and reverse dies used in the hand-striking of coins before the modern period were subject to wear and breakage, not surprising considering the forceful hammer-blows required for creating an impression on the blank metal. The reverse die, normally the top or punch die, was likely to wear out more quickly than the obverse, which was the lower die, secured in an anvil.[75] The denarius bearing the head of Salus struck by Acilius Glabrio, depicted on fol. 56v (**no. 523**), was produced in 49 B.C. using an estimated 651 obverse dies and 723 reverse according to Michael Crawford; it is rated "very common" in Sydenham's checklist of Republican coins.[76] We should not be surprised to find this denarius illustrated in several printed books and manuscripts of the 16th century which deal with coins of the consular period, such as Hubert Goltzius's *Fasti* and Fulvio Orsini's *Familiae Romanae*, and it appears twice in a four-volume set of drawings of Roman Republican coins which Jacopo Strada produced for Duke Albrecht in 1581, now in the British Library.[77] The same ubiquitous denarius serves as a model in other books where an image of the goddess of health is wanted, as in Du Choul's survey of Roman religion and Antonio Agustín's dialogues on ancient coins and inscriptions.[78]

---

[72] Reinhard Bauer, *München: Die Geschichte einer Stadt* (Munich, 1993), 112–15. In tracing the origins of the coin collection of Queen Christina of Sweden, Hugo Gaebler cites a 1652 inventory of her treasures listing a Schrank or cabinet containing 1,584 silver and bronze coins, taken by Gustavus Adolfus from Munich: "Die Münzsammlung der Konigin Christina von Schweden," in *Corolla Numismatica: Numismatic Essays in Honor of Barclay V. Head* (Oxford, 1906), 368–69.

[73] Ashmolean Museum, Roman Provincial Coinage in the Antonine Period Project (http://rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/project), no. 8345.

[74] Andrew Burnett, Michel Amandry, and Pere Pau Ripollès, *Roman Provincial Coinage*, vol. 1 (London, 1992), 224, no. 926.

[75] George F. Hill, "Ancient Methods of Coining," *The Numismatic Chronicle* 2 (1922): 1–42, reprinted New York, 1977.

[76] Michael Crawford, *Roman Republican Coinage* (London, 1974), no. 442/1a; Edward A. Sydenham, *The Coinage of the Roman Republic*, rev. ed. (London, 1952), no. 922.

In contrast the denarius of Valerius Acisculus depicted on fol. 55r (**no. 507**), with the image of a human-headed owl representing Minerva on the reverse, enjoyed little attention among the authors mentioned above; we find it only in Orsini's *Familiae Romanae* as one of the pieces produced by the Valeria gens, and in Agustín's *Dialoghi* illustrating the form of the ancient harpy.[79] This coin is rated "very scarce" by Sydenham, and Crawford estimates that fewer than 30 obverse dies were employed to produce it.[80] The same author calculates the average number of coins generated by a single obverse die during the Roman Republican period to be 30,000, giving a maximum figure of 900,000 denarii for the Acisculus issue.[81] Any attempt to estimate how many of those freshly-minted coins of antiquity survived to modern times might be dismissed as a flight into fantasy, but we are fortunate to have a tentative formula of one in 5,000, offered by J. G. Milne, based on a comparison of mint records and surviving coins from the Medieval period.[82] The Acisculus denarius, then, may have reached the collectors of the 16th century as a battered remnant of 180 specimens. If we take seriously Goltzius's number of 978 numismatic enthusiasts throughout Europe in 1563, we must conclude that only a minority of them—about one-fifth of the total—could possibly have owned this particular medal. On the other hand the Salus denarius of Glabrio, enjoying a population of nearly 20 million in 49 B.C., could still muster a force of 3,900 in the Renaissance, enough for each of Goltzius's collectors to possess four duplicates. Little wonder this coin was the "usual suspect" when an image of the goddess of health was required by artists and iconographers.

Further evidence drawn from surviving inventories of Renaissance collections suggests that coins which are relatively abundant in the antiquities market today were likewise commonly seen by Renaissance antiquarians, and any coin which is considered rare today would have been just as scarce, and very likely not known at all, in the 16th century. An analysis of the 296 Roman Republican silver coins owned by the Venetian Cardinal Pietro Barbo, and described in an inventory of his household treasures in 1457, reveal that 127 (43%) are rated "extremely common" according to Sydenham's checklist of Republican coins, 112 (38%) "very common," and 45 (15%) "common."[83] Only 11 pieces (3%) of the total are considered scarce or rare today, and none belong to the highest degrees of rarity which Sydenham reserved for coins known only as unique or nearly unique specimens. Applying the same analysis to the Roman Republican coins depicted in the Houghton manuscript—170 pieces concentrated between fols. 53 and 72—we find a somewhat different ratio for Sydenham's degrees of rarity: 99 coins (59%) fall into the first three categories ("extremely common," "very common," and "common"); 62 coins (37%) in the next three ("scarce," "very scarce," and "rare"); and 8 coins (5%) can be considered "very rare," "extremely rare," and "exceedingly rare." These numbers might suggest that Loredan owned a higher proportion of rare coins than Barbo a century earlier, but the comparison can be misleading. Barbo's inventory includes duplicates for most of his Roman Republican denarii: for example, he owned 11 of the "extremely common" denarius of Vibius Pansa bearing the head of Bacchus, and four of the "very common" silver of Minucius Thermus showing a fight between a Roman and barbarian warrior.[84] The Houghton manuscript gives us only one picture per type, because the draftsman did not draw duplicates of the same coin, and we have no way of knowing how many of these types were represented by multiple examples in the collection. If these duplicates were known and counted one would certainly see a much higher ratio of common to rare coins in the Loredan collection, bringing it closer to the ratio calculated for Barbo's cabinet.

---

[77] Hubert Goltzius, *Fastos magistratuum et triumphorum Romanorum* (Bruges, 1566), pl. 198; Fulvio Orsini, *Familiae romanae quae reperiuntur in antiquis numismatibus* (Rome, 1577), 4; Jacopo Strada, *Imagines regum consulum dictatorum…ab urbe condita usque ad C. Iul. Caesarem* (London, British Library, MS Arundel 65), vol. 1, fols. 91–92, and vol. 2, fols. 42–53.

[78] Guillaume Du Choul, *Discours de la religion des anciens Romains* (Lyons, 1556), 106; Antonio Agustín, *Dialoghi intorno alle medaglie* (Rome, 1592), 74.

[79] Orsini, *Familiae*, 266; Agustín, *Dialoghi*, 156.

[80] Sydenham, *Coinage*, no. 999a; Crawford, *Roman Republican*, no. 474/2b.

[81] Crawford, *Roman Republican*, 694. The same author notes that Greek coins of the Classical period, which were carved in higher relief than the Roman pieces, required more forceful striking, and for them the estimates of coins per die are considerably lower, perhaps an average of 15,000.

[82] J. G. Milne, *Greek and Roman Coins and the Study of History* (London, 1939), 69–70.

[83] For the identification of Barbo's coins and details of the analysis, see John Cunnally, *The Role of Greek and Roman Coins in the Art of the Italian Renaissance* (PhD diss., University of Pennsylvania, 1984), 102–212.

Be that as it may, if the proportion of common to rare pieces among the Republican denarii holds true for the Greek and Imperial coins in Loredan's collection, then 5% of the medals depicted in the entire manuscript (ca. 60), may be considered rare; and we can entertain the hope that a few of these may be so uncommon that their presence in a modern collection would indicate the final resting place of many if not all of Loredan's numismatic treasures. Obvious candidates for this role of "tracer" include the double-struck sestertius of Salonina mentioned above (Fig. 26), and a brockage of a Republican denarius of L. Memmius Galerius depicted on fol. 56v, **no. 521** (Fig. 27). "Brockage" is the term used for a mint error in which a coin is struck with an impression of the obverse on both sides, in this case the head of Saturn. It is possible that more than one brockage may be found today for the denarius of Memmius, but surely the chances are infinitessimal that more than one could have survived bearing the variable control-mark "E" like the coin depicted in the manuscript.[85] I have not located any mention of a misstruck sestertius of Salonina in the

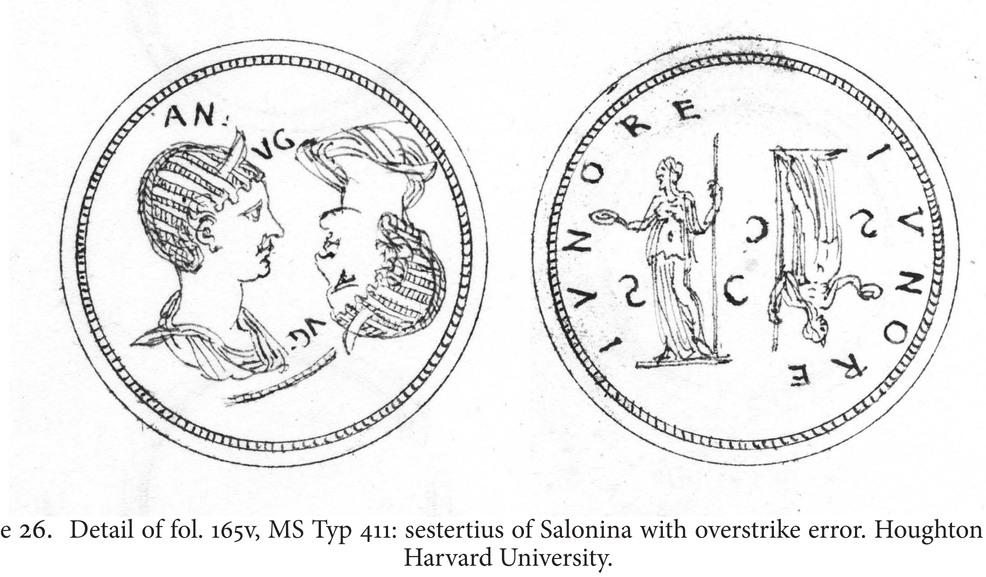


Figure 26. Detail of fol. 165v, MS Typ 411: sestertius of Salonina with overstrike error. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

---

84. Cunnally, *Role*, 154–55.

85. The control-marks on the Memmius denarius are the letters of the Latin alphabet; examples in the British Museum display 14 different letters from A to V: H. A. Grueber, *Coins of the Roman Republic in the British Museum*, vol. 1 (London, 1910): 204–5.

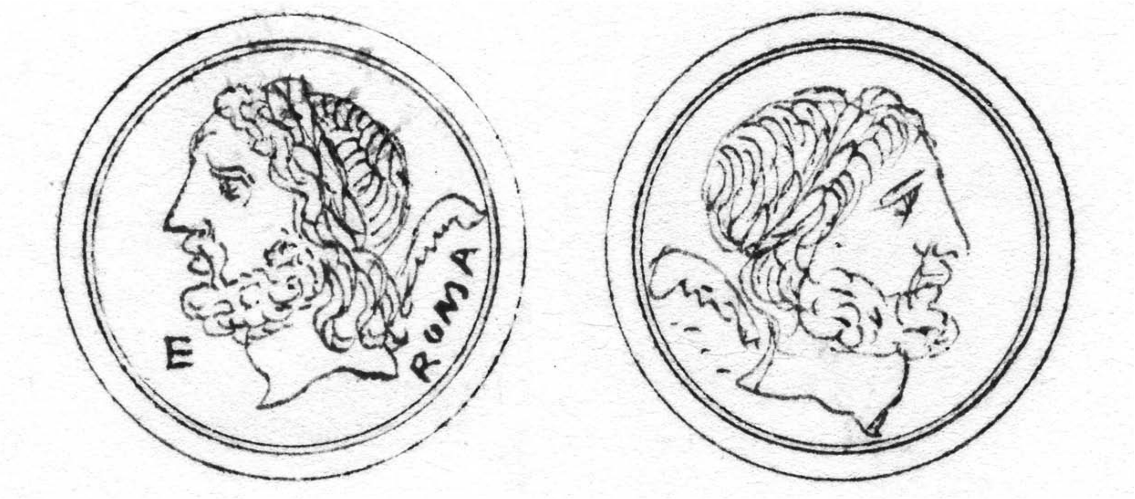


Figure 27. Detail of fol. 56v, MS Typ 411: brockage of denarius of L. Memmius Galerius. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

modern literature, though a more thorough search, or pure chance, may eventually bring a piece of this sort to light. As for the coin of Memmius, Alberto Banti's corpus of Republican coins indicates that a brockage of this moneyer with the control-mark E passed through the auction house of Kunst und Münzen AG at Lugano in 1975.[86] Could this have been the same coin which Andrea Loredan handled in Venice 400 years earlier?

Fortunately some of the other rarities in the Loredan collection have left more substantial paper trails, and I have picked six of them to discuss in detail below, an analysis that I am sorry to say will not produce any firm conclusions about the fate of Loredan's numismatic treasures:

1. Among the rarest pieces recorded in the manuscript is the silver tetradrachm of the first *regio* of Macedon, already mentioned in the discussion of Goltzius's visit to Venice (Fig. 23). As explained above, the three surviving examples bear different sets of monograms identifying the mint officials, and the monograms recorded in the drawing match only those of the piece at Naples (Fig. 25). This coincidence gives us reason to speculate that Loredan's coins may have found their way somehow to the great Neapolitan cabinet, which originated in the collection acquired in the 16th century by the Farnese family in Rome.

2. On the same page as this tetradrachm is depicted a didrachm of Philip of Macedon (**no. 286**) bearing the control-mark HM (Fig. 28). In his catalogue of the silver of Philip, Georges Le Rider was able to locate among hundreds of public and private collections in Europe and North America only a single surviving example of a didrachm with this mark, in the cabinet of the Museo Archeologico in Florence.[87]

3. A small bronze coin of Elagabalus from Bostra in Arabia, bearing the mysterious inscription ΘΕΟ ΚΑΝ and the image of a camel and rider, appears on fol. 141r, **no. 1105** (Fig. 29). In his 1922 catalogue of the ancient coins of Arabia in the British Museum, G. F. Hill noted only a single example of this bronze known to him, in the cabinet of the Bibliotèque Nationale at Paris (Fig. 30).[88]

---

[86] Alberto Banti, *Corpus Nummorum Romanorum: Monetazione republicana* (Florence, 1980–1982), 148, no. 6.

[87] Georges Le Rider, *Le monnayage d'argent et d'or de Philippe II* (Paris, 1977), 8, Pella no. 23.

[88] George Francis Hill, *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum: Arabia, Mesopotamia, Persia* (London, 1922), xxviii.

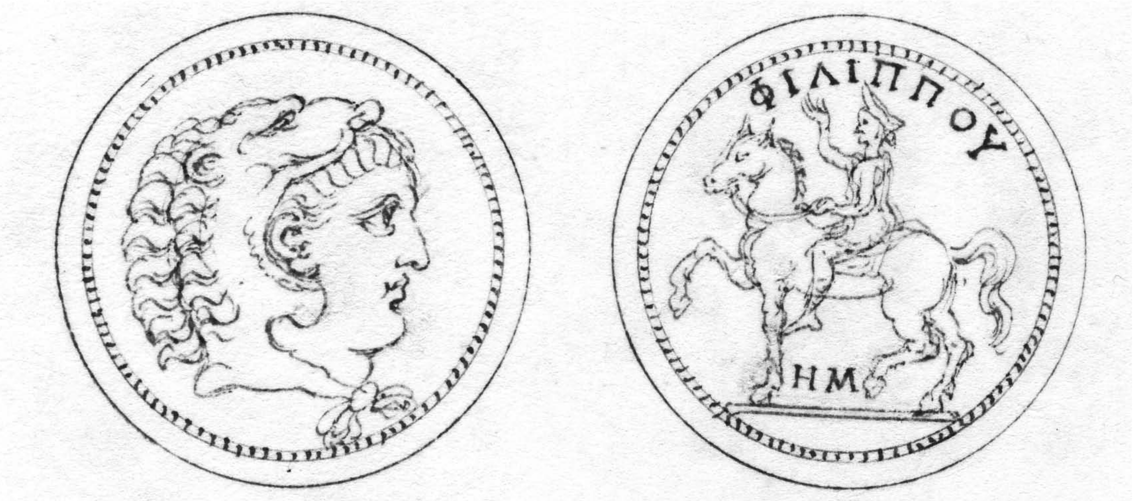


Figure 28. Detail of fol. 28, MS Typ 411: didrachm of Philip of Macedon. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

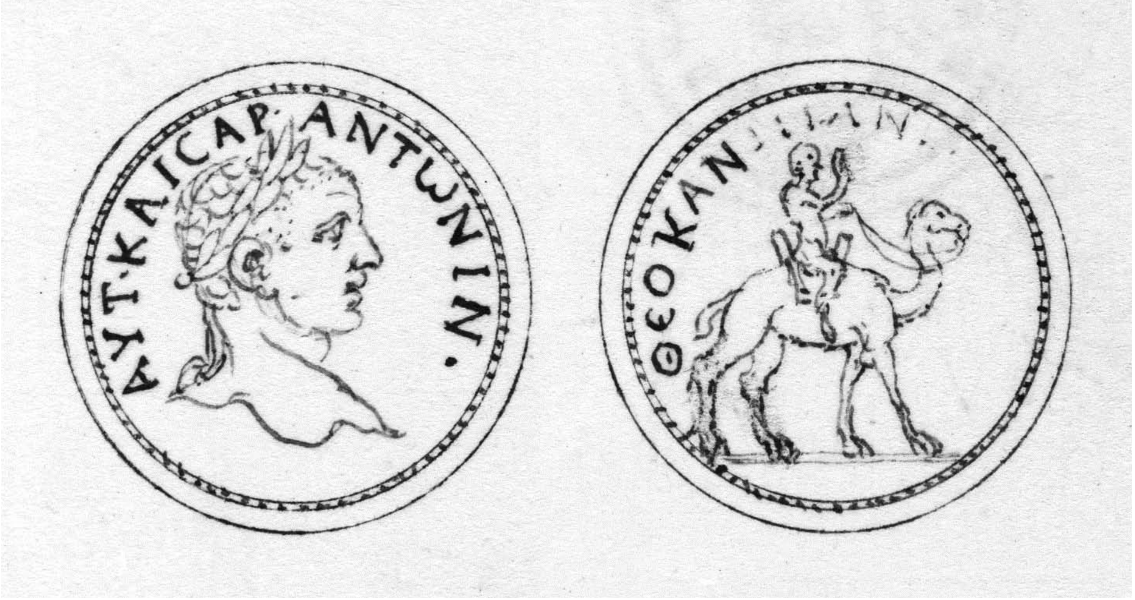


Figure 29. Detail of fol. 141, MS Typ 411: bronze of Elagabalus from Bostra. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

Since then other examples of the Bostra coin, whose type is now interpreted as the Nabataean god Dusares riding his favorite animal, have turned up in Middle Eastern collections but no others in Europe.[89] Considering that the coin in the drawing and the one in the Paris cabinet are almost identical in the way the reverse inscription has been erased by time to the first few letters of the god's title, it is difficult to avoid the judgment that they are the exact same piece.[90]

---

[89] A. Kindler, *The Coinage of Bostra* (Warminster, 1983), p. 117, no. 34.

[90] De Saulcy records the inscription on the Paris coin as OEOKANI, followed by a pair of question marks: F. De Saulcy, *Numismatique de la Terre Sainte* (Paris, 1874), 366. More recent finds show that the complete legend should be ΘΕΟC ΚΑΙ ΝΙΚΑΤΩΡ.

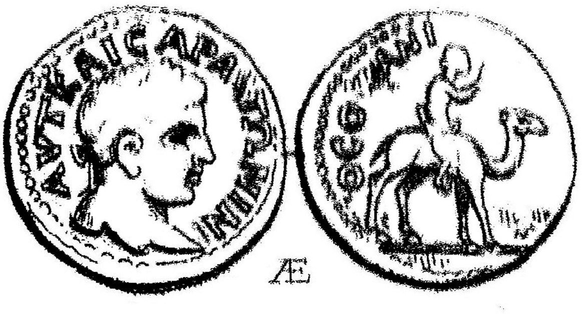


Figure 30. Bronze of Elagabalus from Bostra, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, from F. De Saulcy, *Numismatique de la Terre Sainte* (Paris, 1874), pl. XXI, no. 6.

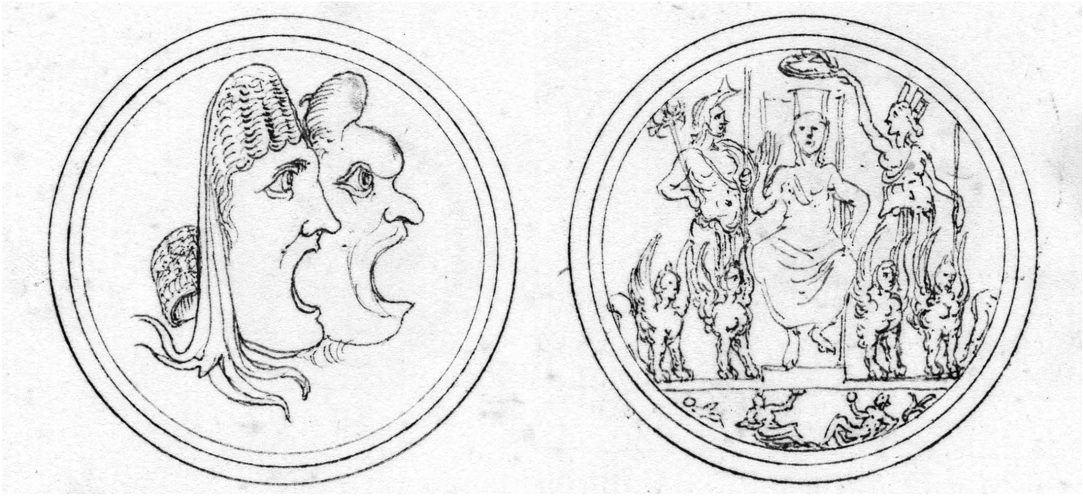


Figure 31. Detail of fol. 8v, MS Typ 411: contorniate with theater masks and Cybele enthroned. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

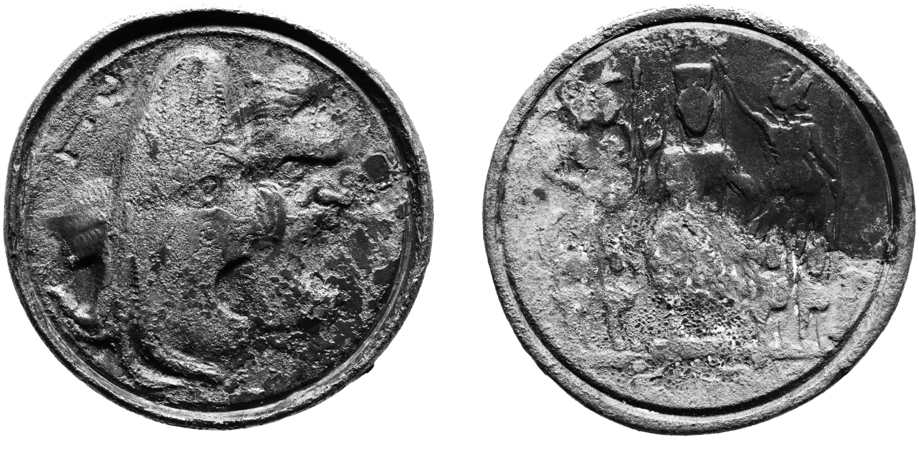


Figure 32. Contorniate with theater masks and Cybele enthroned. Münzkabinett, Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna, Inv. 37409.

4. A contorniate of the late Imperial period, which Loredan or his draftsman mistakes for a classical Greek bronze, can be seen on fol. 8v, **no. 90** (Fig. 31). This odd category of coins, which seem to have been struck as private tokens in the late 4th century with some connection to the circus games and other forms of entertainment, was exhaustively studied in the 20th century by Andreas Alföldi, who inventoried and obtained photographs of every contorniate that he could find. If we search Alföldi to match the combination of obverse type (a pair of theater masks) and reverse (an Eastern mother-goddess, possibly Cybele or Ma-Bellona, enthroned) as depicted in the manuscript, we find a single surviving example, in the Kunsthistorisches Museum at Vienna (Fig. 32).[91]

5. Among the Greek bronzes of Marcus Aurelius depicted in the manuscript is a piece from the Roman colony of Cassandrea in Macedon, showing the figure of Eirene holding the infant Ploutos and a cornucopia, fol. 117v, **no. 965** (Fig. 33). A coin of this type is reported today only in the Münzkabinett in Berlin, acquired among the treasures donated by Friedrich Imhoof-Blumer in 1900 (Fig. 34).

6. Yet another rarity in Loredan's cabinet which has survived, apparently, in the form of a unique example is a bronze of Faustina the Younger struck at Alexandria, showing Nike driving a quadriga on the reverse, and the date mark LΓ, indicating the third year of the reign of her husband Marcus Aurelius, fol. 119r, **no. 979** (Fig. 35). We search in vain for this piece in the usual catalogues of Alexandrine coins—Dattari, Milne, British Museum; and indeed the reverse type is anomalous, for normally Nike drives her chariot to the left on these Imperial Egyptian bronzes, not to the right as seen here, and we might suspect that the draftsman has made a mistake in transcribing the images or inscriptions. But the Roman Provincial Coinage Project's online database, drawing upon the largest collections in Europe and America, brings up a single specimen perfectly matching Loredan's piece, from the American Numismatic Society's cabinet in New York (Fig. 36).[92]

This brief and admittedly unscientific sampling of six potential "tracers" takes us to six different modern collections in five countries (six if we recall that Naples and Florence were separate states before 1860), and we cannot escape the thought that if these coins are the same pieces depicted in the manuscript, the Loredan collection was not only dispersed, but dispersed in the most violent and centrifugal way, as if scattered by an explosion. Of course, there is no certainty that the six coins noted by the 20th century cataloguers are in fact the same objects depicted in the 16th-century manuscript. It is not implausible that even the rarest of Loredan's coins might have a duplicate in at least one of the collections at Naples, Florence, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, and New York, since these are among the largest cabinets of ancient coins in the world.

A further investigation of the Loredan rarities forces us to face the possibility that the collection, or at least a large part of it, was not dispersed but disappeared entirely, destroyed perhaps by fire, lost in transport at sea, or hidden by its caretakers during war and never recovered. The contorniate with the theater masks and image of Cybele mentioned above, depicted on fol. 8v, does not exactly match the piece recorded by Alföldi in Vienna; the latter is marked with the monogram of P and E found on many of the surviving contorniates, but this inscription is missing from the drawing (Figs. 31–32). Unless we presume that the draftsman overlooked a conspicuous element of the design, we cannot regard the two pieces as identical, and must conclude that Loredan's contorniate

---

[91] Andreas Alföldi and Elisabeth Alföldi, *Die Kontorniat-Medaillons*, vol. 1 (Berlin, 1976), 22, no. 80.

[92] RPC Online no. 14572; ANS 1944.100.61614.

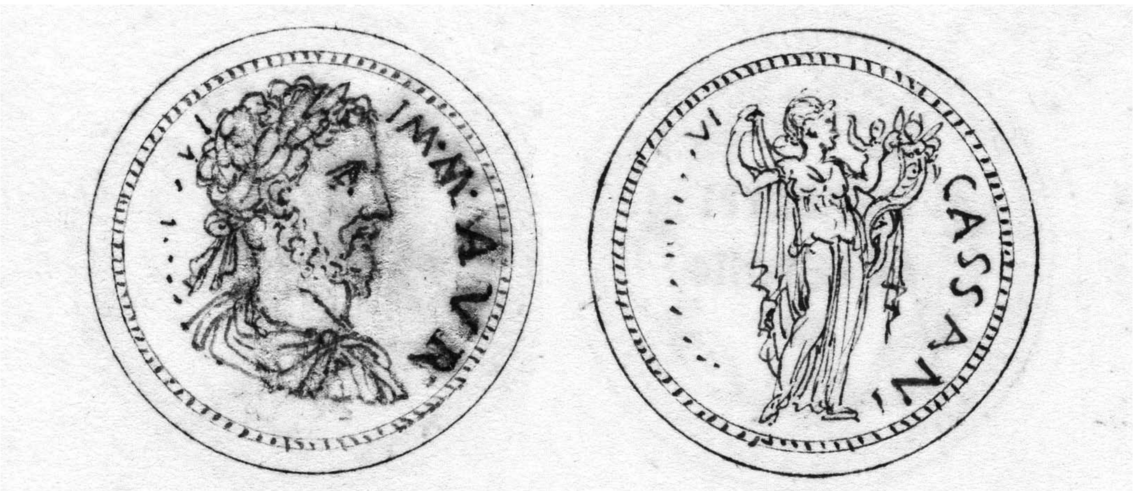


Figure 33. Detail of fol. 117v, MS Typ 411: bronze of the Roman colony of Cassandrea. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

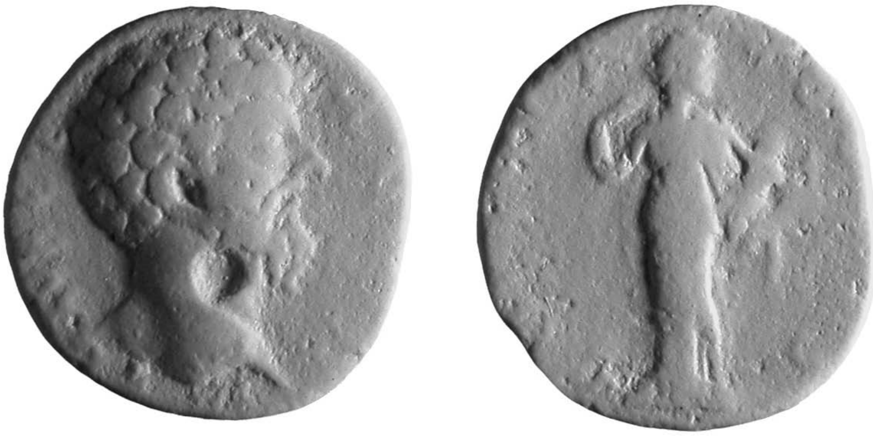


Figure 34. Bronze of Marcus Aurelius struck at Cassandrea, Macedon. Münzkabinett, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin, Inv. 18234464.

never found its way to any of the modern collections accessible to Alföldi. Likewise the Berlin bronze of Cassandrea has so many differences in the arrangement of the inscription and the posture of the goddess (Figs. 33–34), that we suspect it is not the same piece as the one illustrated in the manuscript, but simply another accidental survivor of this rare type, and we must suppose that the example owned by Loredan was lost completely after the 16th century.

Indeed, there are a number of coins in the Loredan collection for which no survivors have been published in modern catalogues and numismatic literature. Even after dismissing some of these as Renaissance forgeries or the result of the draftsman's misinterpretation of worn or incomplete pieces, we are left with several whose inscriptions and images are plausible enough to convince us of their authenticity. Among these is that bimetallic piece of Alexander Severus and

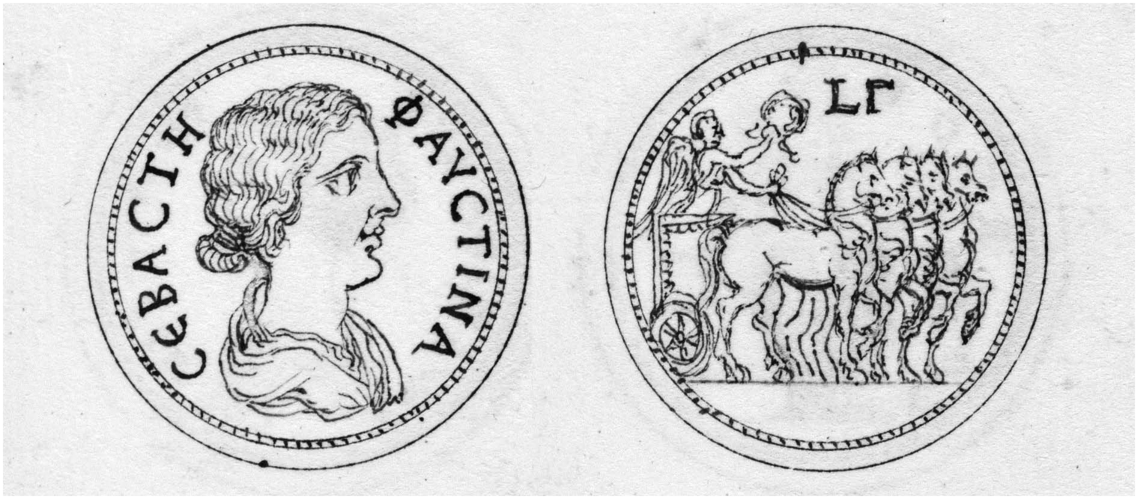


Figure 35. Detail of fol. 119, MS Typ 411: Alexandrine bronze of Faustina the Younger. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

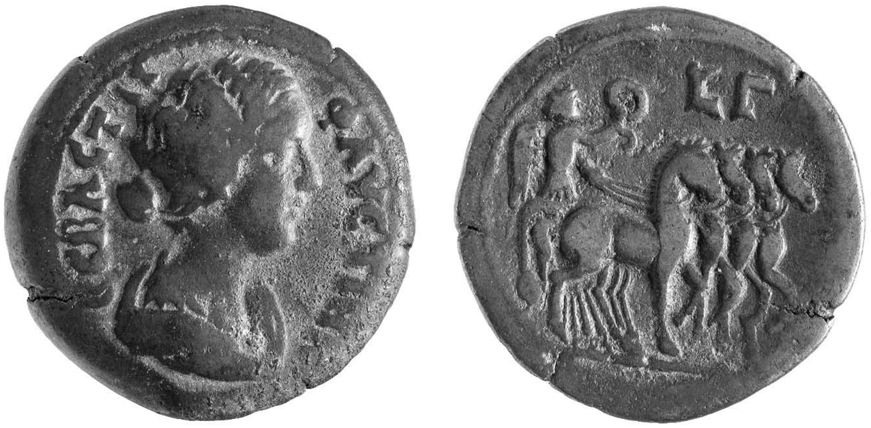


Figure 36. Alexandrine bronze of Faustina the Younger. American Numismatic Society, New York, Inv. 1944.100.61614.

his mother Julia Mamaea which Vico so admired (Fig. 14), but which has not found its way to modern literature, and is absent from Francesco Gnecchi's 1912 corpus of Roman medallions.[93]

Another lost masterpiece is a large bronze of Macrinus from the city of Prusias in Bithynia, showing Herakles engaged in one of his 12 labors, the capture of the Kerynean hind: fol. 138r, **no. 1091** (Fig. 37). This piece has not been completely ignored by modern scholarship, for it is described in Mionnet's 1830 *Supplement*.[94] The Frenchman did not see it himself but cites as his authority the 17th-century author Jean Foy-Vaillant, who lists it in his catalogue of Greek Imperial

---

[93] Francesco Gnecchi, *I Medaglioni romani* vol. 3 (Milan, 1912), 44, no. 16; Gnecchi lists six examples of this piece in modern collections, none of them noted as bimetallic, a feature which he was not likely to miss in the process of examining, measuring and weighing the medal.

[94] Theodore Mionnet, *Description de médailles antiques, Grecques et Romains; Supplément*, vol. 5 (Paris, 1830), 243, no. 1427.

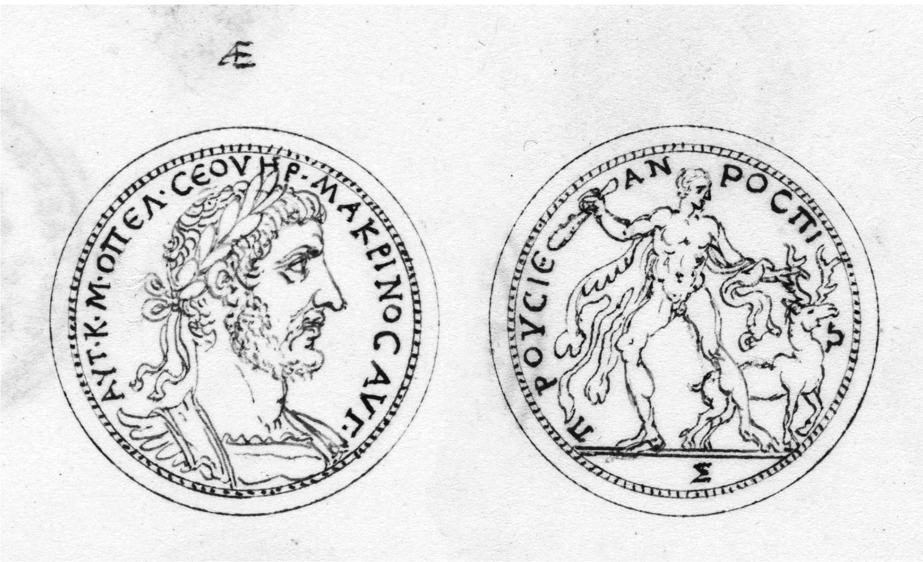


Figure 37. Detail of fol. 138, MS Typ 411: bronze of Macrinus with Herakles and Kerynean Hind. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

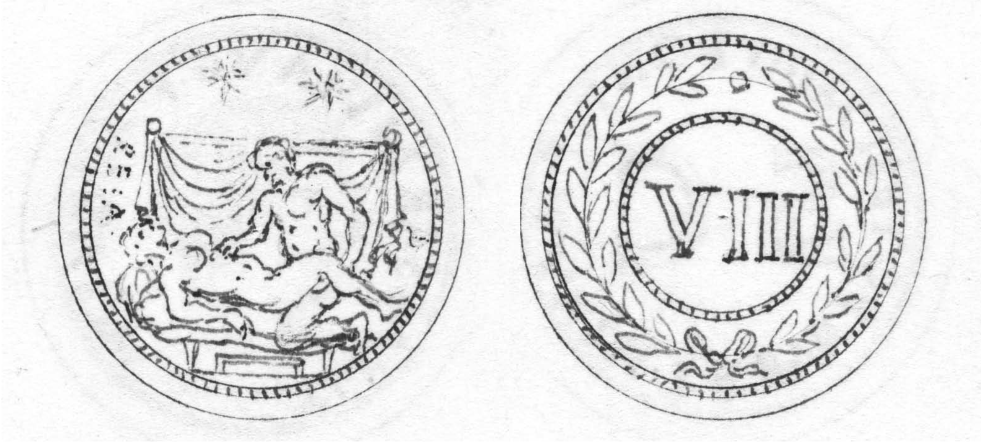


Figure 38. Detail of fol. 77, MS Typ 411: bronze spintria. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

coins, reporting its owner as the Abbé Pierre Bizot.[95] Little is known of the Abbé's collection, except that it was sold after his death in 1696. There ends the trail of Macrinus and his Hercules.[96] Further explorations in the numismatic literature of the 18th and 19th centuries—a task becoming

---

[95] Jean Foy-Vaillant, *Numismata Imperatorum, Augustarum et Caesarum, a populis Romanae ditionis, Graece loquentibus* (Amsterdam, 1700), 123: "ΠΡΟΥCΙΕΩΝ ΠΡΟC ΥΠΙΩ, Prusiensium ad Hypium, fluv. Heracles d. clavam, s. cervum cornibus apprehendit. Abb. Bizot."

[96] Aneta Kuczewska, "Cabinet de Pierre Bizot," at *Curiositas: Cabinets de Curiosités* (http://www.curiositas.org/document.php?id=1450). Pierre Bizot (1630–1696), Canon of the Church of Saint-Sauveur at Hérisson, was the author of a medallic history of Holland published in Amsterdam in 1690. Before finding its way to Bizot, the Macrinus bronze had been owned by the French nobleman Jean Tristan de Saint Amant (1595–1656), who describes and illustrates it in his numismatic history of the Roman Empire: *Commentaires historiques, contenans l'histoire générale des Empereurs*, vol. 2 (Paris, 1644): 299. Tristan's Macrinus is reproduced in Johann Jacob Gessner's *Specimen rei numariae* (Zurich, 1735), a compendium of coin images copied from earlier authors: pl. CLIV, no. 31.

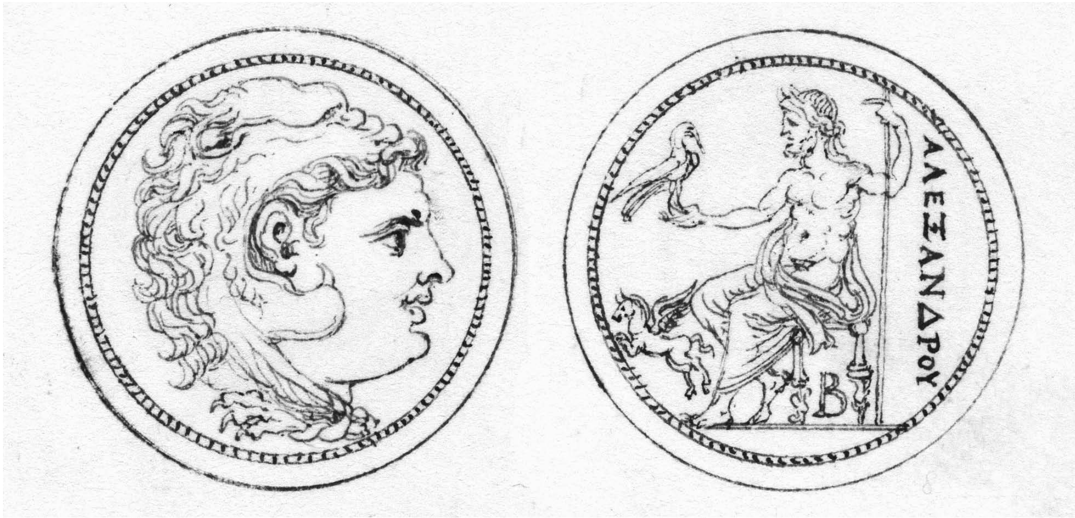


Figure 39. Detail of fol. 32, MS Typ 411: tetradrachm of Alexandra from Alabanda with control mark B. Houghton Library, Harvard University.

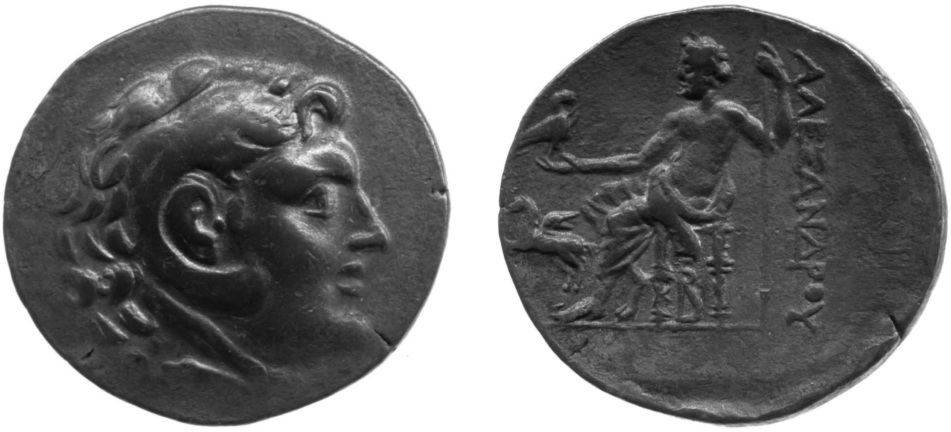


Figure 40. Tetradrachm of Alexander from Alabanda with control mark B. London, British Museum. © Trustees of the British Museum.

less inconvenient as more old numismatic monographs, catalogues, and journals become digitized and placed on-line—may bring this fugitive to light again.

Conspicuous among the missing treasures whose only evidence of existence lies in the drawings of MS Typ 411 is the *spintria* illustrated on fol. 77r, **no. 714** (Fig. 38). The name *spintriae* is applied to bronze coins, or rather tokens, struck in Rome in the 1st century A.D. displaying sexually explicit scenes on one side and a numeral, ranging from I to XVI, on the other. Well known and exhaustively analyzed since the 16th century, the erotic scenes have been classified into 15 different compositions by modern researchers.[97] Whatever the original purpose of these mysterious objects, and whatever the significance of the numbers, most of the erotic scenes are found coupled with more than one number, and it is possible that many if not all of the various scenes were struck with all 16 numerals in the beginning. The *spintriae* are rare today, and many of the dies and issues are known through a single survivor. The piece illustrated in the manuscript displays a couple engaged in intercourse on a low bed or couch in front of a draped curtain, corresponding to Simonetta and Riva's Scene 8, with the numeral VIII on the other side. Despite a dragnet through the major cabinets of Europe and a century of dealer's catalogues—this class of coinage is not easily overlooked or ignored—modern numismatists have found only five numerals associated with Scene 8: IIII, V, X, XIII, and XIIII.[98] While the number VIII may yet be found with Scene 8 in one of the smaller public or private collections not examined by Simonetta and Riva or their colleagues—and the same can be said for any of the other Loredan rarities that have not yet come to light—a more likely conclusion is that this drawing represents the only survivor of this issue, whose longevity sadly terminated sometime after the 16th century.

---

[97] T. V. Buttrey, "The Spintriae as a Historical Source," *The Numismatic Chronicle* 13 (1973): 52–63; Bono Simonetta and Renzo Riva, *Le tessere erotiche romane* (Lugano, 1981); Luciana Jacobelli, *Spintriae e ritratti Giulio-Claudii* (Milan, 2000).

A final example will provide some sense of the mixture of frustration and fascination that awaits anyone who tries to match the individual coins in the manuscript with specific pieces now resting in modern cabinets, or illustrated in the plates of modern catalogues. Among the silver tetradrachms of Alexander the Great owned by the Venetian collector is a coin embellished on the reverse with the mint-mark of a flying Pegasus, and the letter B, presumably an additional control-mark, beneath the throne of Zeus: fol. 32r, **no. 314** (Fig. 39). In 1855 Ludvig Müller in his survey of Alexander's tetradrachms identified the winged horse as the emblem of the town of Alabanda in Caria, and provided a list of control-letters that could be found under the throne, namely A, Γ, Δ, E, and C.[99] Clearly the letter B belongs in this sequence, but it appeared on no coin known to Müller. We might be tempted to dismiss its presence in the manuscript as an error or misinterpretation by the draftsman, if it were not for the emergence of three of these Alabanda tetradrachms bearing the beta in a large hoard of Hellenistic silver found at Tel Kotchek, Iraq in 1952 (Fig. 40).[100] Indeed, the distinctive shape of the B, with its upper loop so much smaller than the lower, leaves no doubt that the coin in the manuscript and the coins from the hoard are part of the same issue, perhaps the same die. The Tel Kotchek tetradrachms, resting beneath the earth for 2,000 years and coming to light shortly before the manuscript itself emerged from obscurity, are further proof of the remarkable quality and diversity of Loredan's collection, the accuracy of his draftsman, and our own good fortune in having these drawings, which include coin types and varieties that may have survived in no other form.

---

[98] Simonetta and Riva, *Tessere*, 11–12; a few years earlier, Buttrey could find only two of these numerals for Scene 8 (Scene 3 in his system), V and XIII: "Spintriae," 60.

[99] Ludvig Müller, *Numismatique d'Alexandre le Grand* (Copenhagen, 1855), nos. 1144–1148.

[100] Martin Price, *The Coinage in the Name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus*, vol. 1 (Zurich and London, 1991): 310, no. 2461.

Part Two: A Catalogue of Coins and Medals Depicted in The Houghton Numismatic Manuscript (MS Typ 411)

On the format of the catalogue:

There are no titles, section headings, or any other text in MS Typ 411 other than the folio numbers in the upper right of the recto side, the inscriptions on the coins, and the terse indications of metal (AE, AV, AR), usually one per page.

Each coin illustrated in MS Typ 411 is identified here by a number, from 1 to 1220, which are assigned to the coins in succession as they appear in the manuscript. This catalogue number is followed by the folio number, from 1 to 171, and the position of the coin among the others shown on that page: "Fol. 2 (1/6)" means the first coin of six on fol. 2, "Fol. 31v (3/4)" is the third of four on fol. 31 verso, etc. Next comes the metal of the coin as indicated by the draftsman (AE, AR, or AV), and the diameter of the drawing in millimeters, which is usually 10–20% larger than the diameter of the actual coin. Thus an entry headed "57. Fol. 5v (5/6) AE 29 mm" informs us that this is the 57th coin in the manuscript, on folio 5 verso; it is the fifth of six coins on this page, marked as bronze, and the diameter of the drawing is 29 mm.

Following this heading is a description of the obverse (O) and reverse (R) of the coin with a transcription of the legend and any other text included on the image. Then the identity of the coin is given, with the date of striking, followed by references to modern authorities where more information about the coin can be found. The references are in the form of abbreviations, with the full citations available in the appended bibliography. Some coins have additional commentary pointing out errors in the drawing or calling the reader's attention to significant characteristics of the piece.

1. Fol. 1 (1/6) AE 29 mm

O: Male head (Zeus) r., bearded, laureate, with long wavy hair; circular border of two lines.

R: Seminude male figure (Zeus) seated l., holding Nike in r. hand, long scepter in l.; at r., ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ / ΤΗΣ in two lines; at l., ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ and cornucopia; all within olive or laurel wreath.

Bronze of Antioch (Syria), c. 31–30 B.C.

BM *Syria* p. 155, nos. 33–34; Butcher p. 314, no. 13.1; Head p. 778; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 146, nos. 36–39; McAlee p. 74, no. 43; Sear *Greek* p. 535, no. 5857.

The lines and circle at the bottom of the reverse, which the draftsman incorporates into the wreath, are probably the letters ΙΘ or ΘΙ described in the catalogues, indicating the year 19 in the Caesarian Era (= 31/30 B.C.). Founded by Seleucus I on the river Orontes, and named after his father Antiochus, Antioch remained a major commercial and administrative center throughout Hellenistic and Roman times, a status proudly affirmed in the inscription, "of the people of Antioch, the Mother City (*Metropolis*)." In keeping with his usual practice the draftsman makes the drawing larger than the actual coin, which measures about 23 mm in diameter.

2. Fol. 1 (2/6) AE 29 mm

O: Male head (Zeus) r., bearded, laureate, with long wavy hair; circular border of two lines.

R: Seminude male figure (Zeus) seated l., holding Nike in r. hand, long scepter in l.; at r., ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ / ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΝ in two lines; at l., ΧΓΟΝΟΜΟΥ and cornucopia; in exergue, ΑΚ.

Bronze of Antioch (Syria), c. 29–28 B.C.

BM *Syria* p. 157, nos. 47–48; Butcher p. 318, no. 31.3; Head p. 778; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 147, nos. 47–49; McAlee p. 78, no. 70; Sear *Greek* p. 536, no. 5860.

Reverse legend should read …ΜΗΤRΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ. The cornucopia is a variable control-mark. The initials ΑΚ in the exergue, if correctly transcribed, are a date-mark in the Caesarian era (21 = 29/28 B.C.). Under Roman protection the city of Antioch achieved independence from the Seleucid monarchy and added the title *Autonomous* to its inscription.

3. Fol. 1 (3/6) AE 29 mm

O: Bearded head (Zeus) r., laureate; circular border of two lines.

R: Seminude male figure (Zeus) seated l., holding Nike in r. hand, long scepter in l.; at r., ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ / ΤΗΣ in two lines; at l. ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΝ and letter Η; in exergue, ΓΚΣ.

Bronze of Antioch (Syria), c. 90–89 B.C.

BM *Syria* p. 253, no. 14; Butcher p. 308; Head p. 778; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 143, nos. 2–3; Lindgren I, p. 103, no. 1937; Sear *Greek* p. 535, no. 5853; SNG Cop *Syria: Cities* pl. 2, no. 67.

Reverse legend should read …ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ. The monogram in left field is a variable magistrate's mark. The letters ΓΚΣ in the exergue indicate a date in the Seleucid era, 223 (= 90/89 B.C.). To the confusion of future scholars, the mint at Antioch employed at one time or another three different dating systems for its coinage: the Seleucid Era, which began with the establishment of the kingdom by Seleucus in 312 B.C.; the Caesarian Era, based on the beginning of Julius Caesar's dictatorship in 49 B.C.; and the Actian, meant to flatter Augustus by taking his naval victory at Actium as the reference point, 31 B.C.

4. Fol. 1 (4/6) AE 29 mm

O: Male head (Zeus) r., bearded, laureate, with long wavy hair; circular border of two lines.

R: ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΟΥΑΡΟΥ, around. Female figure (Tyche of Antioch) seated r. on rocks, wearing turret crown, holding palm-branch; at her feet, nude male figure (river god Orontes) reclining; in field r., ΕΚ; circular border of two lines.

Bronze of Antioch (Syria), c. 7–6 B.C.

BM *Syria* p. 158, no. 57; Butcher p. 327, no. 48c; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 148, no. 54; Lindgren I, p. 103, no. 1941; McAlee p. 88, no. 85; RPC vol. 1, p. 624, no. 4242; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 515, no. 5184; SNG Cop *Syria: Cities* pl. 3, no. 90.

The inscription refers to Augustus's *legatus* in Syria, P. Quintilius Varus, and the letters ΕΚ indicate a date in the Actian era (25 = 7/6 B.C.). Tyche (rendered in Latin as Fortuna) is the embodied spirit or personification of a community. A colossal bronze statue of Tyche of Antioch by Eutychides of Sicyon, created for the founding of the city c. 300 B.C., is known today only through small replicas and coins like this.

5. Fol. 1 (5/6) AE 29 mm

O: Beardless male head (Antiochus IV) r., radiate; circular border of two lines.

R: Seminude male figure (Zeus) standing l., holding wreath in extended r. hand; at r., ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ and letter Α; at l., ΤΩΝ / ΠΡΟΣ ΔΑΦΝΗΙ in two lines, and monogram.

Bronze of Antiochus IV, King of Syria, c. 175–164 B.C.

BM *Seleucid* p. 40, nos. 64–65; Head p. 763; Houghton part II, pp. 69–70, no. 1416; Lindgren I, p. 96, no. 1806; Newell *Antioch* p. 24; Sear *Greek* p. 653, no. 6997; SNG Cop *Syria: Kings* pl. 6, nos. 210–213.

The letter and monogram are variable control-marks or magistrate's initials. Antiochus IV, surnamed Epiphanes, presents himself with the radiate crown of the sun-god Helios. It is unlikely that the collector or draftsman recognized the head as a portrait of this king, or they would have placed the coin in the Hellenistic section with others of the Syrian dynasty (fols. 47–48). A despotic and ostentatious prince, Epiphanes tried to conquer Egypt, but was forced by the Romans to withdraw. Epiphanes sparked the Maccabee uprising by attempting to hellenize the Jews by force. The reverse inscription indicates the mint at Antioch, identified as "near Daphne," a shrine to Apollo which preserved the original laurel tree of Daphne's metamorphosis.

6. Fol. 1 (6/6) AE 29 mm

O: Bearded male head (Zeus) r., laureate; circular border of two lines.

R: Seminude male figure (Zeus) seated l., holding Nike in r. hand, long scepter in l.; at r., ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ / ΤΗΣ in two lines; at l., ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΝ and trident.

Bronze of Antioch (Syria), 1st c. B.C.

BM *Syria* p. 153, nos. 12–18; Butcher p. 308; Head p. 778; Lindgren I, p. 103, no. 1937; Sear *Greek* p. 535, no. 5853.

The drawing omits the letters that should appear in the exergue on the reverse, indicating a date in the Seleucid era; the trident is a variable control-mark, probably the same one listed for BM no. 14.

7. Fol. 1v (1/6) AE 24 mm

O: ANTIOXEΩN, around at r. Female head (Tyche of Antioch) r., veiled and wearing turret crown; circular border of two lines.

R: IΠI KOYAΔPATOY, around at top. Ram running r., looking back; above, crescent and star; below, ETE and uncertain letter; circular border of two lines.

Bronze of Antioch (Syria), c. 56–57 A.D.

BM *Syria* p. 160, no. 74; Butcher p. 343, no. 121; Head p. 779; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 155, no. 98; Lindgren I, p. 104, no. 1944; McAlee p. 90, no. 102; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 515, no. 5187; SNG Cop *Syria: Cities* pl. 3, no. 101.

Reverse legend should read EΠI KOYAΔPATOY, refering to C. Ummidius Durmius Quadratus, *legatus* of Syria A.D. 51–60. The letters below the ram should read ET EP, the date mark 105 (= 56/57 A.D.) in the Caesarian Era. The bronzes of Antioch, like the silver, show images honoring Zeus and Tyche, but also Artemis and Apollo (crescent, tripod, lyre, laurel). In his aspect of Karneios, god of flocks and sheep, Apollo is often represented as a ram. The actual size of this coin and the other small bronzes on fol. 1v is about 18–20 mm in diameter.

8. Fol. 1v (2/6) AE 24 mm

O: Male head (Apollo) r., with braided hair, veiled, wearing necklace and crown or headband; circular border of two lines.

R: ANTIOXEΩN AP, around. Laurel branch; circular border of two lines.

Bronze of Antioch (Syria), c. 55–56 A.D.

BM *Syria* p. 160, nos. 71–73; Butcher p. 342, no. 119; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 155, no. 100; McAlee p. 90, no. 104; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 515, no. 5190; SNG Cop *Syria: Cities* pl. 3, no. 105.

Reverse legend should end …ΔP, indicating the date 104 in the Caesarian era (= 55/56 A.D.).

9. Fol. 1v (3/6) AE 24 mm

O: Bearded head (Zeus) r., laureate; circular border of two lines.

R: ANTIOXEΩN EΠI ΣPAKNOY, around. Ram running r., looking back; above, star; below, ΓM; circular border of two lines.

Bronze of Antioch (Syria), c. 12–13 A.D.

BM *Syria* p. 159, nos. 63–64; Butcher p. 329, no. 57; Head p. 779; McAlee p. 90, no. 98; RPC vol. 1, p. 626, no. 4268; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 515, no. 5186; SNG Cop *Syria: Cities* pl. 3, no. 97.

Legend should read …EΠI ΣIΛANOY, refering to Q. Caecilius Metellus Silanus, *legatus* of Syria A.D. 11–17; the letters ΓM indicate the date 43 in the Actian era (= 12/13 A.D.).

10. Fol. 1v (4/6) AE 24 mm

O: ANTIOXEΩN. Female head (Tyche) r., veiled and wearing turret crown; circular border of two lines.

R: Altar decorated with garland and ribbons, uncertain objects on top; below: ET ΔIP; circular border of two lines.
Bronze of Antioch (Syria), c. 65–66 A.D.
BM *Syria* p. 161, no. 85; Butcher p. 346, no. 134; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 156, no. 103; McAlee p. 92, no. 110; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 515, no. 5188; SNG Cop *Syria: Cities* pl. 3, no. 103.
The letters ET ΔIP indicate the date 114 in the Caesarian era (= 65/66 A.D.). The reverse type is described by BM as "lighted altar, garlanded."

11. Fol. 1v (5/6) AE 24 mm
O: Bearded head (Zeus) r., laureate; circular border of two lines.
R: Tripod and bowl (*lebes*), surmounted by branches, flanked by two *cornucopiae*; at r., ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ / ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΝ in two lines; at l., ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ; in exergue, ΒΙ; circular border of two lines.
Bronze of Antioch (Syria), c. 38–37 B.C.
BM *Syria* p. 155, no. 36; Butcher p. 317, no. 23.2; Head p. 778; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 145, no. 33; Lindgren I, p. 103, no. 1939; McAlee p. 82, no. 80; RPC vol. 1, p. 619, no. 4229; SNG Cop *Syria: Cities* pl. 3, no. 83.
Reverse legend should read …ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ, etc.; the *cornucopiae* are variable control-marks; the letters ΒΙ indicate the date 12 in the Caesarian Era (= 38/37 B.C.).

12. Fol. 1v (6/6) AE 24 mm
O: ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ, around at r. Female bust (Tyche) r., veiled and wearing turret crown; circular border of two lines.
R: Altar decorated with garland and ribbons, uncertain objects on top; below, ET HP.
Bronze of Antioch (Syria), c. 59–60 A.D.
BM *Syria* p. 161, nos. 76–79; Butcher p. 344, no. 128; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 155, no. 101; McAlee p. 92, no. 106; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 515, no. 5188; SNG Cop *Syria: Cities* pl. 3, no. 102.
The letters ET HP indicate the date 108 in the Caesarian Era (= 59/60 A.D.).

13. Fol. 2 (1/4) AE 26 mm
O: Male bust (Apollo) r., with braided hair, draped and wearing crown or headband; circular border of two lines.
R: ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕ ΕΤ ΔΙΡ, around. Lyre; circular border of two lines.
Bronze of Antioch (Syria), c. 65–66 A.D.
BM *Syria* p. 161, no. 86; Butcher p. 346, no. 136; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 156, no. 104; McAlee p. 92, no. 109; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 515, no. 5189; SNG Cop *Syria: Cities* pl. 3, no. 109.
The letters ΔIP indicate the date 114 in the Caesarian era (= 65/66 A.D.).
McAlee notes that the bust of Apollo is meant to resemble Nero.

14. Fol. 2 (2/4) AE 26 mm
O: Male bust (Apollo) r., with braided hair, draped and wearing crown or headband; circular border of two lines.

R: ANTIOXE ET HP, around. Lyre; circular border of two lines.
Bronze of Antioch (Syria), c. 59–60 A.D.
BM *Syria* p. 161, nos. 80–82; Butcher p. 344, no. 129; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 155, no. 102; Lindgren I, p. 104, no. 1945; McAlee p. 92, no. 107; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 515, no. 5189; SNG Cop *Syria: Cities* pl. 3, no. 108.
The letters HP indicate the date 108 (= 59/60 A.D.) in the Caesarian Era.

15. Fol. 2 (3/4) AE 26 mm
O: Female head (Artemis Tauropolos) r., wearing crown (*stephane*); border of dots.
R: Bull running r.; above, ΑΜΦΙΠΟ; below, ΛΙΤΩΝ; border of dots.
Bronze of Amphipolis (Macedon), after c. 146 B.C.
BM *Macedonia* p. 48, no. 35; Gaebler vol. 2, p. 36, no. 43; Head p. 216; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 276, no. 9; Lindgren II, p. 42, no. 933; SNG Cop *Macedonia* pl. 2, nos. 72–73.
Missing in the drawing is the quiver and bow behind the shoulder of Artemis. A colony founded by Athens to establish its control over the gold mines of Thrace, Amphipolis was conquered by Philip of Macedon, and became an important seaport and naval base during Hellenistic and Roman times. The deity is identified as Artemis Tauropolos, Artemis of the bulls, by a pair of bull's horns visible above her brow; the draftsman has interpreted the horns as part of her crown or coiffure. The worship of Artemis Tauropolos was of great importance in the neighborhood of Amphipolis, and there are several coins in this collection with motifs relating to the cult.

16. Fol. 2 (4/4) AE 22 mm
O: Bull or heifer grazing r.; above, ΠΕΛ; below, ΛΗΣ.
R: Female head (Athena) r., wearing crested helmet.
Bronze of Pella (Macedon), 2nd c. B.C.
BM *Macedonia* pp. 91–92, nos. 16–28; Gaebler vol. 2, p. 96, nos. 14–15; Head p. 216; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 363, nos. 8–15; Lindgren II, p. 51, no. 1103; SNG Cop *Macedonia* pl. 7, nos. 266–275.
Founded as the new capital of Macedon by King Archelaus I (413–399 B.C.), Pella was a flourishing metropolis under the Hellenistic monarchy, but was destroyed by the Romans in the Perseid War of 168 B.C. Refounded as a Roman colony it declined to an insignificant provincial town.

17. Fol. 2v (1/6) AE 33 mm
O: Bearded head (Zeus) r., laureate; circular border of two lines.
R: ΜΑΜΕΡΤΙΝΩΝ, around at l. Nude warrior (Ares) advancing r., wearing crested helmet, armed with spear and round shield; at r., letter Π; circular border of two lines.
Bronze pentonkion of the Mamertini (Sicily), c. 210–200 B.C.
BM *Sicily* p. 111, nos. 25–26; Calciati vol. 1, pp. 106–10, nos. 34–43; Head p. 156; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 202, nos. 19–22; Minì *Sicilia* pp. 310–12, nos. 54–59; Sear *Greek* p. 119, no. 1144; SNG Cop *Sicily* pl. 10, nos. 458–462.
The Mamertines, who took their name from the Oscan war-god Mamers (Mars), were a band of Campanian mercenaries brought to Sicily to fight for Agathocles, King of

Syracuse. After the death of this tyrant in 289 B.C. they found themselves with nothing to do but capture the peaceful city of Messana, massacre its inhabitants, and convert it to a stronghold for their rapine and piracy. Defeated by Hiero II of Syracuse in 269 B.C., these aging outlaws settled down and became allies of Rome during the First Punic War. The letter Π is the mark of the pentonkion or "five ouncer," a large denomination in the system of bronze coinage current throughout much of Sicily and southern Italy, about 26 mm in diameter.

18. Fol. 2v (2/6) AE 33 mm

O: Beardless male head (Apollo) r., laureate; at l., lyre; circular border of two lines.

R: ΜΑΜΕΡΤΙΝΩΝ, around at l. Nude warrior (Ares) sitting l., holding spear in r. hand and resting l. arm on round shield; at l., letter Π; circular border of two lines.

Bronze pentonkion of the Mamertini (Sicily), c. 210–200 B.C.

BM *Sicily* p. 112, nos. 39–40; Calciati vol. 1, p. 105, no. 30; Head p. 156; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 203, no. 30; Minì *Sicilia* p. 307, no. 41; SNG Cop *Sicily* pl. 10, no. 454.

19. Fol. 2v (3/6) AE 33 mm

O: Beardless male head (Apollo) r., laureate; at l., uncertain object; circular border of two lines.

R: ΜΑΜΕΡΤΙΝΩΝ, around at l. Nude warrior (Ares) standing l., holding sword in r. hand, spear upright in l., round shield at lower r.; at r., letter Π; circular border of two lines.

Bronze pentonkion of the Mamertini (Sicily), c. 210–200 B.C.

BM *Sicily* p. 112, nos. 36–37; Calciati vol. 1, p. 104, no. 27; Head p. 156; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 203, nos. 28–29; Minì *Sicilia* p. 306, no. 36; SNG Cop *Sicily* pl. 10, nos. 450–451.

The object behind the head of Apollo is identified in the BM catalogue as a lyre.

20. Fol. 2v (4/6) AE 33 mm

O: Beardless male head (Apollo or youthful Ares) l., laureate; at r., uncertain object; circular border of two lines.

R: ΜΑΜΕΡΤΙΝΩΝ, around at r. Nude warrior (Ares) holding spear in l. hand, r. hand holding bridle of horse walking l. behind him; at l., letter Π; circular border of two lines.

Bronze pentonkion of the Mamertini (Sicily), c. 210–200 B.C.

BM *Sicily* p. 112, nos. 32–35; Calciati vol. 1, pp. 101–3, no. 25; Head p. 156; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 203, nos. 24–26; Minì *Sicilia* p. 305, nos. 32–34; Sear *Greek* p. 119, no. 1143; SNG Cop *Sicily* pl. 10, nos. 446–447.

The object (a variable control-mark) behind the head on the obverse is probably a sword in its scabbard, listed as the mark for several examples illustrated by Calciati.

21. Fol. 2v (5/6) AE 33 mm

O: Bearded head (Ares) l., wearing crested helmet adorned with griffin; circular border of two lines.

R: ΒΡΕΤΙΩΝ, around at r. Nike standing l., crowning trophy at l.; between Nike and trophy, a cornucopia; above, star; circular border of two lines.

Bronze of the Brettian League (Bruttium), c. 214–211 B.C.
BM *Italy* pp. 325–26, nos. 57–65; Head p. 92; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 122, no. 28; Rutter p. 159, no. 1975; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 31, no. 1647–1654.
The Brettii were an Italic tribe who came to control much of southern Italy in the 3rd century B.C. They made the unwise choice of supporting Hannibal during the second Punic War, and consequently lost their territory to Rome. The Brettii "produced the whole of their ethnic coinage as his allies, before 203" (Rutter, p. 157). The BM catalog identifies this coin as a sextans, based on the mark of value of two pellets on the obverse, which are missing from the drawing. Rutter calls it a bronze "double," part of a wartime fiduciary or token coinage meant to substitute for silver, in this case a didrachm. In actual size this coin and its near-twin no. 22 are about 27 mm in diameter.

22. Fol. 2v (6/6) AE 33 mm
O: Bearded head (Ares) l., wearing crested helmet adorned with griffin; below, bow; circular border of two lines.
R: BPETTIΩN, around. Nike standing l., holding palm over l. shoulder, crowning trophy at l.; between Nike and trophy, a cornucopia; in field r., hammer or axe-like tool; circular border of two lines.
Bronze of the Brettian League (Bruttium), c. 214–211 B.C.
BM *Italy* pp. 325–26, nos. 57–65; Head p. 92; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 123, no. 32; Rutter p. 159, no. 1975; Sear *Greek* p. 72, no. 701; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 31, no. 1650.
The tool on the reverse may be the "hammer" listed as a control-mark for BM 58 and Hunter 32, or the "plectrum" noted by Rutter. Various control-marks are recorded in the BM catalogue for the obverse, but none match the bow depicted in the drawing.

23. Fol. 3 (1/6) AE 29 mm
O: Bearded head (Zeus) r., laureate; border of dots.
R: BRETTIEΩN, around. Eagle standing l., wings open; at l., cornucopia; border of dots.
Bronze of the Brettian League (Bruttium), 3rd c. B.C.
BM *Italy* p. 329, no. 82; Head p. 92; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 123, no. 43; Rutter p. 159, no. 1978; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 32, nos. 1663–1664.
Missing in the drawing is the thunderbolt which the eagle stands on.

24. Fol. 3 (2/6) AE 29 mm
O: Bearded head (Zeus) r., laureate, within laurel or olive wreath.
R: BPETTIΩN, around. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open; at r., lyre; border of dots.
Bronze of the Brettian League (Bruttium), 3rd c. B.C.
BM *Italy*, p. 330, no. 91; Head p. 92; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 124, no. 54; Rutter p. 161, no. 2006; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 32, no. 1675.

25. Fol. 3 (3/6) AE 29 mm
O: Bearded head (Zeus) r., laureate; at. l., thunderbolt; border of dots.
R: BPETTIΩN, around at l. Nude warrior (Ares) advancing r., wearing helmet and armed

with spear and oval shield; at lower r., uncertain object; border of dots.
Bronze of the Brettian League (Bruttium), 3rd c. B.C.
BM *Italy* pp. 327–28, nos. 69–78; Head p. 92; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 123, nos. 37–40; Rutter p. 160, no. 1988; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 32, nos. 1658–1661; Sear *Greek* p. 72, no. 703.
The object at lower right on the obverse, a variable control-mark, may be the "bunch of grapes" listed as the mark for BM 70, or the "*bucranium*" of Hunter 38.

26. Fol. 3 (4/6) AE 22 mm
O: Female head (sea goddess) l., wearing crab-like headdress; border of dots.
R: Crab; above, *bucranium* and ΒΡΕΤ; below, ΤΙΩΝ; border of dots.
Bronze of the Brettian League (Bruttium), 3rd c. B.C.
BM *Italy* p. 332, nos. 106–10; Head p. 92; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 125, no. 71; Rutter p. 160, no. 1990; Sear *Greek* p. 72, no. 707; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 32, nos. 1690–1693.
BM identifies the sea goddess as Amphitrite or Thetis; the *bucranium* on the reverse is a variable control-mark.

27. Fol. 3 (5/6) AE 32 mm
O: Bearded head (Ares) l., wearing crested helmet decorated with griffin; below, thunderbolt; border of dots.
R: Female warrior advancing r., holding up oval shield with both hands, with diagonal spear across her shoulder; at r., hammer; at l., ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ; border of dots.
Bronze of the Brettian League (Bruttium), 3rd c. B.C.
BM *Italy* pp. 323–25, nos. 37–56; Head p. 92; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 121, nos. 16–19; Rutter p. 160, no. 1987; Sear *Greek* p. 72, no. 702; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 31, nos. 1639–1642.
Head and Rutter identify the female warrior as Athena, Poole (BM) as Bellona.
The thunderbolt and hammer are variable control-marks.

28. Fol. 3 (6/6) AE 22 mm
O: Female head (Nike) l., wearing crown (*stephane*) and hair tied in back with ribbon; at r., cornucopia; at l., ΝΙΚΩ; border of dots.
R: Nude male (Zeus) striding r., holding staff or scepter and brandishing thunderbolt; at r., cornucopia; at l., ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ; border of dots.
Bronze of the Brettian League (Bruttium), 3rd c. B.C.
BM *Italy* p. 330, no. 96; Head p. 92; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 124, nos. 55–61; Rutter p. 159, no. 1982; Sear *Greek* p. 72, no. 705; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 32, no. 1681.
Obverse legend should read ΝΙΚΑ; the *cornucopiae* are variable control-marks.

29. Fol. 3v (1/6) AE 31 mm
O: ΔΙΟΣ ΕΛΛΑΝΙΟΥ, around at r. Beardless male head (Zeus Hellanios) r., laureate; border of dots.
R: ΣΥRΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ, around. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open; border of dots.
Bronze of Syracuse (Sicily), c. 288–279 B.C.
BM *Sicily* pp. 204–5, nos. 468–490; Calciati vol. 2, pp. 311–14, nos. 167–168; Head

p. 183; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 243, nos. 209–214; Minì *Siracusa* pp. 117–20, nos. 286–291; Sear *Greek* p. 125, no. 1212; SNG Cop *Sicily* pl. 17, nos. 789–797.

The largest Greek city in Italy, and equally important as a center of commerce in the Renaissance, one is not surprised to find 24 coins of ancient Syracuse in Loredan's collection. This coin, issued under Hicetas, one of the many tyrants who ruled the town before the Romans took over, was overstruck on an earlier bronze of the tyrant Agathocles bearing the image of a thunderbolt, part of which can be seen as a "shadow" on the drawing of the reverse. Other coins of this type with similar vestiges are catalogued as BM 486–488, Hunter 211–212.

30. Fol. 3v (2/6) AE 30 mm

O: Female head (Athena) l., wearing tall domed (Corinthian) helmet; at l., ΣYRA; border of dots.

R: Pair of dolphins; in between, starfish with eight points; border of dots.

Bronze litra of Syracuse (Sicily), c. 344–336 B.C.

BM *Sicily* p. 187, no. 287–288; Calciati vol. 2, pp. 111–33, nos. 62–69; Head p. 178; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 233, nos. 99–100; Minì *Siracusa* pp. 27–29, nos. 27–29; Sear *Greek* p. 123, no. 1189; SNG Cop *Sicily* pl. 16, no. 720.

These coins are associated with the reign of Timoleon, who led an expedition from Corinth to rescue Syracuse from the tyrant Hicetas, and made himself master of the city.

31. Fol. 3v (3/6) AE 32 mm

O: ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ, around at l. Female head (Persephone) l., crowned by corn-wreath; border of dots.

R: *Biga* galloping r.; above, star.

Bronze of Syracuse (Sicily), 288–279 B.C.

BM *Sicily* pp. 201–2, nos. 441–445; Calciati vol. 2, pp. 258–70, nos. 123–128; Head p. 183; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 241, no. 189; Minì *Siracusa* pp. 98–112, nos. 271–235; Sear *Greek* p. 124, no. 1209; SNG Cop *Sicily* pl. 17, nos. 800–804.

32. Fol. 3v (4/6) AE 32 mm

O: ΙΕΥΣ ΟΥΘΕΡΙΟΣ, around. Bearded head (Zeus) r., laureate; circular border of two lines.

R: ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ, around. Thunderbolt; at r., eagle standing r.; circular border of two lines.

Bronze of Syracuse (Sicily), c. 345–317 B.C.

BM *Sicily* pp. 189–90, nos. 313–314; Calciati vol. 2, pp. 167–71, no. 72; Head p. 180; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 234, no. 116; Minì *Siracusa* pp. 40–41, no. 54; Sear *Greek* p. 123, no. 1192; SNG Cop *Sicily* pl. 16, no. 727.

The obverse inscription should read ΞΕΥΣ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΣ, refering to Zeus Eleutherios (Liberator), whose cult was developed after the Persian Wars, and revived in Syracuse after the failure of the Athenian attack in 413 B.C.

33. Fol. 3v (5/6) AE 27 mm

O: Female head (Athena) l., wearing tall, domed (Corinthian) helmet decorated with

wreath; at l., ΣΥΡΑ and uncertain letters.
R: Sea-horse (hippocampus) galloping l.; circular line border.
Bronze of Syracuse (Sicily), c. 409–395 B.C.
BM *Sicily* p. 187, nos. 290–292; Calciati vol. 2, pp. 89–93, no. 45; Head p. 178; Hunterian vol. I, p. 233, nos. 101–102; Minì *Siracusa* pp. 29–32, nos. 30–35; Sear *Greek* p. 123, no. 1193; SNG Cop *Sicily* pl. 16, nos. 721–726.

34. Fol. 3v (6/6) AE 32 mm
O: Beardless Male head (Herakles) l., wearing lion's-skin helmet.
R: ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ, around. Female figure (Athena) striding r., wearing helmet, armed with spear and oval shield; at lower r., owl.
Bronze of Syracuse (Sicily), 278–275 B.C.
BM *Sicily* p. 207, no. 505; Calciati vol. 2, pp. 321–26, nos. 175–178; Head p. 183; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 243, nos. 217–218; Minì *Siracusa* p. 130, no. 314; Sear *Greek* p. 125, no. 1213; SNG Cop *Sicily* pl. 18, nos. 813–815.

35. Fol. 4 (1/6) AE 24 mm
O: Bearded head (Zeus Eleutherios) l., laureate; at r., star; border of three circular lines.
R: ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ, around. Three running legs joined together (*triskeles*); around,; border of two circular lines.
Bronze of Syracuse (Sicily), 357–317 B.C.
Head p. 180; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 238, no. 159; Minì *Siracusa* p. 43, no. 62; SNG Cop *Sicily* pl. 16, no. 732.
The obverse should carry the inscription ΞΕΥΣ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΣ; see no. 32 for a discussion of this cult. The *triskeles* is an ancient Celtic symbol which came to be associated with Sicily because of the island's triangular shape. MacDonald (Hunterian) assigns this coin to a date after 317 B.C., during the reign of the tyrant Agathocles. "The *triskeles* may have been adopted by Agathocles to indicate his sovereignity over all of Sicily" (Head p. 181). Minì, however, puts this coin in the period of Timoleon, 344–336 B.C.

36. Fol. 4 (2/6) AE 24 mm
O: Female head (Arethusa) l., wearing necklace, with hair bound up; olive or laurel leaves at r.; border of two circular lines.
R: Dolphin swimming r.; below, ΣΥΡΑ and scallop; circular line border.
Bronze of Syracuse (Sicily), 413–357 B.C.
BM *Sicily* p. 188, nos. 301–302; Calciati vol. 2, pp. 55–58, no. 24; Head p. 178; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 234, nos. 107–109; Minì *Siracusa* pp. 20–21, nos. 12–13; Sear *Greek* p. 122, no. 1187; SNG Cop *Sicily* pl. 15, nos. 697–699.

37. Fol. 4 (3/6) AE 24 mm
O: Bearded head (Dionysos) r., wearing ivy crown; border of two circular lines.
R: ΚΕΤΡΙΓ above, ΟΡΙΟΣ at r. 2-handled cup (*kantharos*); at l., staff adorned with ribbon (*thyrsos*); at lower r., crescent; border of two circular lines.
Bronze of King Cetriporis of Thrace, c. 356 B.C.
BM *Thrace* p. 204, nos. 1–3; Head pp. 283–84; Sear *Greek* p. 170, no. 1722; SNG Cop

Thrace pl. 21, no. 1068.
Legend should read ΚΕΤΡΙΠΟΡΙΟΣ. Cetriporis was a king of the Odrysian dynasty which ruled many of the Thracian tribes living in the area of modern Bulgaria. Defeated by King Philip II, he became a vassal of the Macedonians.

38. Fol. 4 (4/6) AE 24 mm
O: Beardless male head (Dionysos) r., wearing leafy crown; border of two circular lines.
R: Cylindrical basket (*cista mystica*); below: ΣΙΔΩΝ/ΟΣ in two lines; at l., uncertain letter or monogram; at r., ΕΑ; all within ivy-wreath.
Bronze of Sidon (Phoenicia), late 1st c. B.C.–early 1st c. A.D.
Baramki pp. 187–88, nos. 110–117; BM *Phoenicia* p. 167, nos. 150–152; Head p. 798; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 251, nos. 20–21; Lindren I, p. 123, nos. 1325–1326; RPC vol. 1, p. 653, nos. 4572–4581; Sear *Greek* p. 548, no. 5967; SNG Cop *Phoenicia* pl. 6, no. 236.
The letters on either side of the *cista* are the remains of a date mark in the local era, which in Baramki's catalogue ranges from 2/1 B.C. to 25/26 A.D. This is the first of many Greek and Roman imperial coins of Phoenician cities—including Tyre, Sidon, Berytus, and Aradus—which we will encounter in this collection, a result perhaps of the close commercial ties between Venice and the modern Levantine ports.

39. Fol. 4 (5/6) AE 29 mm
O: Female bust (Tyche) r., veiled, wearing turret crown; at r., 6-pointed star; at l., palm branch; border of dots.
R: 2-wheeled cart (car of Astarte) with canopy surmounted by branches, carrying the bust of a horned deity; at l., ΣΙΔΩΝΟΣ; a r., ΘΕΑΣ; in exergue, ΗΚΥ; border of dots.
Bronze of Sidon (Phoenicia), c. 117–118 A.D.
Baramki p. 198, nos. 200–201; BM *Phoenicia* p. 176, nos. 202–203; Head p. 798; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 255, no. 40; Lindren I, p. 123, no. 2328; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 517, no. 5206; SNG Cop *Phoenicia* pl. 7, no. 248.
The object interpreted by the draftsman as a horned deity is in fact the *baetyl* of Astarte, a sacred stone revered in Sidon. The letters ΗΚΥ should be read ΗΚΣ, which indicates the year 228 of the City Era (= 117/118 A.D.).

40. Fol. 4 (6/6) AE 24 mm
O: Head of Apollo, laureate, r.; border of dots.
R: ΕΡΕΣ and 2-handled cup (*kantharos*), within corn-wreath.
Bronze of Eresus (Lesbos), 3rd c. B.C. or later.
Head p. 560; Mionnet *Description* vol. 3, p. 37, no. 38; Ralli-Photopoulou pp. 60, 68; SNG Cop *Aeolis* pl. 7, no. 343.
Birthplace of the poet Sappho, Eresus was one of three towns on the island of Lesbos whose coins found their way to this Venetian collection, the others being Antissa and Mytilene. The bronze coins of Eresus are rare, as indicated by the paucity of catalogue citations here. The example in the Copenhagen SNG shows a club instead of a cup for the control-mark on the reverse. The article by Ralli-Photopoulou records three examples marked with a club and one marked with a lyre for this series, which bears the head of long-haired Apollo, sometimes identified in the catalogues as Persephone. Goltzius in the

16th century recorded types carrying the club, lyre, *kantharos*, and dolphin, and Mionnet lists a coin of this series bearing a *diota* or 2-handled cup, no doubt the same mark as the one in this drawing. See also no. 468.

41. Fol. 4v (1/6) AE 29 mm

O: Beardless male head (Apollo) r., laureate.

R: Tripod and bowl (*lebes*) with square handle or ornament on top; at r., MAKE; at l., ΔΟΝΩΝ and monogram; border of two circular lines.

Bronze of Macedon, c. 168–146 B.C.

BM *Macedonia* pp. 11–12, nos. 37–38; Gaebler vol. 2, p. 4, no. 24; Head p. 234; SNG Cop *Macedonia* pl. 33, nos. 1303–1305.

BM speculates that the monogram on the reverse is made up of four letters spelling ΑΜΦΙ, indicating the mint as Amphipolis.

42. Fol. 4v (2/6) AE 35 mm

O: Jugate pair of beardless heads (Apollo and Artemis) r.; nearer one laureate; at l., circle with dot inside; border of two circular lines.

R: Tripod and bowl (*lebes*), topped by three rings; at l., ΡΗΓΙ; at r., ΝΩΝ and four pellets; border of two circular lines.

Bronze triens of Rhegium (Bruttium), c. 215–150 B.C.

BM *Italy* pp. 382–83, nos. 97–99; Head p. 111; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 144, no. 38; Rutter p. 191, no. 2550; Sear *Greek* p. 71, no. 691; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 36, no. 1967.

The circle on the obverse is a variable control-mark, in this case a sacrificial dish (*patera*). Now called Reggio Calabria, this Greek town was located on the toe of the Italian boot, opposite Messana on Sicily.

43. Fol. 4v (3/6) AE 29 mm

O: Female bust (Artemis) l., draped and wearing crown (*stephane*); at r., monogram.

R: Tripod with bowl (*lebes*); at r., ΑΠΟΛΛΩ; at l., ΝΙΑΤΑΝ; all within laurel wreath.

Bronze of Apollonia (Illyricum), c. 229–100 B.C.

BM *Thessaly* p. 60, nos. 54–57; Head p. 314; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 2, nos. 15–16; Sear *Greek* p. 186, no. 1885; SNG Cop *Thessaly* pl. 8, no. 400.

One of two prosperous Greek towns of the Illyrian coast—the other being Dyrrhachium—the ruins of Apollonia were part of the Venetian territory of Dalmatia in the 16th century, which may explain why so many coins (7) from this town made their way to Loredan's collection.

44. Fol. 4v (4/6) AE 26 mm

O: Bearded head (Zeus) r., laureate; border of two circular lines.

R: Tripod with bowl (*lebes*), topped by three rings; at r., ΦΙΛΩ; at l., ΤΑ; below, uncertain letters; all within laurel wreath.

Bronze of Dyrrhachium (Illyricum), 3rd–2nd c. B.C.

BM *Thessaly* p. 76, no. 167; Head p. 315; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 7, nos. 52–53; Sear *Greek* p. 187, no. 1903; SNG Cop *Thessaly* pl. 10, nos. 501–512.

Errors in transcription and interpretation by the draftsman indicate a worn coin as the model. The head on the obverse is actually Zeus of Dodona, an important deity in Illyricum, and should be crowned with oak leaves, not laurel; likewise the wreath on the reverse should be oak. The name on the reverse is that of a variable magistrate, the same one recorded on BM 167 and SNG Cop 511, and the letters under the tripod should read ΔΥΡ. Dyrrhachium is well represented in this collection with six coins; its modern counterpart, Durazzo or Durres in Albania, was a Venetian stronghold before falling to the Turks in 1501.

45. Fol. 4v (5/6) AE 29 mm
O: Female bust (Artemis) r., draped, wearing crown (*stephane*), with hair tied behind, bow and quiver over shoulder.
R: Tripod and bowl (*lebes*); at r., ΑΠΟΛΛΩ; at l. ΝΙΑΤΑΝ; all within laurel wreath.
Bronze of Apollonia (Illyricum), c. 229–100 B.C.
BM *Thessaly* p. 59, no. 47; Head p. 314; SNG Cop *Thessaly* pl. 8, no. 399.

46. Fol. 4v (6/6) AE 26 mm
O: Bearded head (Asklepios) r., laureate.
R: Serpent wound around staff; at r., ΚΩΙΩΝ; at l., ΣΩΤΥ and uncertain letters; border of two circular lines, partly filled in with dots.
Bronze of Cos (Caria), 88–50 B.C.
BM *Caria* pp. 211–212, nos. 178–191; Head p. 634; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 434, no. 19; Sear *Greek* p. 455, no. 5018; SNG Cop *Caria* pl. 16, nos. 670–676.
The name beginning ΣΟΤΥ is that of a variable magistrate, probably the ΣΑΤΥΡΟΣ of BM 189. Home of Hippocrates and a famous medical center in antiquity, this Aegean island was occupied by the Knights of Rhodes before falling to the Turks in 1523.

47. Fol. 5 (1/6) AE 28 mm
O: ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚ and uncertain letters, around. Horseman (Caligula) trotting r., r. hand raised; border of dots.
R: Female figure (Artemis Tauropolos) riding bull r., her cloak forming an arch above her head; below, ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛ; border of dots.
Bronze of Amphipolis (Macedon), 31–41 A.D.
BM *Macedonia* p. 53, no. 85; Gaebler vol. 2, p. 41, no. 75; RPC vol. 1, p. 307, no. 1637; SNG Cop *Macedonia* pl. 3, no. 97.
Obverse legend should read ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ ΘΕΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ. Reverse legend should read ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ.

48. Fol. 5 (2/6) AE 32 mm
O: Female bust (Artemis) r., draped, wearing necklace with hair tied back, bow and quiver over shoulder; border of dots.
R: Bull standing l., looking back; above, ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙΩΝ; all within wreath of laurel or olive.
Bronze of Gortyna (Crete), c. 200–67 B.C.
BM *Crete* p. 45, nos. 63–64; Head p. 467; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 186, no. 19; SNG Cop *Argolis* pl. 9, no. 458; Svoronos *Crète* p. 171, no. 107.
Ancient Greek and Roman imperial coins of Crete are especially abundant in this collection,

with 13 towns represented. Gortyna was the provincial capital of the island during Roman times. Crete was a Venetian possession in the Middle Ages and Renaissance, with a well-fortified capital at Candia, which finally succumbed to the Ottoman Turks in 1669.

49. Fol. 5 (3/6) AE 28 mm
O: Bearded head (Zeus) r., laureate; border of dots.
R: Elephant walking r.; above, ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ / ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ in two lines; below, ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΝ / ΜΝΑ in two lines; at r., ΓΝ; border of dots.
Bronze of Apameia (Syria), c. 70–69 B.C.
BM *Syria* p. 233, no. 3; Head p. 780; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 190, nos. 1–3; Sear *Greek* p. 536, no. 5867.
Reverse inscription should read …ΑΣΥΛΟΥ, etc. The letters ΜΝΑ are the initials of a variable magistrate; the letters ΓΝ are the remains of a date in the Seleucid era, probably ΓΜΣ = 243 (70/69 B.C.). Named after the wife of Seleucus I, Apameia on the Orontes flourished as an important Hellenistic mint.

50. Fol. 5 (4/6) AE 23 mm
O: Beardless male head (Apollo) r., laureate; border of dots.
R: Ear of grain; at l., ΑΜΦΙΠΟ; at r., ΛΙΤΩΝ; border of dots.
Bronze of Amphipolis (Macedon), after 146 B.C.
BM *Macedonia* p. 49, nos. 50–51; Gaebler vol. 2, p. 34, no. 30; Head p. 216; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 277, nos. 16–17; SNG Cop *Macedonia* pl. 2, no. 59.

51. Fol. 5 (5/6) AE 28 mm
O: Beardless male head (Apollo) l., laureate; at l., uncertain letters ending ΙΝΟ; at r., 5-pointed star; border of dots.
R: Man-headed bull (river god Achelous) walking r.; above, Nike flying r., crowning him with wreath.
Bronze of Neapolis (Campania), c. 275–250 B.C.
BM *Italy* pp. 114–15, nos. 209–234; Head p. 40; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 41, nos. 103–114; Rutter p. 71, no. 589; Sambon pp. 264–68, nos. 651–692; Sear *Greek* p. 60, no. 557; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 13, nos. 504–527.
The obverse legend should read ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. The star is probably a misinterpretation of a variable control letter. The largest of the Greek colonies of Southern Italy, Neapolis is represented in the collection by five coins.

52. Fol. 5 (6/6) AE 23 mm
O: Female figure (Europa) riding a bull l., her cloak forming an arch above her head; below, dolphin; border of dots.
R: Square maze; around, various letters including ΤΙΚΥ and ΩΣΙΩΝ; border of dots.
Bronze of Cnossus (Crete), c. 220 B.C.
BM *Crete* p. 22, nos. 35–39; Head p. 461; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 175, no. 18; Sear *Greek* p. 294, no. 3228; SNG Cop *Argolis* pl. 8, nos. 378–379; Svoronos *Crète* p. 81, no. 124.
The reverse legend should read ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ. This coin is "a record of an alliance between Gortyna and Cnossus (Polyb. IV.53) with a view of subjecting the rest of Crete" (MacDonald, Hunterian).

53. Fol. 5v (1/6) AE 29 mm

O: Female head (Roma) r., wearing necklace and winged helmet; border of dots.

R: ΑΜΦΙΠΟ/ΛΙΤΩΝ in two lines; above, monogram of Δ and M; below, monogram of I, N (or Λ) and E; all within oak-wreath.

Bronze of Amphipolis (Macedon), after c. 146 B.C.

BM *Macedonia* p. 46, no. 21; Gaebler vol. 2, p. 34, no. 29; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 276, no. 6; SNG Cop *Macedonia* pl. 2, no. 58.

BM identifies the helmeted head on the obverse as that of the hero Perseus.

54. Fol. 5v (2/6) AE 34 mm

O: Beardless male head r., wearing fillet or diadem; border of dots.

R: ΚΥ/ΖΙΚΗΝ/ΩΝ.ΝΕ/ΟΚΟ in four lines, within oak wreath; border of dots.

Bronze of Cyzicus (Mysia), Roman Imperial period.

BM *Mysia* p. 45, no. 208; Head p. 527; Hunterian vol. I, p. 268, nos. 23–24; SNG Cop *Mysia* pl. 3, no. 88.

The youthful figure on the obverse is identified as the city founder, Kyzikos. The drawing departs from the coins in the BM and Hunterian cabinets in certain details, including showing an oak wreath, rather than laurel, on the reverse. For another coin of Cyzicus, which produced an abundance of bronzes in the Imperial period, see no. 960.

55. Fol. 5v (3/6) AE 29 mm

O: Female bust (Tyche) r., draped, veiled and wearing turret crown, palm branch over shoulder; border of dots.

R: Galley with oars l.; above, ΘΙΣ / ΡΙΕΡΑΣ / ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟ/ΛΕWN, in four lines; below, uncertain letters; border of two circular lines.

Bronze of Tyre (Phoenicia), c. 93–94 A.D.

Baramki p. 243, no. 159; BM *Phoenicia* p. 262, nos. 313–314; Head p. 800; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 265, nos. 20–21; Lindgren I, p. 125, no. 2363A; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 518, no. 5212; SNG Cop *Phoenicia* pl. 9, nos. 344–346.

The letters of the top line indicate a date in the local era, which begain in 126 B.C. when the city achieved autonomy from the Seleucid monarchs. If transcribed correctly (ΘΙΣ) this would be 219 (= 93/94 A.D.). The letter P that begins the second line is actually the monogram of T, Y, and P often found on coins of Tyre, and the rest of the inscription should read ΙΕΡΑΣ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕWΣ.

56. Fol. 5v (4/6) AE 24 mm

O: Horse walking l.; above, star; border of dots.

R: ΘΕΣ/ΣΑΛΟ/ΝΙΚΕ/ΩΝ, in four lines, within oak wreath; border of dots.

Bronze of Thessalonica (Macedon), Roman Imperial period.

Gaebler vol. 2, p. 123, nos. 31–32; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 368, no. 22; Mionnet *Description* vol. 2, p. 493, no. 331.

The horse and star are attributes of the Dioscuri, who appear frequently on the coins of Macedon. A similar coin with horse trotting r. is listed in RPC vol. 1, p. 303, no. 1607 and assigned to the reign of Claudius or Nero.

57. Fol. 5v (5/6) AE 29 mm

O: ΘΕϹϹΑΛΟΝΙΚΗ, around. Female bust (Tyche) r., draped, veiled, wearing turret crown; border of dots.

R: ΘΕϹ/ϹΑΛΟΝ/ΙΚΕ/ΩΝ in four lines, within laurel wreath; border of dots.

Bronze of Thessalonica (Macedon), after 168 B.C.

BM *Macedonia* p. 114, nos. 55–57; Gaebler vol. 2, p. 124, no. 39; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 369, no. 29; SNG Cop *Macedonia* pl. 10, nos. 388–390.

58. Fol. 5v (6/6) AE 24 mm

O: Cup (*kantharos*) with long stem and two handles; at r., ΝΙΚΛΙΕΩΝ; at l., ΣΕΑ and monogram.

R: Caduceus with club-like handle; at l., ΕΠΙ ΓΑΙΟ; at r., ΠΑΠΙΡΙΟ / ΚΑΡΒΟΚ in two lines.

Bronze of Nicaea (Bithynia), c. 62–61 B.C.

BM *Bithynia*, p. 152, no. 1; Head p. 516; Sear *Greek* p. 354, no. 3793; SNG Von Aulock *Pontus* pl. 16, no. 533; Waddington vol. 1, p. 397, no. 2.

The obverse legend should read ΝΙΚΑΙΕΩΝ; the reverse, ΕΠΙ ΓΑΙΟΥ ΠΑΠΙΡΙΟΥ ΚΑΡΒΩΝΟΣ, refering to the Roman proconsul C. Papirius Carbo (62–59 B.C.). The three letters on the left of the obverse indicate a date in the so-called "Proconsular era" of Bithynia, beginning 282 B.C., and should read ΒΚΖ, 222 (= 61/60 B.C.). A great number of coins from the Black Sea province of Bithynia are represented in the collection, which may be explained by the proximity of this region to Constantinople, where they might be sold to Western collectors. Renamed Iznik, the ancient metropolis of Nicaea remained an important commercial center under the Ottomans.

59. Fol. 6 (1/6) AE 29 mm

O: Bearded male head (Poseidon) r., laureate; below, three pellets; at l., scepter; circular line border.

R: Nude male figure (Taras) riding dolphin l., holding Nike in r. hand, lyre in l.; below, BRVN and three pellets; at r., monogram composed of A, N, T; border of two circular lines.

Bronze quadrans of Brundisium (Calabria), 2nd c. B.C.

Head p. 52; cf. BM *Italy* p. 157, nos. 22–23; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 62, nos. 12–13; Rutter p. 85, no. 745; Sear *Greek* p. 64, no. 600; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 17, no. 720.

Modern Brindisi, this port on the heel of Italy was the southern terminal of the Appian Way. Even after becoming a Roman colony in 245 B.C. its coins remained Greek in appearance, which explains the presence of this quadrans in this section of the manuscript.

60. Fol. 6 (2/6) AE 36 mm

O: Sphinx seated r., forepaw raised over cup or dish; above, ΑϹϹΑΚΙΛ; in exergue, ΤΡΙΑ; border of dots.

R: ΕΠΙ ΑΡΧ ΚΟΟ ΥΛΠΡΕΙΜΟ, around.

Amphora with tapered bottom; in field, l. and r., Χ Ι/Ω Ν, two stars and two loops; border of dots.

Bronze 3-assaria piece of Chios (Ionia), 3rd c. A.D.

BM *Ionia* p. 341, nos. 115–116; Head p. 601; Mionnet *Supplement* vol. 6, p. 401, no. 104; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 489, no. 4965; SNG Von Aulock *Ionia*, pl. 70, no. 2282.
The obverse inscription should read ACCAPIA TPIA, and the sphinx is raising her forepaw over a prow. The correct form of the reverse inscription, ΕΠΙ ARX ΚΟΟΥ Α ΠΡΕΙΜΟΥ, records the name of a variable magistrate (archon). A large island off the coast of Ionia, Chios is represented by four coins in this collection.

61. Fol. 6 (3/6) AE 29 mm
O: Bearded male head (Poseidon) r., laureate; border of two circular lines.
R: Nude male (Taras) riding dolphin l., holding Nike in r. hand, lyre in l.; below, BRVN; at r., letter S; border of two circular lines.
Bronze semis of Brundisium (Calabria), 2nd c. B.C.
BM *Italy* p. 155, no. 10; Head p. 52; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 61, nos. 4–9; Rutter p. 86, no. 749; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 17, no. 728.
Although twice the value of the quadrans illustrated as no. 59, the semis or half-librum is the same size, reflecting a change from the uncial to the semi-uncial weight standard at Brundisium during this time.

62. Fol. 6 (4/6) AE 26 mm
O: Griffin leaping or flying r.; border of two circular lines.
R: Lyre; at l., ΙΗΣΙΜΟΣ; at r., ΙΗΙΩΝ.
Bronze of Teos (Ionia), after 300 B.C.
BM *Ionia* p. 315, nos. 40–42; Head p. 596; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 394, no. 11; Sear *Greek* p. 419, no. 4590; SNG Cop *Ionia*, pl. 33, nos. 1466–1468.
The legend on the reverse should read ΤΗΙΩΝ; the other part of the inscription is the name of a variable magistrate, which does not match any of the names listed in BM or Hunterian. Many of the citizens of this seaport migrated to Abdera in Thrace after the Persians conquered Ionia, and there they continued to strike coins with their civic badge of the griffin. Without realizing the historical connection, the draftsman has placed the two griffins from Teos and Abdera side by side.

63. Fol. 6 (5/6) AE 29 mm
O: Beardless male head (Apollo) r., laureate; border of dots.
R: Griffin advancing l.; below, ΕΠΙ ΣΑΓΟΡΟΥ.
Bronze of Abdera (Thrace), c. 200 B.C.
Strack p. 115, no. 239.
A very rare piece, missing from most of the catalogues, including J. M. F. May's *The Coinage of Abdera* (London: Royal Numismatic Society, 1966). The reverse should include the ethnic inscription ΑΒΔΗΡΙΤΩΝ above the griffin, and the correct inscription for the magistrate is ΕΠΙ ΙΣΑΓΟΡΟΥ. Strack lists three examples known to him, one in the Berlin cabinet and two from sales catalogues.

64. Fol. 6 (6/6) AE 26 mm
O: Sphinx seated r.; at r., bunch of grapes.
R: Amphora with tapered bottom; at r., ΙΕΩΜΕL; at l., ΧΙΟΣ and ear of grain.

Bronze of Chios (Ionia), after 84 B.C.
BM *Ionia* p. 335, no. 68; Head p. 601; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 398, no. 23.
The ear of grain is a variable control-mark. The name accompanying the ethnic inscription ΧΙΟΣ should be read ΛΕΩΜΕ, a variable magistrate.

65. Fol. 6v (1/6) AE 29 mm
O: Bearded head (Zeus) r., laureate.
R: Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open, head r.; at r., 8-pointed star; at l., letter A; below, ΣΙΝΩΠΕΣ.
Bronze of Sinope (Paphlagonia), c. 120–63 B.C.
BM *Bithynia* p. 99, nos. 38–41; Head p. 502; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 237, no. 5; Sear *Greek* p. 347, no. 3711; SNG Cop *Bosporus* pl. 8, nos. 303–304; Waddington vol. 1, p. 194, no. 59.
The letter A is part of a larger monogram, and the star a variable control symbol. Several examples with these same marks are recorded by Waddington. This town is called by Head the wealthiest port on the south coast of the Black Sea, and was still prosperous under the Turks as Sinub.

66. Fol. 6v (2/6) AE 35 mm
O: Female head (Persephone) r., wearing necklace and fillet or diadem; at l., torch; border of dots.
R: ΛΟΚΡΩΝ, around at l. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; at r., palm-branch; at l., monogram composed of Α and Γ; border of dots.
Bronze of Locri (Bruttium), 3rd c. B.C.
BM *Italy* p. 367, no. 33; Head p. 104; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 138, no. 16; Rutter p. 182, no. 2374; Sear *Greek* p. 69, no. 667; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 35, no. 1881.
A prosperous Greek colony on the toe of the Italian boot, Locri was the home of a famous shrine to Persephone mentioned in Livy (XXIX.18), a passage which the collector may have known.

67. Fol. 6v (3/6) AE 29 mm
O: Beardless male head (Apollo) l., laureate.
R: Double image composed of an eagle standing l., wings open, and part of a lyre with uncertain cup-like object or symbol at top; at r., ENITAN.
Bronze of Tauromenium (Sicily), c. 345–275 B.C.
BM *Sicily* p. 232, nos. 26–27; Calciati vol. 3, p. 215, no. 13; Head p. 188; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 254, no. 4; Minì *Sicilia* p. 420, no. 20; Sear *Greek* p. 127, no. 1239; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 20, no. 922.
The drawing appears to show a bronze coin of Tauromenium with the types of Apollo/Lyre and reverse inscription ΤΑΥΡΟΜΕΝΙΤΑΝ overstruck on an earlier coin, probably a bronze of Syracuse of similar size showing the head of Zeus and an eagle reverse, produced during the reign of Hicetas (288–279 B.C.). The attribution to Tauromenium is confirmed by the symbol above the lyre—a bunch of grapes—although the drawing is missing the inscription ΑΡΧΑΓΕΤΑΣ—a title of Apollo—normally found on the obverse of the Tauromenium bronzes.

68. Fol. 6v (4/6) AE 25 mm

O: Bearded male head r., bald on top with long hair and beard; border of two circular lines.

R: Eagle standing l., wings open; at l., ΧΛΧΕΔΕ; border of two circular lines.

Unidentified Greek bronze.

The bearded and bald head on the obverse is familiar as that of Silenus, elderly and comical companion of Dionysos, unless the draftsman has seriously misinterpreted a worn coin.

69. Fol. 6v (5/6) AE 29 mm

O: Female head (Athena) r., with long flowing hair, wearing crested helmet adorned with a winged animal.

R: Owl standing on amphora; at l., Λ/Υ/ΠΡΙ in three lines; at upper r., letter Θ; below, ΕΧΙΛΕ/Φ Λ in two lines; all within olive wreath.

Unknown Greek bronze imitating Athenian types, after 229 B.C.

Although displaying the owl and amphora of the "New Style" Athenian coins, this bronze more closely resembles pieces struck by other cities imitating the popular Athenian types, a practice especially common on Crete: for example, Hierapytna (Hunterian vol. 2, p. 187, no. 1) or Priansus (BM *Crete*, p. 74, no. 10). Similar bronzes were produced at Calacte and Morgantina in Sicily (Minì *Sicilia* pp. 109, 318–19).

70. Fol. 6v (6/6) AE 25 mm

O: Beardless head r., with long flowing hair, wearing headband (*taenia*) or wreath.

R: Eagle standing l., wings open; uncertain object at l.

Unidentified Greek bronze.

Coins with similar types were struck by many cities in the Classical and Hellenistic periods; without an inscription a precise attribution may not be possible. For example, 3rd-century bronzes of the Mamertini at Messana, otherwise well represented in this collection, show the youthful head of Apollo r., and on the reverse an eagle standing l. on thunderbolt (Calciati vol. 1, pp. 91–92, no. 2). The object on the reverse, perhaps an ear of grain, may be a variable control-mark.

71. Fol. 7 (1/6) AE 27 mm

O: Female head (Tyche or Cybele) r., wearing necklace and turret crown.

R: Seminude male figure (Zeus) standing l., holding palm in l. hand and Victory in r.; at r.: ΗΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ; at l., uncertain inscription including the letters ΣΛΥΛ.

Bronze of Magnesia (Lydia), after 190 B.C.

BM *Lydia* p. 137, nos. 4–5; Head pp. 652–53; Sear *Greek* p. 429, no. 4702.

Situated on the slopes of Mount Sipylus, this city distinguished itself from the Magnesia in Ionia (see no. 195) by using the inscription ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ ΣΙΠΥΛΟΥ.

72. Fol. 7 (2/6) AE 28 mm

O: Female bust (Tyche) r., draped and veiled, wearing necklace and turret crown.

R: Female figure (Tyche) standing l., wearing tall crown, holding uncertain objects; at l., ΛΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ; below, ΑΡΧΟΥ; at r., uncertain inscription in two lines.

Bronze of Laodiceia (Syria), c. 47 B.C.

BM *Syria* p. 249, nos. 14–19; Head p. 781; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 203, nos. 4–7; Lindgren I, p. 109, no. 2062; Sear *Greek* p. 538, no. 5879; SNG Cop *Syria: Cities* pl. 9, nos. 328–333.

The inscription should read ΙΟΥΛΙΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ, and Tyche should hold a cornucopia and rudder on the reverse. The inscription ARXOY is not found in the catalogues, but may be an attempt to interpret the symbol or monogram of a variable magistrate. Founded by Seleucus I and named after his mother Laodice, this was an important Syrian port in Hellenistic and Roman times, represented by six coins in this collection.

73. Fol. 7 (3/6) AE 27 mm

O: Bearded bust (Serapis) r., draped and wearing fillet, diadem, or wreath; border of dots.

R: ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛϹΙΤΩΝ, around.

Seminude male figure (Zeus) standing l., holding spear or long scepter in l. hand, eagle in r.; border of dots.

Bronze of Hierapolis (Phrygia), Roman Imperial period.

BM *Phrygia* p. 232, nos. 27–28; Head p. 675; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 487, no. 4; SNG Cop *Phrygia* pl. 12, no. 424.

The reverse legend should read ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, and the bust of Serapis should include the characteristic measuring basket for grain (*modius*) he wears as a crown. This "Holy City" of Phrygia was a popular shrine in antiquity, with a hot springs and a Charonion, a cave believed to be an entrance to the Underworld.

74. Fol. 7 (4/6) AE 26 mm

O: Female bust (Artemis) r., draped, wearing crown (*stephane*), bow and quiver over shoulder.

R: Nude male figure (Herakles) striding r., drawing bow; at l., ΘΑΣΙΩΝ; at r., letter Φ.

Bronze of Thasos (Thrace), after c. 148 B.C.

BM *Thrace* p. 225, no. 106; Head p. 266; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 391, nos. 14–15; Sear *Greek* p. 174, no. 1764; SNG Cop *Thrace* pl. 21, nos. 1058–1059.

The letter Φ on the reverse is part of a magistrate's monogram. A large island off the coast of Thrace, Thasos was famous for gold mines, and its wealth attested by a great quantity of coins, five of which found their way to Loredan's cabinet.

75. Fol. 7 (5/6) AE 29 mm

O: Bearded head (Herakles) r., wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem.

R: Incomplete inscription, including ΜΗΤΡΟΔ…ΜΑΝΕΚΑ…ΠΑΤΡΕVIN, around. Female figure (Athena) striding r., wearing helmet, armed with spear and round shield; at r., owl; at l., monogram.

Bronze of Patrae (Achaia), c. 146–32 B.C.

BM *Pelopponesus* p. 23, nos. 8–11; Head p. 415; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 126, nos. 4–5; SNG Cop *Phliasia* pl. 3, nos. 162–164.

The inscription on the reverse should read ΜΗΤΡΟΔΩΡΟϹ ΜΕΝΕΚΛΕΟϹ ΠΑΤΡΕΩΝ, indicating the names of two variable magistrates along with the ethnic. Patrae was a port near the mouth of the Gulf of Corinth much favored by Romans, including Augustus, who established a Roman colony there.

76. Fol. 7 (6/6) AE 26 mm

O: Bearded head (Herakles) r., wearing lion's-skin helmet.

R: Bow and club, with amphora inside bow; between bow and club, ΘΑΣΙΩΝ; at l., monogram.

Bronze of Thasos (Thrace), after c. 280 B.C.

BM *Thrace* p. 224, no. 97; Head p. 265; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 391, nos. 10–13; Sear *Greek* p. 174, no. 1762; SNG Cop *Thrace* pl. 21, nos. 1054–1055.

The monogram on the reverse matches that of BM 97.

77. Fol. 7v (1/6) AE 25 mm

O: ΔΗΜΟC CΑΜΕΙΩΝ, around. Bearded bust (Demos) r., draped; border of dots.

R: Incomplete inscription, including ΕΠ…CΡΑΝΔΥΟVΙ…ΡΕ, around. Nude male figure (Hermes) standing l., holding caduceus in l. hand, purse in r.; border of dots.

Bronze of Sala (Lydia), Roman Imperial period.

BM *Lydia* p. 228, no. 13; Head p. 656; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 462, no. 1; SNG Cop *Lydia* pl. 13, no. 416.

The obverse inscription should read ΔΗΜΟC CΑΛΗΝΩΝ, the reverse ΕΠΙ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΙΕΡΕ, indicating the name and title of a variable magistrate. Head notes that the magisterial title *hiereus* is characteristic of Trajan's time. Unfamiliar with this inland city of Lydia, the draftsman has misread the inscription, attributing the coin to the island of Samos.

78. Fol. 7v (2/6) AE 30 mm

O: Female bust (Athena) r., draped, wearing crested (Corinthian) helmet with pointed visor; border of dots.

R: Nike walking l., wreath in r. hand, holding palm over l. shoulder; at r., ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ / ΤΗΣ ΙΕRΑΣ in two lines; at l., ΕΟΣ / ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟ in two lines; border of dots.

Bronze of Apameia (Syria), c. 37–36 B.C.

BM *Syria* p. 234, nos. 6–8; Head p. 780; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 191, no. 9; Lindgren I, p. 107, no. 2031; RPC vol. 1, p. 633, no. 4337; Sear *Greek* p. 536, no. 5868; SNG Cop *Syria: Cities* pl. 8, no. 298.

The inscription should read …ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ. The letters ΕΟΣ indicate the date in the Seleucid era, 275 (= 37/36 B.C.). This is one of five coins in the collection from this prosperous Hellenistic city.

79. Fol. 7v (3/6) AE 25 mm

O: Beardless male head (Herakles) r., wearing lion's-skin helmet; border of dots.

R: Bow with quiver and club; in between, Β Α; border of dots.

Bronze of Alexander the Great, after c. 325 B.C.

Head p. 227; Hunterian vol. 1, pp. 330–31, nos. 329–334; Price *Alexander* pp. 126–28, nos. 373–396; Sear *Greek* p. 625, no. 6742.

If the collector had realized that Β Α meant King Alexander he would have placed this piece in the "Royal" section of the manuscript. Price dates these small bronzes to c. 325–310 B.C., while MacDonald (Hunterian) suggests they are "post-Alexandrine, perhaps struck during the Interval" of 286–277 B.C.

80. Fol. 7v (4/6) AE 25 mm

O: Beardless male head (Dionysos) r., wearing ivy wreath; border of dots.

R: Goat standing r.; at r., ΘΣΣΑΛΟ; at l., ΝΙΚΗΣ.

Bronze of Thessalonica (Macedon), 2nd-1st c. B.C.

BM *Macedonia* p. 110, nos. 17–18; Gaebler vol. 2, p. 120, no. 15; Head p. 245; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 366, no. 7; Sear *Greek* p. 149, no. 1466; SNG Cop *Macedonia* pl. 9, nos. 365–366.

81. Fol. 7v (5/6) AE 26 mm

O: Beardless male head (Alexander I of Syria) r., wearing fillet or diadem; border of dots.

R: Seminude male figure (Zeus) standing l., extending r. hand; owl at lower l.; at r., incomplete inscription including ΡΡΗΣΤΩ and uncertain letters; at l., ΔΙΡ and letter K; in exergue, letter Z.

Bronze of Alexander I, King of Syria, Cyrrhus, c. 149–148 B.C.

BM *Seleucid* p. 56, nos. 59–60; Head p. 777; Houghton part II, p. 231, no. 1809; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 66, nos. 63–64; SNG Cop *Syria: Kings* pl. 8, no. 277.

The reverse inscription should read ΚΥΡΡΗΣΤΩΝ. The letters ΔΙΡ should read ΔΞΡ, indicating the date in the Seleucid era, 164 (= 149/148 B.C.); the other letters on the reverse are variable control-marks. Our collector did not recognize this head as the portrait of a king, or he would have placed it with the other Hellenistic monarchs on fols. 27v, etc.

82. Fol. 7v (6/6) AE 25 mm

O: Pair of beardless jugate heads (Augustus and Livia) r., draped, the nearer one laureate; border of dots.

R: Stag standing r.; above, quiver and ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔWΡΟΣ; l. and r. in field, ΕΦΕ; below, ΦWΝΙΤΗΣ; border of dots.

Bronze of Ephesus (Ionia), c. 31 B.C.–14 A.D.

BM *Ionia* p. 72, nos. 199–201; RPC vol. 1, p. 437, no. 2608; Sear *Greek* p. 17, no. 183; SNG Cop *Ionia* pl. 8, nos. 360–366.

Reverse legend should read ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔWΡΟΣ ΕΦΕ ΒWΝΙΤΗΣ, indicating the names of two magistrates, as on SNG Cop 365. Had the collector recognized the portraits, he would have placed this piece with the Greek coins of Augustus.

83. Fol. 8 (1/6) AE 22 mm

O: Female bust (Tyche) r., draped and veiled, wearing turret crown, palm-branch over shoulder.

R: K ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ, around. Palm tree with bunches of dates hanging; in field l. and r., Δ Σ; border of dots.

Bronze of Tyre (Phoenicia), c. A.D. 104–105.

Baramki p. 245, no. 179; BM *Phoenicia* p. 265, no. 338; Head p. 800; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 265, nos. 22–24; Lindgren I, p. 125, no. 2365; SNG Cop *Phoenicia* pl. 9, nos. 347–354.

The “K” is part a monogram composed of T, Y, and P often found on coins of Tyre. The letters ΔΣ are actually ΛΣ, the date mark 230 in the local era (= 104/5 A.D.), as on Baramki 179 or SNG Cop 347.

84. Fol. 8 (2/6) AE 27 mm

O: Beardless male head (Dionysos) r., wearing leafy crown; border of dots.

R: ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΩΝ around at top. Bunch of grapes on a vine-branch; border of dots.
Bronze of Byzantium (Thrace), Roman Imperial period.
BM *Thrace* p. 97, nos. 44–45; Head p. 269; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 395, no. 12; SNG Cop *Thrace* pl. 9, nos. 501–502.
A wealthy port long before it was selected for Constantine's new capital, Byzantium is represented by three coins in this collection.

85. Fol. 8 (3/6) AE 22 mm
O: Amphora ornamented with vertical grooves.
R: Bunch of grapes on vine-branch.
Bronze of Corcyra, before 229 B.C.
BM *Thessaly* p. 121, nos. 102–116; Head p. 327; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 16, no. 4; Sear *Greek* p. 198, nos. 2036–2037; SNG Cop *Epirus* pl. 4, nos. 163–168.
The drawing is missing the ethnic KO on the obverse. Modern Corfu, Corcyra was a Venetian stronghold in the 16th century, so one should not be surprised to find six coins from this island in the collection.

86. Fol. 8 (4/6) AE 25 mm
O: Female bust (Dione) r., draped and veiled, laureate.
R: Tall conical object or obelisk; in field l. and r., AM/BP; all within laurel or olive wreath.
Bronze of Ambracia (Epirus), c. 238–168 B.C.
BM *Thessaly* p. 94, nos. 5–8; Head pp. 319–20; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 10, nos. 1–2; Sear *Greek* p. 192, no. 1964; SNG Cop *Epirus* pl. 1, no. 23.
The object on the reverse is a conical stone or *baetyl* sacred to Apollo, worshipped at Ambracia. Renamed Arta in the Middle Ages, this town was the capital of the Principality of Epirus, ruled by an Italian dynasty named Tocco before falling to the Turks in 1449.

87. Fol. 8 (5/6) AE 27 mm
O: Bearded head (Zeus) r., laureate; border of dots.
R: Thunderbolt; at l., ΕΞΡ and monogram / ΔΕΛΦΩ in two lines; at r., ΔΗΜΩ and uncertain letters; all within laurel or olive wreath.
Bronze of the Tetrapolis of Seleuceia (Syria), c. 148–147 B.C.
BM *Syria* p. 152, nos. 5–8; Head p. 778; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 142, nos. 3–4; Lindgren I, p. 112, no. 2120; Sear *Greek* p. 534, no. 5851.
The Tetrapolis was a league of four cities: Antioch, Seleuceia, Apameia, and Laodiceia. The reverse inscription should read ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ ΔΕΜΩΝ. The letters ΕΞΡ indicate the date in the Seleucid era, 165 (= 148/147 B.C.).

88. Fol. 8 (6/6) AE 25 mm
O: Female bust (Artemis) r., draped, with hair tied back; at l., Δ E; border of dots.
R: Spear-head; at l., ΑΠΕΠ; at r., ΡΩΤΑΝ; all within laurel or olive wreath.
Bronze of Epirote Republic, c. 238–168 B.C.
BM *Thessaly* p. 92, no. 64; Franke *Epirus* pp. 207–8, nos. 598–609; Head p. 325; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 15, no. 13; Sear *Greek* p. 196, no. 200; SNG Cop *Epirus* pl. 3, nos. 136–137.
The reverse legend should read ΑΠΕΙΡΩΤΑΝ. The letters on the obverse are variable

control-marks, matching those of BM 64. The Epirote Republic (238–168 B.C.) succeeded the royal dynasty of Pyrrhus, and came to an end when the region was devastated by the Romans and the inhabitants sold into slavery.

89. Fol. 8v (1/6) AE 24 mm

O: Male head (Dionysos) r., with curved, pointed beard, wearing a tall headdress or crown and long veil in back; at l., A/I; at r., N/IΣ and ram's head.
R: Beardless head (Apollo?) r., wearing fillet or diadem.
Bronze of Antissa (Lesbos), c. 300–167 B.C.
BM *Troas* p. 175, nos. 1–6; Head pp. 559–60; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 314, no. 1; Sear *Greek* p. 393, no. 4279; SNG Cop *Aeolis* pl. 7, nos. 337–338.
In the drawing the true obverse and reverse are switched. The reverse inscription should read ANTIΣ. The curious bearded head on the reverse may be a depiction of the Archaic wooden statue (*xoanon*) of Dionysos preserved at nearby Methymna. Antissa is one of several towns of the Aegean island of Lesbos represented in this collection; the island was ruled by a Genoese dynasty—the Gattilusi—in the Middle Ages.

90. Fol. 8v (2/6) AE 44 mm

O: Pair of theater masks with wide-open mouths, r.; border of two circular lines.
R: Coronation scene showing central female figure (Cybele) sitting frontal on throne, r. hand raised, wearing cylindrical crown or headdress, flanked by four sphinxes facing; at l., male figure wearing elephant-skin headdress and holding scepter; at r., female figure wearing turret crown, holding spear or long scepter in l. hand, placing wreath on head of central figure with r. hand; in exergue, two reclining figures; border of two circular lines.
Bronze contorniate, Rome, 4th–5th century A.D.
Alföldi vol. 1, p. 22, no. 80; Cohen vol. 8, p. 318, no. 365; Sabatier p. 122, no. 6 (pl. XIX).
The theater mask motif and the scene of Cybele enthroned are found on many late antique contorniates, so-called because of the circular groove which forms the round frame on each side. Alföldi records only one surviving example of this particular combination of obverse and reverse dies, in Vienna (inv. 37409). Unfortunately the drawing does not show the monogram of P and E found on so many contorniates, including the Vienna example, making the match far from certain.

91. Fol. 8v (3/6) AE 24 mm

O: Head of man-headed bull r.; above, uncertain inscription including letters PΔEΣ.
R: Ear of grain; at l., BPEII; at r., monogram or symbol.
Bronze of uncertain south Italian mint, 4th c. B.C.
Rutter p. 199, no. 2678.
The obverse legend should read TPAEΣ; the reverse, BPEIΓ. The coin has been attributed to Metapontum, but was perhaps struck on behalf on an unknown city or tribe who signed themselves BPEIΓ.

92. Fol. 8v (4/6) AE 29 mm

O: Bearded head (Zeus) r., laureate; at l., star; below, letter A; border of dots.
R: Head of man-headed bull (river god Achelous) r.; above, INIΛΛΛ; border of dots.

Bronze of Oeniadae (Acarnania), c. 219–211 B.C.
BM *Thessaly* p. 189, nos. 6–7; Head p. 331; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 26, no. 2; Sear *Greek* p. 218, no. 2298; SNG Cop *Epirus* pl. 9, nos. 400–403.
Reverse inscription should read OINIAΔAN; the letter on the reverse is part of a magistrate's monogram, the same one recorded on BM 6–7, and the star is a variable control-mark. A region of west central Greece at the mouth of the Gulf of Corinth, Acarnania was part of the Principality of Epirus during the Middle Ages, much fought over among the Byzantines, Italians, and Serbians before falling to the Ottomans in the 15th century.

93. Fol. 8v (5/6) AE 44 mm
O: Beardless male head (Helios) facing, with long hair, wearing radiate crown.
R: Flower (rose) of six petals; below, ΣΦAIPOΣ; all within oak wreath.
Bronze of Rhodes, c. 88–43 B.C.
BM *Caria* p. 261, no. 345; Head p. 642; Sear *Greek* p. 461, no. 5083; SNG Cop *Caria* pl. 20, no. 870.
The name of the reverse is that of a variable magistrate. A great maritime power in antiquity, this island was occupied by the Knights of St. John (Hospitallers) during the Crusades and remained their stronghold until captured by Suleiman the Magnificent in 1522. This is the first of seven Greek and Roman coins of Rhodes found in this collection.

94. Fol. 8v (6/6) AE 29 mm
O: Incomplete inscription, including HΓINΩN, around at l. Beardless male head (Apollo) l., laureate, with long hair; at r., letter K and uncertain object or symbol; border of dots.
R: Head or mask of lion facing; border of dots.
Bronze of Rhegium (Bruttium), c. 351–280 B.C.
BM *Italy* pp. 378–79, nos. 61–68; Head p. 111; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 142, no. 19; Rutter p. 191, no. 2534(b); SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 36, nos. 1945–1952.
The true obverse and reverse are switched in the drawing. The reverse legend should read PHΓINΩN. The object and letter on the reverse are variable control-marks.

95. Fol. 9 (1/6) AE 26 mm
O: Beardless male bust (Apollo) r., draped, laureate, with long hair; at r., lyre; border of dots.
R: Two horsemen (Dioscuri) rearing or galloping r., holding couched spears; in exergue, TOMITW/HAΘ and uncertain letters; border of dots.
Bronze of Tomis (Thrace), 1st–2nd c. A.D.
BM *Thrace* p. 45, no. 4; Head pp. 275–276; Pick-Regling p. 656, no. 2499; Sear *Greek* p. 473, no. 4826.
The reverse inscription should read TOMITW/NΘ. Famous as Ovid's place of exile, Tomis was a remote settlement on the western coast of the Black Sea.

96. Fol. 9 (2/6) AE 36 mm
O: Incomplete inscription, including AΠ…MAIM…ΛIΩΣ…IV, around.
Bearded male head (Zeus Ammon) r., with ram's horn.

R: Chair (*sella castrensis*) with six X-shaped legs; on either side, fasces; above, uncertain inscription.
Bronze dupondius of Cyrene (Cyrenaica), c. 34–31 B.C.
Head p. 872; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 577, no. 75; Müller *Afrique* vol. 1, p. 162, no. 424; RPC vol. 1, pp. 221–22, nos. 919–920.
The inscription on the obverse should read ΑΥΛΟC ΠΟΥΠΙΟC L, recording the Roman governor of Cyrenaica A. Pupius Rufus; on the reverse the inscriptions indicate Rufus's titles in Greek equivalent to the Latin Questor and Propraetor, ΤΑΜΙΑΣ above the chair, ΑΝΤΙCΤΡΑ (*antistrategos*) below. A Greek city of wealth and splendor on the North African Coast, Cyrene adopted the worship of Ammon, the ram-headed Egyptian god, merging him with Zeus.

97. Fol. 9 (3/6) AE 26 mm
O: Incomplete inscription, including …CANOM, around at l.
Beardless male head (Vulcan) l., wearing conical cap; at r., pair of tongs; border of dots.
R: *Biga* galloping r.; in exergue, CAMEPNIN and uncertain letters.
Bronze of Aesernia (Samnium), c. 263–240 B.C.
BM *Italy* p. 67, no. 4; Head p. 27; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 23, no. 1; Rutter p. 58, no. 430; Sambon p. 113, no. 185; Sear *Greek* p. 59, no. 536; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 9, nos. 256–258.
Obverse inscription should read VOLCANOM, reverse AISERNINO. "The head of Vulcan is appropriate in a country where earthquakes are of frequent occurrence" (Head).

98. Fol. 9 (4/6) AE 22 mm
O: Beardless male head (Apollo?) r., laureate.
R: ΦΑΛΑΝΝΑΙΩΝ, around.
Female head (nymph Phalanna) r., wearing necklace and bag-like headdress (*saccos*).
Bronze of Phalanna (Thessaly), c. 400–344 B.C.
BM *Thessaly* p. 41, nos. 4–7; Head p. 305; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 454, no. 1; Sear *Greek* p. 208, no. 2180; SNG Cop *Thessaly* pl. 4, nos. 203–207.
Phalanna was one of seven towns of the fertile plain of Thessaly that contributed coins to the Loredan collection.

99. Fol. 9 (5/6) AE 31 mm
O: Janiform female head with long flowing hair, wearing flat cylindrical cap (*polos*).
R: Male figure (Asklepios) sitting l., holding staff or long scepter in r. hand; at r., ΡΙΓΙΝΩΝ; at l., tripod; border of dots.
Bronze pentonkion of Rhegium (Bruttium), c. 215–150 B.C.
BM *Italy* p. 382, nos. 92–94; Head p. 111; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 144, no. 41; Rutter p. 191, no. 2551; Sear *Greek* p. 71, no. 689; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 37, nos. 1970–1975.
The reverse legend should read ΡΗΓΙΝΩΝ, with the mark of value Π in l. field, above the tripod, and a serpent in the exergue.

100. Fol. 9 (6/6) AE 22 mm
O: Beardless head l, hair rolled up, wearing fillet or diadem; at l., ΤΩΝ.
R: Beardless male head r.; in front, horse's head r., with part of reins or bridle visible.

Unidentified Greek bronze, Classical period.
The inscription probably records the last three letters of an ethnic such as ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ or MARΩNEITΩN. The strange iconography on the reverse may represent a horse and rider, or perhaps an accidental overstrike of two separate images.

101. Fol. 9v (1/6) AR 28 mm
O: Bearded head (Zeus) r., laureate.
R: ΛΟΚΡΩΝ, around. Eagle flying l., carrying hare.
Silver didrachm of Locri (Bruttium), late 4th c. B.C.
BM *Italy* p. 364, nos. 10–11; Head p. 103; Hunterian vol. 1, pp. 136–37, nos. 2–7; Rutter p. 179, no. 2323; Sear *Greek* pp. 53–54, nos. 486–487; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 35, nos. 1861–1862.
Missing from the drawing is the thunderbolt that should appear behind the head of Zeus. This town near the toe of the Italian boot was known as Locri Epizephyrii to distinguish it from the Locri in Central Greece.

102. Fol. 9v (2/6) AR 38 mm
O: Bearded head (Zeus or Minos) r., wearing fillet or diadem; at r., letters I and A; border of dots.
R: Square maze; at top, ΚΝΩ; at l., Σ; below, ΩΝ.
Silver tetradrachm of Cnossus (Crete), c. 200–67 B.C.
BM *Crete* p. 23, nos. 42–43; Head p. 463; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 175, no. 19; Sear *Greek* p. 294, no. 3222; SNG Cop *Argolis* pl. 8, no. 381; Svoronos *Crète* p. 88, nos. 177–178.
The obverse legend should read NIKA, the reverse ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ. This is one of five coins of Cnossus found in the collection bearing the image of the labyrinth associated with that city. It is curious that the collector did not recognize their common origin and bring them together.

103. Fol. 9v (3/6) AR 28 mm
O: Bearded head (Zeus) l., laureate; letters ΛΝ at l.
R: Eagle flying l., devouring hare in its claws; uncertain letters or symbols l. and r.
Silver didrachm of Locri (Bruttium), late 4th c. B.C.
BM *Italy* p. 364, nos. 6–8; Head p. 103; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 137, nos. 8–9; Rutter p. 179, nos. 2319–2322; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 35, nos. 1858–1859.
The obverse inscription should read ΛΟΚΡΩΝ; the letters or symbols on the reverse are variable control-marks.

104. Fol. 9v (4/6) AR 28 mm
O: Bearded head (Zeus) r., wearing oak wreath; border of dots.
R: Eagle standing r.; at l., ΤΙΜΟΛΕ; at r., ΩΝΤΩΣ; all within laurel or olive wreath.
Silver drachm of Cassope (Epirus), c. 238–168 B.C.
BM *Thessaly* p. 98, nos. 8–11; Head p. 320; Sear *Greek* p. 193, no. 1972; SNG Cop *Epirus* pl. 1, nos. 46–47.
The inscribed name is that of a variable magistrate. There are some anomalies in the drawing which suggest either an unknown variant or the misinterpretation of a worn coin:

the name of the magistrate should appear on the obverse along with the head of Zeus, and the inscription of the ethnic ΚΑΣΣΩΠΑΙΩΝ belongs on the reverse. A flourishing Hellenistic capital, Cassope was destroyed by the Romans in 168 B.C., along with many other Epirote towns which had sided with King Perseus during the Macedonian War.

105. Fol. 9v (5/6) AR 28 mm

O: Bearded head (Zeus) l., laureate; below, monogram of N and E; border of dots.

R: ΡΩΜΑ, around at l. Female figure (Roma) seated r. at l., resting r. arm on oval shield; at r., female figure (Pistis) standing l., crowns her with wreath; at r., monogram of N and E; in exerge, ΛΟΚΡΩΝ; border of two circular lines.

Silver didrachm of Locri (Bruttium), c. 275 B.C.

BM *Italy* p. 365, no. 15; Head p. 104; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 137, no. 15; Rutter p. 181, no. 2347; Sear *Greek* p. 54, no. 491; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 35, no. 1867.

The inscription on the right of the reverse should read ΠΙΣΤΙΣ, the Greek equivalent of the Latin *Fides*. The type alludes to the alliance between Rome and Locri during the Pyrrhic War.

106. Fol. 9v (6/6) AR 28 mm

O: ΜΥΡΤΙΛΟΥ, around at r. Bearded male head (Zeus Dodoneos) r., wearing oak wreath; below, monogram or symbol; border of dots.

R: Eagle standing r. on thunderbolt; at l., ΑΠΕΙ; at r., ΡΩΤΑΝ; all within oak wreath.

Silver drachm of Epirote Republic, c. 238–168 B.C.

BM *Thessaly* pp. 89–90, nos. 14–41; Franke *Epirus* p. 183, nos. 233–238; Head p. 324; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 14, nos. 3–5; Sear *Greek* p. 196, no. 1996; SNG Cop *Epirus* pl. 3, nos. 108–125.

The name on the obverse is that of a variable magistrate, probably the ΜΥΓΓΙΛΟΣ of BM 18 or SNG Cop 125. Franke lists 11 examples extant.

107. Fol. 10 (1/6) AR 27 mm

O: Foreparts of man-headed bull (river god Gelas) r.; below, ΗΛΑ; circular line border.

R: Horseman galloping r., brandishing spear; border of dots.

Silver didrachm of Gela (Sicily), before 466 B.C.

BM *Sicily* pp. 67–68, nos. 16–27; Head p. 140; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 182, nos. 7–11; SNG Cop *Sicily* pl. 6, nos. 255–258.

The true obverse and reverse are switched in the drawing. The reverse legend should read ΣΕΛΑΣ. It is well known that these images of Gela's local river god were accepted as portraits of the Minotaur during the Renaissance, e.g., Guillaume Rouille, *Promptuarium*, part 1 (Lyons, 1556), p. 43.

108. Fol. 10 (2/6) AR 34 mm

O: Head of man-headed bull (river god Achelous) r.; at l., uncertain letters or marks.

R: Nude male figure (Apollo) sitting l., holding bow; at r., ΑΚΑΡΝΑΝΩΝ; at l., uncertain object or symbol.

Silver tetradrachm of Acarnanian League, c. 250–167 B.C.

BM *Thessaly* p. 168, nos. 6–7; Head p. 333; Sear *Greek* p. 219, no. 2310; SNG Cop *Epirus* pl. 9, no. 418.
The uncertain letters on the obverse would be the name of the league's *strategos* or military commander at the time; the monogram on the reverse is identical to that recorded for SNG Cop 418.

109. Fol. 10 (3/6) AR 27 mm
O: Head of man-headed bull (river god Achelous) r.; at l., ΛΥΚΟΥΡΓΟΣ.
R: Nude male figure (Apollo) sitting l., holding bow; at r., ΑΚΑΡΝΑΝΩΝ; at l., uncertain object or symbol.
Silver didrachm of Acarnanian League, c. 250–167 B.C.
BM *Thessaly* p. 169, nos. 9–10; Head p. 333; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 27, nos. 2–3; Sear *Greek* p. 219, no. 2311; SNG Cop *Epirus* pl. 9, nos. 419–420.
The name on the obverse is that of the *strategos* or chief magistrate of the league. The uncertain object on the reverse is the same monogram recorded for BM 6–7.

110. Fol. 10 (4/6) AR 21 mm
O: Bearded head (Zeus) r., laureate; border of dots.
R: Female head (Athena) r., wearing domed and crested (Corinthian) helmet; above, monogram of A and X between letters K and A; at r., monogram; all within laurel or olive wreath.
Silver drachm of Achaean League, c. 280–146 B.C.
BM *Pelopponesus* p. 10, no. 109; Head pp. 417–18; Sear *Greek* p. 275, no. 2995; SNG Cop *Phliasia* pl. 5, nos. 276–278.
In addition to the AX monogram of the League, the letters KA and the symbol of Athena's head identify the mint as Caphyae.

111. Fol. 10 (5/6) AR 34 mm
O: Foreparts of man-headed bull (river god Gelas) r.; above, CΕΛΑΣ; circular line border.
R: Quadriga with driver moving r.; behind, Ionic column; border of dots.
Silver tetradrachm of Gela (Sicily), before 466 B.C.
BM *Sicily* p. 67, nos. 11–12; Head p. 140; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 181, no. 3; SNG Cop *Sicily* pl. 6, nos. 251–254.
The true obverse and reverse are switched in the drawing. The Ionic column behind the quadriga is the goal-post (*meta*) of the race course.

112. Fol. 10 (6/6) AR 21 mm
O: Bearded head (Zeus) l., laureate.
R: Nude male figure (Pan) sitting l. on a rock, raising r. hand and holding curved club (*lagobolon*) over l. shoulder; at l., monogram of A, R, and K; in field l. and r., letters N and Ω.
Silver drachm of Arcadian League, c. 370–362 B.C.
BM *Pelopponesus* pp. 172–74, nos. 50–54; Head p. 445; Hunterian vol. 2, pp. 157, nos. 5–8; SNG Cop *Argolis* pl. 4, nos. 191–195.
The letters N and Ω on the reverse are variable control-marks.

113. Fol. 10v (1/6) AR 28 mm

O: Beardless male head (Helios) facing, with long hair, wearing radiate crown.

R: Flower (rose) of six petals; around, ΑΡΙΣΤΟΜΑΧΟΣ ΡΩ; border of large dots or pellets.

Silver drachm of Rhodes, c. 88–43 B.C.

BM *Caria* pp. 260–61, nos. 335–341; Head p. 641; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 44, no. 79; Sear *Greek* p. 460, no. 5069; SNG Cop *Caria* pl. 20, nos. 868–869.

The legend on the reverse is the name of a variable magistrate, identical with BM 335, and the abbreviation of the city name, which should be ΡΟ.

114. Fol. 10v (2/6) AR 33 mm

O: Beardless male head (Apollo) facing, with long hair, wearing leafy crown; at r., uncertain object or symbol (lyre).

R: Quadriga galloping r.; behind, Ionic column; above, Nike flying l. with wreath; below, ΚΑΤΑΝΑΙΩΝ and fish-like creature (crayfish).

Silver tetradrachm of Catana (Sicily), c. 413–404 B.C.

BM *Sicily* p. 47, no. 34; Head p. 133; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 172, no. 12; Sear *Greek* p. 81, nos. 770–771; SNG Cop *Sicily* p. 4, no. 180.

The Ionic column is the goal-post (*meta*) in the race course. This coin belongs to a series of tetradrachms of Catana designed and signed by well known die-engravers, including the Syracusan masters Euainetos and Herakleidas. The artist of these dies signed himself ΧΟΙΡΙΩΝ on the obverse, which is not recorded in the drawing.

115. Fol. 10v (3/6) AR 28 mm

O: Beardless male head (Helios) facing, with long hair, wearing radiate crown.

R: Flower (rose) of six petals; around, ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΑΣ ΡΟ; border of large dots or pellets.

Silver drachm of Rhodes, c. 88–43 B.C.

BM *Caria* pp. 260–61, nos. 335–351; Head p. 641; Sear *Greek* p. 460, no. 5069; SNG Cop *Caria* pl. 20, nos. 868–869.

The legend on the reverse is the name of a variable magistrate and the city ethnic ΡΟ. Nikagoras is not among the mint officials recorded in the BM catalogue for these Rhodian drachms which show the facing head of Helios, although we find his name on the drachms of an earlier period (c. 166–88 B.C.) with profile head: BM 274–275.

116. Fol. 10v (4/6) AR 23 mm

O: Beardless male head (Helios) facing, with long hair; border of dots.

R: Flower in profile; at l., quiver; at r., uncertain object or symbol; above, ΓΟΡΓΟΣ; below, Ρ Ο; border of dots.

Silver drachm of Rhodes, c. 304–166 B.C.

BM *Caria* p. 245, nos. 164–168; Head p. 641; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 440, no. 27; Sear *Greek* p. 459, no. 5067; SNG Cop *Caria* pl. 20, no. 864.

The legend on the reverse is the name of a variable magistrate and the city ethnic ΡΟ. The uncertain symbol on the reverse is actually a bud attached to the flower.

117. Fol. 10v (5/6) AR 28 mm

O: Female head facing (Hera), with long hair, wearing necklace and crown (*stephane*); border of dots.

R: Nude male figure (Herakles) sitting l. on animal skin, holding cup or jug in r. hand; at l., tripod and KPOT; above, club and letters ΜΔ.
Silver didrachm of Croton (Bruttium), c. 400–325 B.C.
BM *Italy* p. 354, no. 90; Head p. 97; Rutter p. 171, nos. 2161–2169; Sear *Greek* p. 52, no. 474; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 34, no. 1800–1803.
The reverse inscription should read KROTΩ. This is one of four coins in the collection from this prosperous Greek colony on the sole of the Italian boot.

118. Fol. 10v (6/6) AR 23 mm
O: Female head (nymph Larissa) facing, with long hair, wearing fillet or diadem; border of dots.
R: Horse grazing r.; above, ΛΡΙΣ; in exergue, ΑΙΩΝ; border of dots.
Silver drachm of Larissa (Thessaly), c. 400–344 B.C.
BM *Thessaly* p. 30, no. 60; Head p. 299; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 452, no. 7; Sear *Greek* p. 204, no. 2124; SNG Cop *Thessaly* pl. 3, nos. 120–131.
The reverse legend should read ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙΩΝ. The grassy plains of Thessaly supported herds of horses which were in great demand throughout Greece.

119. Fol. 11 (1/6) AR 23 mm
O: Female head (Athena) r., wearing necklace and crested helmet adorned with merman or sea monster.
R: ΦΙΣΤΙΑΡΧ, around at l. Owl standing r. on thunderbolt; at r., ΕΥ and bunch of grapes on vine branch.
Silver drachm of Tarentum (Calabria), c. 272–235 B.C.
BM *Italy* p. 202, no. 323; Evans p. 182, no. 3; Rutter p. 104, no. 1016; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 21, nos. 952–965.
The Tarentine drachms of the Classical period lack the ethnic inscription but carry names or initials of variable magistrates, in this case one Histarchos. Our draftsman has misinterpreted as the letter Φ the obsolete sign for the rough breathing (├), which is transliterated as H. In his 1889 study of the silver of Tarentum Evans placed this drachm in his Period VIII (272–235 B.C.).

120. Fol. 11 (2/6) AR 27 mm
O: Bearded head (Dionysos) facing, wearing ivy wreath; below, Θ Ε.
R: Oval (Boetian) shield.
Silver didrachm of Thebes (Boeotia), c. 426–387 B.C.
BM *Central* p. 79, no. 104; Head p. 350; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 40, nos. 2–3.
The actual obverse and reverse are switched in the drawing. The distinctive Boeotian shield, oval with semicircular openings on either side, may be “a religious emblem, but to what divinity it belongs we have no positive information” (Head, p. 343).

121. Fol. 11 (3/6) AR 23 mm
O: Female head (Athena) facing, wearing necklace and helmet adorned with multiple crests or plumes, and figurine at the top.
R: Owl standing r. on olive branch; at upper r., club.

Silver drachm of Heracleia (Lucania), c. 281–278 B.C.
Head p. 72; Rutter p. 127, nos. 1411–1420; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 23, no. 1115; Van Keuren p. 85, no. 114.
The reverse is missing the ethnic inscription ͰΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΩΝ and the names or initials of variable magistrates. This seaport on the Gulf of Taranto achieved considerable importance as the seat of the general assembly of the Italian Greek cities, before accepting the Roman dominion in 272 B.C.

122. Fol. 11 (4/6) AR 21 mm
O: Female head (Athena) facing, with serpent-like locks of hair; around, three dolphins.
R: Nude warrior (Leukaspis) striding r., wearing helmet, armed with spear and oval shield; at lower l., square structure; at lower r., uncertain object; above, ΩΝ; in exergue, incomplete inscription including letters KAVP.
Silver drachm of Syracuse (Sicily), c. 413–357 B.C.
BM *Sicily* pp. 180–81, nos. 226–230; Head p. 178; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 229, no. 66; Sear *Greek* p. 100, no. 945; SNG Cop *Sicily* pl. 15, no. 673.
The obverse head is similar to those on Syracusan tetradrachms signed by the engraver Eukleides. It represents Athena wearing her triple-crested helmet, which our draftsman has misinterpreted as the gorgon Medusa with writhing snakes for hair. On the reverse the hero Leukaspis is shown between a square altar and "a sacrificial ram lying on its back" (BM). The inscriptions on the reverse should read ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ and ΛΕΥΚΑΣΠΙΣ.

123. Fol. 11 (5/6) AR 26 mm
O: Two beardless male heads (Dioscuri?) frontal, side by side, one upside down.
R: Eagle l., seizing dolphin l. in claws; above, ΙΣΤΡΙΗ; below, letter L.
Silver didrachm of Istrus (Thrace), 4th c. B.C.
BM *Thrace* pp. 25–26, nos. 1–12; Head p. 274; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 410, nos. 1–3; Pick-Regling p. 161, no. 417; Sear *Greek* p. 166, no. 1669; SNG Cop. *Thrace* pl. 4, nos. 191–199.
The letter L on the reverse is a variable control-mark, not recorded among those listed in the catalogues; it is probably a remnant of some other letter like A or Δ. Istrus was a remote Greek colony on the Black Sea near the mouth of the Danube. The strange configuration of two heads, one upside down, is usually interpreted as the Dioscuri, but Head suggests it may represent the rising and setting sun-god.

124. Fol. 11 (6/6) AR 21 mm
O: Female head (Athena) facing, wearing helmet adorned with several crests or plumes.
R: Ram walking l.; at l., ΣΑ; above, ΜΑΙ.
Silver triobol of Same (Cephallenia), after c. 370 B.C.
BM *Peloponnesus* p. 90, nos. 5–7; Head p. 428; Mionnet *Description* vol. 2, p. 205, no. 15.
During the 16th century Cephallenia, largest of the Ionian islands off the west coast of Greece, was under the control of the Venetian Republic.

125. Fol. 11v (1/6) AR 23 mm
O: Female head (Athena) r., wearing necklace and ornate crested helmet; border of dots.
R: Owl standing r. on amphora; at l. and r., two monograms; all within laurel or olive wreath.

Silver drachm of Athens, c. 86–84 B.C.
BM *Attica* p. 77, nos. 516–522; Head p. 388; Thompson pp. 429–30, nos. 1330–1340; SNG Cop *Attica* pl. 8, nos. 292–293.
A great quantity of drachms and tetradrachms bearing these particular monograms have survived. The types are those of the New Style Athenian silver, but because they lack the ethnic legend ΑΘΕ Barclay Head speculated that they were not struck at Athens but at Delos after that island had been placed under Athenian administration in 166 B.C. In 1915 J. N. Svoronos proposed that these coins were struck by rebellious slaves who had seized the silver mines of Laurium, c. 104–102 B.C. Using a combination of hoard and literary evidence Margaret Thompson argued that they were produced by the Roman general Sulla at Athens, during his campaign against Mithradates. The monograms, which seem to indicate two names beginning with the Greek letters ΜΑΡ and ΜΑΤ, have not been explained.

126. Fol. 11v (2/6) AR 28 mm
O: ΛΛΑΝΑΣ, around at r. Female head (Athena) r., wearing necklace and crested helmet adorned with merman or sea monster (Skylla).
R: ΥΗΡΑΚΛΗΤΩΝ, around at l. Nude male figure (Herakles) standing r., wrestling with lion at r.; at l., bow and club.
Silver didrachm of Heracleia (Lucania), c. 390–340 B.C.
Head p. 72; Rutter p. 126, no. 1376; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 23, nos. 1101–1104; Van Keuren p. 64, nos. 43–44.
Obverse legend should read ΑΘΑΝΑΣ; Rutter notes that only one obverse die in this series has this inscription. The reverse inscription should read ͰΗΡΑΚΛΗΙΩΝ.

127. Fol. 11v (3/6) AR 23 mm
O: Female head (Athena) r., wearing crested and domed (Corinthian) helmet; border of dots.
R: ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ, around at l. Eagle standing l., wings open; at r., uncertain object or symbol; border of dots.
Silver hemidrachm of Brettian League (Bruttium), c. 216–203 B.C.
BM *Italy* pp. 322–23, nos. 34–35; Head p. 92; Rutter p. 159, no. 1972; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 31, nos. 1628–1629.
The uncertain object on the reverse is a variable control-mark, probably the rudder listed by Rutter for no. 1972. The eagle should be shown standing on a thunderbolt.

128. Fol. 11v (4/6) AR 25 mm
O: ΥΗΡΑΚΛΗΤΩΝ, around above. Female head (Athena) r., wearing crested and domed (Corinthian) helmet adorned with merman or sea-monster (Skylla); in field l., letter E.
R: Nude male figure (Herakles) standing frontal, holding club in r. hand, bow in l., lion's skin over l. arm; at upper l., bird.
Silver didrachm of Heracleia (Lucania), c. 290–280 B.C.
BM *Italy* p. 229, nos. 31–32; Head p. 72; Rutter p. 126, no. 1385; Sear *Greek* p. 46, no. 391; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 23, nos. 1105–1111; Van Keuren p. 76, no. 87.
The reverse legend should read ͰΗΡΑΚΛΗΙΩΝ. The bird on the reverse is identified by Rutter as an owl, a variable control-mark.

129. Fol. 11v (5/6) AR 12 mm

O: Female head (Athena) r., wearing helmet.

R: Owl with two bodies and one head; in field l. and r., E O; above, leafy twig.

Silver diobol of Athens, c. 393–339 B.C.

BM *Attica* p. 17, nos. 174–176; Head p. 374; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 55, nos. 41–42; Sear *Greek* p. 237, no. 2540; SNG Cop *Attica* pl. 2, nos. 72–73.

The legend on the reverse should read ΑΘΕ. This tiny diobol, which in reality measures about 10 mm in diameter, is the smallest drawing in the volume.

130. Fol. 11v (6/6) AR 25 mm

O: ΥΗΡΑΚΛΗΤ, around above. Female head (Athena) l., wearing crested and domed (Corinthian) helmet, adorned with griffin.

R: Nude male figure (Herakles) standing r., holding club in r. hand, bow in l., with lion's skin over l. arm; behind him, another figure visible at upper r.; at l., monogram.

Silver didrachm of Heracleia (Lucania), c. 276–250 B.C.

BM *Italy* p. 231, no. 45; Head p. 72; Rutter p. 128, nos. 1428–1430; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 23, no. 1114; Van Keuren p. 91, no. 132.

The obverse legend should read ├ΗΡΑΚΛΗΙΩΝ. The figure behind Herakles is identified by Rutter as Nike holding a wreath. The monogram shown on the drawing is actually the compressed inscription ΦΙΛΟ.

131. Fol. 12 (1/6) AR 24 mm

O: Bearded head (Leukippos) r., wearing tall, domed (Corinthian) helmet; at l., symbol or monogram.

R: Ear of grain, with club resting on leaf at l.; at r., META.

Silver didrachm of Metapontum (Lucania), c. 340–330 B.C.

BM *Italy* p. 248, nos. 76–78; Head p. 78; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 91, nos. 23–24; Johnston pp. 68–70, nos. B2.1-B2.36; Rutter p. 136, no. 1575; Sear *Greek* p. 47, no. 415; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 25, nos. 1208–1209.

The monogram on the obverse and the club on the reverse are variable control-marks; the obverse monogram is actually the miniscule head of a lion, misinterpreted by the draftsman. Leukippos was an Achaean hero credited with founding the colony of Metapontum.

132. Fol. 12 (2/6) AR 40 mm

O: Female head (Athena) l., wearing necklace and ornate crested helmet; border of two circular lines.

R: Horse's head r.; at r., three running legs joined together (*triskeles*); border of two circular lines.

Unidentified Greek silver tetradrachm or Renaissance forgery.

Mionnet *Description* vol. 1, p. 333, no. 53.

Tetradrachms bearing the head of a horse on the reverse are known for Carthage in the 3rd century B.C., but those show the head of the goddess Tanit/Demeter instead of Athena. The obverse of this piece is derived from the New Style silver of Athens carrying the portrait of Athena Parthenos wearing an elaborately decorated helmet, and it is no surprise that the collector or the draftsman chose to place it on the same page with his two New Style Athenian tetradrachms. The *triskeles* is associated with Sicily and we could speculate that the coin was produced by a Carthaginian colony on that island, but these communities were conquered by the Romans before the New Style coinage began in 226 B.C. Most likely we are looking at a modern medal fabricated in the 16th century (it was recorded by Goltzius and later authors relying on him, such as Paruta), and was probably intended to portray Alexander the Great (often confused with Athena during the Renaissance) and his famous horse Bucephalus. Mionnet recognizes it as "*coin moderne*."

133. Fol. 12 (3/6) AR 24 mm

O: Female head (Athena) r., wearing necklace and crested, domed (Corinthian) helmet adorned with a wreath of leaves; at l., EYA; border of two circular lines.

R: Female head (Aphrodite) r., wearing necklace and turret crown; at l., BA.

Silver didrachm of King Euagoras II of Salamis (Cyprus), c. 361–351 B.C.

BM *Cyprus* p. 60, nos. 66–67; Head p. 744; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 563, no. 3; Sear *Greek* p. 529, no. 5812.

This is the first of 16 coins in the collection that originate in Cyprus, which should not be surprising in view of the many Italians living and trading on that island. Captured by King Richard of England during the Third Crusade, Cyprus was a Venetian stronghold from 1489 to 1570, when it fell to the Ottoman Turks.

134. Fol. 12 (4/6) AR 40 mm

O: Beardless male head (Dionysos) r., with long hair tied in a roll in back, wearing wreath of grapes and grape leaves.

R: Nude male figure (Herakles) standing l., holding club down in r. hand, lion's skin wrapped around l. arm; at r., ΥΗΡΑΚΛΕΟΥS; at l., ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ; in exergue, ΘΑΣΙΩΝ; in l. field, monogram.

Silver tetradrachm of Thasos (Thrace), after 146 B.C.

BM *Thrace* p. 223, nos. 74–78; Head p. 266; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 391, nos. 19–20; Sear *Greek* p. 174, no. 1759; SNG Cop *Thrace* pl. 20, nos. 1038–1049.

The monogram on the reverse is a variable magistrate's mark, identical to those on Hunterian 19–20, BM 74–78, and SNG Cop 1041–1045.

135. Fol. 12 (5/6) AR 40 mm

O: Female head (Athena) r., wearing necklace and crested helmet adorned with winged animal; border of two circular lines.

R: Owl standing r. on amphora; above l. and r., A ΘE; in field l. and r., two monograms; below owl, ear of grain; all within laurel wreath.

Silver tetradrachm of Athens, c. 187–186 B.C.

BM *Attica* p. 29, no. 290; Head pp. 380–81; Thompson pp. 47–48, nos. 50–55; Sear *Greek* pp. 239–40, nos. 2553–2559; SNG Cop *Attica* pl. 3, nos. 111–119.

This coin belongs to the early period of the New Style Athenian tetradrachms, characterized by monograms of two annual magistrates and an adjunct symbol, in this case an ear of grain. Thompson suggests that the most likely readings for these monograms are ΓΟΡΓΟΙΝΟΣ and ΜΗΤΡΟΔΩΡΟΣ. Based on details of the rendering of the hair and crest of Athena in the drawing, our collector's tetradrachm was probably struck using Thompson's obverse die no. 50, which is known today through nine examples sharing seven reverse dies.

136. Fol. 12 (6/6) AR 40 mm

O: Female head (Athena) r., wearing crested helmet adorned with winged animal; border of two circular lines.

R: Owl standing r. on amphora; above l. and r., Α ΘΕ; at l., ΧΑΡΙ/ΝΑΥ/ΤΗΣ / ΝΙ/ΚΑ in five lines; at r., ΑΠ/ΤΠΑ in two lines, and small figure of a goddess; below, ΜΕ; all within laurel wreath.

Silver tetradrachm of Athens, c. 144–143 B.C.

BM *Attica* p. 76, nos. 513–515; Head p. 383; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 67, no. 138; Sear *Greek* pp. 239–40, nos. 2553–2559; SNG Cop *Attica* pl. 4, nos. 157–158; Thompson p. 246, no. 686.

During this middle period of the New Style Athenian silver we find the reverse of the tetradrachms crowded with the names of the two annual magistrates written out in full, along with the name of a third official who changes more frequently, an adjunct symbol, a letter indicating the month, and an additional control-mark consisting of two letters. The annual magistrates here are ΧΑΡΙΝΑΥΤΗΣ and ΑΡΙΣΤΕΑΣ, whose adjunct symbol is Demeter holding a pair of torches. Their tenure is assigned to 144/143 B.C. by Thompson. The third name is abbreviated as ΝΙΚΑ, possibly one Nikagoras (Thompson p. 576). The control-mark ΜΕ identifies the coin as Thompson's obverse die no. 686, associated with two reverse dies and three surviving examples of the ΝΙΚΑ/ΜΕ type. The month marker Α, which should appear on the belly of the amphora, is not recorded in the drawing.

137. Fol. 12v (1/6) AR 30 mm

O: Female head (Athena) r., wearing crested helmet adorned with winged animal (griffin); above, letter Δ; at lower r., letter Φ.

R: Lion walking r.; above, 5-pointed star between letters Φ and Ι; in exergue, ΥΕΛΗΤΩΝ.

Silver didrachm of Velia (Lucania), c. 300–280 B.C.

BM *Italy* p. 315, no. 104; Head p. 89; Rutter p. 120, no. 1306; Sear *Greek*, p. 51, no. 460; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 30, no. 1580.

This and the other two didrachms of Velia on the same page are classified by Rutter as the "Philistion" group, after the name of an engraver who signed himself ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΩΝΟΣ or simply Φ on coins of this period. Velia was a seaport on the Tyrrhenian coast of Lucania, south of Naples.

138. Fol. 12v (2/6) AR 30 mm

O: Female head (Athena) l., wearing crested helmet adorned with an owl and olive wreath; in field at r., letter Γ.

R: Man-headed bull walking r.; above, ΔΝΙΔΥ.

Silver didrachm of Hyria (Campania), c. 405–385 B.C.

BM *Italy* p. 91, no. 5; Head p. 38; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 32, no. 10; Rutter p. 68, no. 539; Sambon p. 301, no. 779; Sear *Greek* p. 37, no. 294; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 11, nos. 370–379.

The ethnic inscription Hyrena is written right to left in the Oscan alphabet here, copied with care by the draftsman. Though he could not have been able to read the inscription, our draftsman places this coin on the same page with other didrachms from Greek cities in Italy, simply because these towns shared a similar helmeted head of Athena. The control-mark on the obverse makes this coin a match with SNG Cop 378.

139. Fol. 12v (3/6) AR 30 mm

O: Female head (Athena) r., wearing necklace and crested helmet adorned with a winged animal (griffin); in field l., letter Α; at lower r., letter Φ.

R: Lion walking r.; above, dolphin between letters Ι and Φ; in exergue, ΥΕΛΗΤΩΝ.

Silver didrachm of Velia (Lucania), c. 300–280 B.C.

BM *Italy* p. 313, nos. 92–94; Head p. 89; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 115, no. 40; Rutter p. 120, no. 1307; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 30, no. 1597.

140. Fol. 12v (4/6) AR 30 mm

O: Female head (Athena) r., wearing crested helmet adorned with sea monster (Skylla).

R: Bull charging or butting r.; above, ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ and letter Φ; in exergue, long slender fish (tunny).

Silver didrachm of Thurium (Lucania), c. 400–350 B.C.

BM *Italy* p. 292, no. 51; Head p. 86; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 107, no. 34; Rutter p. 148, no. 1791; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 28, nos. 1432–1445.

This prosperous town was founded by refugees from the nearby city of Sybaris, destroyed by their enemies the Crotonians. The letter Φ is a variable control-mark.

141. Fol. 12v (5/6) AR 30 mm

O: Female head (Athena) r., wearing necklace and crested helmet adorned with running animal (griffin); in field l., letter Φ.

R: Lion walking r.; above, ΥΕΛΗΤΩΝ; in exergue, vine branch between letters Φ and Ι.

Silver didrachm of Velia (Lucania), c. 300–280 B.C.

BM *Italy* p. 313, no. 87; Head p. 89; Rutter p. 120, no. 1302.

142. Fol. 12v (6/6) AR 30 mm

O: Female head (Athena) r., wearing crested helmet adorned with olive or laurel wreath.

R: Bull walking l.; above, ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ; between legs of bull, letter Γ; in exergue, long slender fish (tunny).

Silver didrachm of Thurium (Lucania), c. 443–400 B.C.

BM *Italy* p. 288, no. 16; Head p. 86; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 104, no. 9; Rutter p. 147, nos. 1757–1773; Sear *Greek* p. 49, no. 436; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 28, nos. 1411–1426.

The letter Γ is a variable control-mark.

143. Fol. 13 (1/6) AR 25 mm

O: Female head (siren Parthenope) r., hair tied up with fillet or diadem; around, three dolphins; border of dots.

R: Man-headed bull (river god Achelous) walking r.; above, Nike flying r., crowning him with wreath; between legs of bull, Ο Ε; border of dots.

Silver didrachm of Neapolis (Campania), c. 300 B.C.

BM *Italy* p. 103, no. 89; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 39, nos. 75–56; Rutter p. 70, no. 576; Sambon p. 226, no. 457; Sear *Greek* p. 38, no. 300; SNG Cop *Italy* pls. 11–12, nos. 398–438.
The legend ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ should appear in the exergue of the reverse. The initials Θ Ε are a variable control-mark, as on SNG Cop 416. Although the river Achelous is in Epirus, the god is here honored as the father of the siren Parthenope, whose tomb was located, if legend is correct, in Neapolis.

144. Fol. 13 (2/6) AR 37 mm
O: Beardless male head (Apollo) r., laureate; at l., uncertain serpentine object or symbol.
R: Seminude male figure (Apollo) walking r., holding dish and branch; at l., ΜΥΡΙΝΑΙΩ and monogram; at r., amphora and two vertical rods or poles; all within laurel wreath.
Silver tetradrachm of Myrina (Aeolis), 2nd–1st c. B.C.
BM *Troas* p. 136, no. 13; Head p. 556; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 309, nos. 1–9; Sear *Greek* p. 388, no. 4216; SNG Cop *Aeolis* pl. 5, nos. 221–223.
Reverse legend should read ΜΥΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ. The uncertain object on the obverse is a ribbon attached to Apollo's laurel wreath, and the rod-like objects on the reverse should be fillets hanging from the laurel branch held by the god. The reverse of the coin also includes a small mound-shaped *omphalos* at Apollo's feet, which the draftsman has misunderstood as a leaf attached to the wreath. The magistrate's monogram here corresponds to that found on BM 13.

145. Fol. 13 (3/6) AR 25 mm
O: Female head (Persephone) l., with hair tied up, wearing corn wreath; at l., uncertain inscription ending …ΝΩΝ; at r., amphora; border of dots.
R: Horse rearing or prancing l.; above, 8-pointed star; below, ΔΑΞΟΥ and helmet; border of dots.
Silver didrachm of Arpi (Apulia), c. 325–275 B.C.
BM *Italy* p. 130, no. 1; Head pp. 44–45; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 53, no. 1; Rutter p. 76, no. 633; Sear *Greek* p. 39, no. 321; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 15, no. 600.
The obverse legend should read ΑΡΠΑΝΩΝ. The inscription on the reverse alludes to Altinius Dasius or Dazos, ruler of Arpi, a Roman ally who defected to Hannibal during the Second Punic war. The amphora and helmet are variable control-marks.

146. Fol. 13 (4/6) AR 25 mm
O: Female head (Maenad) r., hair tied up, wearing necklace and crown of grape leaves.
R: Bull walking r.; behind, grape vine bearing bunches of grapes; at r., uncertain object or symbol; in exergue, ΙΤΣΙ.
Silver drachm of Histiaea (Euboea), c. 369–336 B.C.
BM *Central* p. 125, nos. 1–6; Head p. 364; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 48, no. 1; Sear *Greek* p. 233, no. 2494; SNG Cop *Aetolia* pl. 11, no. 516.
The reverse legend should read ΙΣΤΙ. The head is variously identified as a Maenad or the nymph Histiaea. The uncertain object on the reverse, a variable control-mark, is probably the bunch of grapes listed for BM 1. The coin types seem to allude to this town's reputation, going back to Homer, as a center of wine production. The same coin type appears again as no. 250.

147. Fol. 13 (5/6) AR 37 mm

O: Female head (Amazon Kyme) r., with hair rolled up and bound in fillet or diadem.

R: Horse pacing r.; between legs, 1-handled cup; at r., ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ; in exergue, ΑΜΦΙΚΤΥΩΝ; all within laurel or olive wreath.

Silver tetradrachm of Cyme (Aeolis), after 190 B.C.

BM *Troas* p. 112, no. 83; Head p. 554; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 307, nos. 11–13; Sear *Greek* p. 385, nos. 4183–4184; SNG Cop *Aeolis* pl. 3, nos. 103–105.

The name in the exergue on the reverse is that of a variable magistrate, identical to that found on BM 83. This prosperous seaport, according to tradition, was founded by the Amazon queen whose head appears on the obverse.

148. Fol. 13 (6/6) AR 25 mm

O: Beardless male head (Aristaeus) l., with ram's horn.

R: Tall column-like plant (silphium) with three tiers of leaves or branches; in field l. and r., ΚΥ ΡΑ; at upper l., coiled serpent; at upper r., monogram.

Silver didrachm of Cyrene (Cyrenaica), c. 323–285 B.C.

Head p. 871; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 572, no. 39; Müller *Afrique* vol. 1, p. 47, no. 171; Sear *Greek* p. 584, no. 6320.

Aristaeus, benevolent protector of crops and flocks, was the son of Apollo and the nymph Kyrene, much revered in the city of that name; MacDonald, however, identifies the head as the youthful Zeus Ammon. The silphium plant, regarded as a cure-all by the ancients, was an appropriate image for the coins of Cyrene, since it grew in the neighborhood and generated great wealth for the local economy.

149. Fol. 13v (1/6) AR 30 mm

O: ΚΟΡΑΣ, around at l. Female head (Persephone) r., wearing corn wreath; border of dots.

R: Nike standing r., nude to the waist, holding hammer in r. hand, arranging trophy with l.; at l., ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΙΟΣ; at lower l., three running legs joined together (*triskeles*); border of dots.

Silver tetradrachm of Syracuse (Sicily), c. 310–304 B.C.

BM *Sicily* p. 196, nos. 381–385; Head pp. 181–82; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 238, nos. 160–162; Sear *Greek* p. 103, no. 974; SNG Cop *Sicily* pl. 17, no. 766.

Poole (BM) considers this issue "barbarous work" and suggests that it was struck not in Sicily but in North Africa when Agathocles, tyrant of Syracuse, invaded the Carthaginian homeland.

150. Fol. 13v (2/6) AR 40 mm

O: Beardless male head (Dionysos) r., with long hair rolled in back, wearing crown of grapes and leaves.

R: Nude male figure (Dionysos) standing l., holding grapes in r. hand, with two rods and drapery over l. arm; at r., ΔΙΟΝΝΥΣΟΥ and letter Π; at l., ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ and monogram; below, ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΩΝ.

Silver tetradrachm of Maroneia (Thrace), after 148 B.C.

BM *Thrace* nos. 56–61; Head p. 251; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 382, nos. 12–29; Schönert *Maroneia* nos. 1068–1193; Sear *Greek* p. 163, no. 1635; Seltman *Greek* p. 227; SNG Cop

Thrace pl. 12, nos. 637–638.

The monogram on the reverse is identical to that listed for BM 56–61 and Hunterian 28–29. These wide, flat tetradrachms of Maroneia were struck in great abundance after the city became autonomous under Roman protection. To Seltman the Dionysiac head was one of "singular unattractiveness."

151. Fol. 13v (3/6) AR 30 mm

O: Beardless male head (Antiochus III) r., laureate; border of dots.

R: Nude male figure (hero Aetolos) standing l., holding long staff or spear in r. hand, resting r. foot on rock, drapery over r. thigh, and wide-brimmed hat (*kausia*) hanging behind his back; at r., ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ; at l., monogram of Δ and Υ.

Silver didrachm of Aetolian League, c. 279–168 B.C.

BM *Thessaly* p. 195, nos. 9–11; Head p. 335; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 29, no. 3; Sear *Greek* p. 220, no. 2318; SNG Cop *Aetolia* pl. 1, nos. 4–7.

The head on the obverse has been variously identified as Antiochus III of Syria, who was elected *strategos* of the Aetolian League in 192 B.C., or Demetrius II, surnamed Aetolicus, king of Macedon from 239 to 229 B.C. The BM catalogue describes his headgear as "oak wreath intertwined with diadem."

152. Fol. 13v (4/6) AR 35 mm

O: Beardless male head (Herakles) r., wearing lion's-skin helmet.

R: Seminude male figure (Dionysos) sitting l., holding 2-handled cup (*kantharos*) in r. hand, ornate staff or scepter (*thyrsos*) in l.; at r., ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΣ.

Silver didrachm of Heracleia (Bithynia), c. 302–281 B.C.

BM *Bithynia* p. 143, nos. 30–32; Head p. 515; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 245, no. 7; Sear *Greek* p. 353, no. 3783; Waddington vol. 1, p. 351, no. 44.

The reverse legend should read ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΑΝ. Known as Heraclea Pontica to distinguish it from the town of the same name in Italy, this city achieved great prosperity under a series of tyrants in the 4th century B.C.

153. Fol. 13v (5/6) AR 30 mm

O: Beardless male head (Melkart) r., laureate; border of dots.

R: ΤΥΡΟΥ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ, around. Eagle standing l., palm over l. shoulder, resting r. foot on uncertain object or structure; at l., club; in field l. and r., ΒΙ and ΖΒ; border of dots.

Silver tetradrachm of Tyre (Phoenicia), c. 115–114 B.C.

Baramki pp. 221–35, nos. 14–91; BM *Phoenicia* p. 236, nos. 73–74; Head p. 800; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 263, no. 3; Sear *Greek* pp. 542–43, nos. 5918–5920; SNG Cop *Phoenicia* pls. 8–9, nos. 312–328.

An example of the famous "shekels" of Tyre produced in great quantity by that Phoenician emporium. Melkart was a legendary Semetic hero, equivalent to Herakles. The letters in the right field on the reverse are variable control-marks, while those at the left above the club indicate a date in the local era, which began in 126 B.C. when the city of Tyre regained its independence from the Seleucid monarchy. If transcribed correctly, ΒΙ would be 12 (= 115/114 B.C.), as on SNG Cop 313. The uncertain structure on the reverse is described as a rudder combined with the Phoenician letter *beth*.

154. Fol. 13v (6/6) AR 30 mm

O: Female head (Dido) r., wearing turban-like headdress with spiral folds.

R: Lion walking r.; behind, palm tree; in exergue, Punic letters.

Silver tetradrachm of Carthage (Zeugitana), c. 410–310 B.C.

Head p. 878; Müller *Afrique* vol. 2, p. 76, no. 17.

The headdress of Dido is described as a "tiara of Oriental form" by Head and as a "*bonnet à la forme d'une coquille*" by Müller, who also notes that these coins were struck not at Carthage, where conservative leaders resisted the innovation of coined money, but in Punic Sicily.

155. Fol. 14 (1/6) AR 28 mm

O: Beardless male head (Apollo or hero Patraos) r., laureate; border of dots.

R: Horseman rearing or prancing r., wearing helmet, spearing fallen warrior under horse; border of dots.

Silver tetradrachm of Patraus, King of Paeonia (Macedon), c. 340–315 B.C.

BM *Macedonia* pp. 2–3, nos. 1–11; Gaebler vol. 2, p. 202, no. 4; Head pp. 236–37; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 348, no. 1; Sear *Greek* p. 153, no. 1520; SNG Cop *Macedonia* pl 36, nos. 1386–1390.

The drawing is missing the inscription ΠΑΤΡΑΟΥ on the reverse. The tribes of Paeonia, north of Macedon, formed their own kingdom around 360 B.C., which collapsed under the invading Gauls a century later.

156. Fol. 14 (2/6) AR 28 mm

O: Female head (Hera) r., with hair bound up, wearing crown (*stephane*) with floral decoration; below l. and r., F A; border of dots.

R: Eagle standing l., wings open, head turned to r., within olive or laurel wreath.

Silver didrachm of Olympia (Elis), c. 385–365 B.C.

BM *Pelopponesus* p. 68, no. 90; Head p. 423; Sear *Greek* p. 266, no. 2875; Seltman *Olympia* p. 89, no. 302.

The ethnic inscription FA, short for FΑΛΕΙΩΝ, "of the Eleans," records the local version of the city name, Valis or Valea. The Eleans were the administrators of the games at nearby Olympia, and these coins (as Seltman demonstrated) were struck at Olympia rather than Elis, at two separate mints associated with the temples of Zeus and Hera. Seltman classified this "temple coinage" of Olympia into 30 series extending from c. 510 to the 2nd century B.C., carefully recording and numbering the various obverse and reverse dies, as well as all surviving specimens available to him. The accuracy of the draftsman allows us to identify the head of Hera here, with her narrow *stephane* adorned with tendrils and three loose locks at the back of her head, as Seltman's obverse die EU, with die no. θο as the most likely reverse.

157. Fol. 14 (3/6) AR 28 mm

O: Female head (Hera) r., with hair bound up, wearing crown (*stephane*) adorned with a frieze of four lilies or palmettes; border of dots.

R: Flaming thunderbolt upright; in field l. and r., F A; all within olive wreath.

Silver didrachm of Olympia (Elis), c. 421–385 B.C.
BM *Pelopponesus* pp. 64–65, nos. 55–59; Head p. 422; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 135, no. 4; Sear *Greek* p. 266, no. 2874; Seltman *Olympia* pp. 79–82, nos. 264–289; SNG Cop *Phliasia* pl. 7, nos. 379–382.
The head of Hera with palmette-and-lily *stephane*, coupled with the reverse of a flaming thunderbolt, constitutes an especially abundant series, with 14 obverse dies and 154 specimens identified by Seltman.

158. Fol. 14 (4/6) AR 29 mm
O: Female head (Hera) r., with hair bound up, wearing necklace and crown (*stephane*); below l. and r., F A.
R: Eagle standing l. on uncertain object, wings open, head turned to r.; in field at l., letter F; all within olive wreath.
Silver didrachm of Olympia (Elis), c. 363–323 B.C.
BM *Pelopponesus* p. 69, no. 102; Head p. 423; Seltman *Olympia* p. 100, nos. 359–361; SNG Cop *Phliasia* pl. 7, no. 400.
The obverse die is recognizable as Seltman's FK, which is associated with three reverse dies of the type of standing eagle with single letter F.

159. Fol. 14 (5/6) AR 29 mm
O: Female head (Hera) r., with hair bound up, wearing necklace and crown (*stephane*), on which is inscribed FΑΛΕΙΩΝ.
R: Eagle standing l. on uncertain oval object, wings open, head turned to r., all within olive wreath.
Silver didrachm of Olympia (Elis), c. 363–323 B.C.
BM *Pelopponesus* p. 69, no. 101; Head p. 422; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 135, no. 6; Sear *Greek* p. 267, no. 2889; Seltman *Olympia* pp. 97–100, nos. 341–352; SNG Cop *Phliasia* pl. 7, nos. 398–399.
Seltman identifies three obverse dies, and many more reverse dies, associated with the inscribed *stephane*; the example in the drawing could be any one of them.

160. Fol. 14 (6/6) AR 29 mm
O: Female head (Hera) r., with hair bound up, wearing crown (*stephane*) mostly hidden by hair; below l. and r., F A.
R: Eagle standing l., wings closed, head turned to r., within olive wreath.
Silver didrachm of Olympia (Elis), c. 363–323 B.C.
BM *Pelopponesus* p. 66, nos. 75–76; Head p. 423; Sear *Greek* p. 267, no. 2887; Seltman *Olympia* p. 95, no. 325; SNG Cop *Phliasia* pl. 7, no. 394.
The drawing provides enough detail to allow us to recognize Seltman's obverse die EZ and reverse die ιι, another rare instance where we can identify the actual dies used for the coins illustrated here. This particular pairing of dies has had an admirable survival rate: Seltman lists eight known examples in various public and private collections.

161. Fol. 14v (1/6) AR 28 mm
O: Beardless male head (Ares?) r., wearing fillet (*taenia*).

R: ΑΡΧΥΛΑΟ, around. Horse pacing r., within square frame or incuse.
Silver tetradrachm of King Archelaus of Macedon, c. 413–399 B.C.
BM *Macedonia* p. 164, nos. 3–5; Gaebler vol. 2, p. 155, no. 2; Head p. 220; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 285, no. 1; Sear *Greek* p. 151, no. 1495.
The inscription should read ΑΡΧΕΛΑΟ. The son of King Perdiccas and a slave woman, Archelaus gained the throne by killing his half-brother, the legitimate heir, and many other relatives, but proved himself and able and progressive ruler.

162. Fol. 14v (2/6) AR 28 mm
O: ΠΡΙΑΝΣΙΓΩΝ, around. Seminude male figure (Poseidon) standing l., holding trident in l. hand, dolphin in r.; border of dots.
R: Seminude female figure (Persephone?) sitting frontal on high-backed throne, holding veil or ribbon in r. hand; at l., palm tree; border of dots.
Silver didrachm of Priansus (Crete), c. 430–200 B.C.
BM *Crete* p. 73, no. 3; Head p. 476; Sear *Greek* p. 306, no. 3369; SNG Cop *Argolis* pl. 11, no. 545. Svoronos *Crète* p. 295, no. 3.
The true obverse and reverse are switched in the drawing. Head identifies the “ribbon” on the obverse as a serpent fondled by the goddess, illustrating the story of Persephone seduced by Zeus in the form of a snake. An alternate interpretation (Svoronos) is the goddess Hygeia, commonly shown feeding a serpent.

163. Fol. 14v (3/6) AR 28 mm
O: Beardless male head (Apollo) r., laureate.
R: Lion’s head r., with open jaws; around, four grains of corn.
Silver tetradrachm of Leontini (Sicily), c. 466–422 B.C.
BM *Sicily* p. 92, no. 54; Head p. 149; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 193, no. 13; SNG Cop *Sicily* pl. 8, nos. 346–352.
Missing from the drawing is the inscription on the reverse, ΛΕΟΝΤΙΝΟΝ. Modern Lentini, this town was one of the few Greek settlements in Sicily not on the coast, established to control the fertile inland plains.

164. Fol. 14v (4/6) AR 28 mm
O: ΝΑΞΙΩΝ, around at r. Beardless male head (Apollo) r., laureate, hair rolled up; at l., letter O; border of dots.
R: Nude male figure (Silenus) frontal with beard and long hair, looking l., squatting on the ground with knees spread and feet crossed; in r. hand, a 2-handled cup (*kantharos*); in l. hand, an ornate rod or staff (*thyrsos*); at r., head on a column (*herm*); at l., grape vine.
Silver didrachm of Naxus (Sicily), c. 413–404 B.C.
BM *Sicily* p. 120, nos. 20–22; Cahn p. 136, no. 110; Head p. 160; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 207, no. 10.
The “O” to the left of Apollo on the obverse is the remnant of a laurel-leaf and berry behind the head of the god. The oldest Greek colony in Sicily, Naxus was founded in the 8th century B.C.

165. Fol. 14v (5/6) AR 29 mm

O: Female head (Hera) l., wearing necklace and flat crown (*stephane*) with floral ornament.

R: Square maze, flanked by two lightning bolts; below, ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ; at upper r., letter P; border of dots.

Silver didrachm of Cnossus (Crete), c. 350–200 B.C.

BM *Crete* p. 21, nos. 24–25; Head p. 461; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 174, no. 12; Sear *Greek* p. 293, no. 3217; SNG Cop *Argolis* pl. 8, no. 373; Svoronos *Crète* p. 73, no. 67.

The drawing is missing the letter A which should appear in the upper l., opposite the P; and the symbol on the l. side should be a spear-head, not a lightning bolt.

166. Fol. 14v (6/6) AR 28 mm

O: Female head (Demeter) r., hair tied up, wearing necklace, earring with multiple pendants, and a corn-wreath.

R: Nude male figure (Hermes) striding l., looking r. at infant (Arkas) held in his l. arm, caduceus in r. hand, wearing broad flat hat (*kausia*); below, ΦΙΝΕΩΝ.

Silver didrachm of Pheneus (Arcadia), after c. 362 B.C.

BM *Pelopponesus* p. 194, no. 13; Head p. 452; Sear *Greek* p. 254, nos. 2728.

The reverse legend should read ΦΕΝΕΩΝ. Some varieties of this coin include the inscription ΑRΚΑΣ next to the infant. The son of Zeus and Callisto, Arkas was taken to Arcadia by Hermes to save him from the wrath of Hera.

167. Fol. 15 (1/6) AR 23 mm

O: Female head (Persephone) r., wearing necklace and crowned with corn-wreath.

R: ΟΠΟΝΤΙΩΝ, around at l. Nude warrior (Ajax) advancing r., wearing crested helmet, armed with sword and oval shield, with serpent inside shield; between legs of warrior, sea-horse.

Silver half-drachm of Opus (Locris), 4th c. B.C.

BM *Central* p. 2, nos. 9–12; Head p. 336; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 32, no. 7; SNG Cop *Aetolia* pl. 2, nos. 48–54.

The serpent and sea-horse on the reverse are a variable control-marks. Opus was the chief town of the Locrians, who occupied the mountainous coast opposite the island of Euboea. Not far from here is the pass of Thermopylae where the Spartans resisted the Persian invasion of 480 B.C.

168. Fol. 15 (2/6) AR 29 mm

O: Female head (Persephone) l., wearing necklace, crowned with corn-wreath.

R: ΟΠΟΝΤΙΩΝ, around. Nude warrior (Ajax) advancing r., wearing crested helmet, armed with sword and oval shield decorated with serpent; below, fallen spear or standard; between legs of warrior, ivy leaf.

Silver didrachm of Opus (Locris), 4th c. B.C.

BM *Central* p. 3, nos. 18–21; Head p. 336; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 31, nos. 2–4; Sear *Greek* p. 221, no. 2326; SNG Cop *Aetolia* pl. 2, nos. 42–47.

The serpent and ivy leaf on the reverse are variable control-marks.

169. Fol. 15 (3/6) AR 23 mm

O: Female head (Persephone) l.,wearing necklace, crowned with corn-wreath.
R: ΟΠΟΝΤΙΩ, around at l. Nude warrior (Ajax) advancing r., wearing crested helmet, armed with sword and oval shield; below, fallen spear or standard; at l. and between legs of warrior, uncertain objects or symbols.
Silver half-drachm of Opus (Locris), 4th c. B.C.
BM *Central* p. 2, nos. 9–12; Head p. 336; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 32, no. 9; SNG Cop *Aetolia* pl. 2, nos. 48–54.
The uncertain objects on the reverse are variable control-marks.

170. Fol. 15 (4/6) AR 23 mm

O: Female head (Hera) l., wearing necklace and flat crown (*stephane*).
R: Square maze; below, ΚΝΩΣΙ; at l. and r., A P; border of dots.
Silver drachm of Cnossus (Crete), c. 350–200 B.C.
BM *Crete* p. 21, nos. 26–27; Head p. 461; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 174, no. 14; Sear *Greek* p. 293, no. 3217; SNG Cop *Argolis* pl. 8, no. 374; Svoronos *Crète* p. 74, no. 70.

171. Fol. 15 (5/6) AR 29 mm

O: Female head (Persephone) l, wearing necklace, crowned with corn-wreath.
R: ΟΠΟΝΤΙΩΝ, around at l. Nude warrior (Ajax) advancing r., wearing crested helmet, armed with sword and oval shield decorated with griffin; below, fallen spear or standard.
Silver didrachm of Opus (Locris), 4th c. B.C.
BM *Central* p. 4, nos. 27–28; Head p. 336; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 32, nos. 5; Sear *Greek* p. 221, no. 2328; SNG Cop *Aetolia* pl. 2, nos. 42–47.

172. Fol. 15 (6/6) AR 23 mm

O: Female head (Demeter) r., wearing necklace and crowned with corn-wreath; at l., letter A.
R: Ear of grain; at l., slender amphora and letter M; at r., META.
Silver didrachm of Metapontum (Lucania), c. 290–280 B.C.
BM *Italy* p. 251, no. 100; Head p. 79; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 93, no. 40; Johnston p. 82, nos. D3.10–3.11; Rutter pp. 137–38, nos. 1612–1628.
The letter A on the obverse is actually the control-mark ΔI, and the M on the reverse is a misinterpretation of the monogram ├. A. Rutter notes (p. 137) that the issues during this period were small, "usually no more than a couple of die-pairs for each symbol," so it is not surprising that Johnston records only two collections for coins bearing these marks, the ANS and the Ashmolean.

173. Fol. 15v (1/6) AR 27 mm

O: Beardless male head (Apollo) r., laureate, with long flowing hair.
R: Tripod with bowl (*lebes*) surmounted by three rings; at l., laurel branch; at r., KPO.
Silver didrachm of Croton (Bruttium), end of 4th c. B.C.
BM *Italy* pp. 354–55, nos. 98–99; Head p. 98; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 132, no. 38; Rutter p. 172, no. 2177; Sear *Greek* p. 53, no. 478; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 34, nos. 1806–1808.

174. Fol. 15v (2/6) AR 35 mm

O: ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ, around bottom. Beardless male head (Alexander) r., with long unruly hair and ram's horn.

R: Club, table, and several uncertain objects or symbols; above, AESILLAS; all within laurel wreath.

Silver tetradrachm of Macedon, 92–88 B.C.

Bauslaugh pp. 32–36, nos. 1–6; BM *Macedonia* pp. 19–20, nos. 81–85; Gaebler vol. 1, p. 69, no. 213; Head p. 240; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 355, no. 1; Sear *Greek* p. 146, no. 1439; SNG Cop *Macedonia* pl. 34, nos. 1327–1330.

Aesillas was the Roman quaestor or governor of Macedon at this time, and beyond the coin nothing is known about him. The uncertain symbol at the upper right of the reverse, below the inscription, is actually the letter Q. The object on the left is meant to be a money-chest or purse (*fiscus*); this and the judge's chair at right are the symbols of the quaestor's authority.

175. Fol. 15v (3/6) AR 27 mm

O: ΚΡΟΤΩΝΙΑΤΑΝ, around. Beardless male head (Apollo) r., laureate; border of dots.

R: Naked infant (Herakles), seated frontal on the ground, looking l., wrestling with two serpents.

Silver didrachm of Croton (Bruttium), c. 400–325 B.C.

BM *Italy* p. 354, nos. 96–97; Head p. 97; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 132, no. 36; Rutter p. 171, no. 2157; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 34, no. 1804.

Rutter notes that the image of the infant Herakles strangling snakes was "symbolic of the triumph of Greeks over barbarians," and appeared as a theme on the coins of several Greek states during the war between Sparta and Persia in the 390s.

176. Fol. 15v (4/6) AR 24 mm

O: Beardless male head (Apollo) r., wearing fillet (*taenia*) or diadem.

R: Tripod with bowl (*lebes*) surmounted by three rings; at l., uncertain letter or symbol; at r., letter A; all within laurel wreath.

Silver tetraobol of Zacynthus (Pelopponesus), c. 370–350 B.C.

BM *Pelopponesus* p. 96, nos. 24–25; Head p. 430; Sear *Greek* p. 269, no. 2912; SNG Cop *Phliasia* pl. 9, no. 481.

The initials on the reverse should be the ethnic inscription, ΞΑ. An island off the west coast of Pelopponesus, Zacynthus was a Venetian stronghold from the 15th to the 18th century.

177. Fol. 15v (5/6) AR 40 mm

O: Female head (Amazon Kyme) r., hair rolled up, wearing fillet or diadem.

R: Horse pacing r.; below upraised hoof, eagle standing on thunderbolt; between legs of horse, 1-handled cup; at r., ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ; below, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΗΣ; all within laurel wreath.

Silver tetradrachm of Cyme (Aeolis), 2nd–1st c. B.C.

BM *Troas* pp. 111–12, nos. 73–84; Head p. 554; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 307, nos. 11–13; Sear *Greek* p. 385, nos. 4183–4184; SNG Cop *Aeolis* pl. 3, nos. 103–105.

The name on the reverse (Heracleides) is that of a variable magistrate, identical to SNG Cop 105.

178. Fol. 15v (6/6) AR 24 mm

O: ΑΓΩΝΙΠΠΟΥ, around at l. Beardless male head (Apollo) l., laureate, with long hair; at r., vertical staff or scepter; border of dots.

R: Three female figures (nymphs) standing frontal, holding hands; in exergue, ΞΕΥΘΥΛΟΙ/ ΑΠΙ, with some letters uncertain; between standing figures, a lighted altar or brazier and four letters: Α Π Ο Λ; border of dots.

Silver drachm of Apollonia (Illyricum), 1st c. B.C.

BM *Thessaly* pp. 60–61, nos. 62–70; Head p. 314; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 3, nos. 20–24; Sear *Greek* p. 185, no. 1882; SNG Cop *Thessaly* pl. 8, nos. 403–406.

The reverse image is described by Head as "three nymphs dancing around the fire of the Nymphaeum." The names on the obverse and reverse are those of variable magistrates; the obverse magistrate, Agonippos, is recorded on other coins of Apollonia (BM 62–63).

179. Fol. 16 (1/6) AR 34 mm

O: Female head (Tyche) r., veiled, wearing turret crown; within bead-and-reel border.

R: Thunderbolt resting on a table or stool with ornate legs and ribbons; above, ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ / ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ in two lines; below, ΚΑΙ / ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ in two lines; all within laurel wreath.

Silver tetradrachm of Seleuceia (Syria), 2nd–1st c. B.C.

Head p. 782; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 213, nos. 16–19; Sear *Greek* p. 539, no. 5887; SNG Cop *Syria: Cities* pl. 11, no. 398.

Founded by Seleucis I as the port city of Antioch, Seleuceia remained a prosperous community throughout the Hellenistic and Roman periods. Of great importance was the cult of Kasios, a local Semetic mountain deity identified with Zeus, represented here by the enthroned thunderbolt. A column-like form between the legs of the stool is probably the letter I, indicating the date in the local era (=10), which began in 109/108 B.C. when the city gained its autonomy from the Syrian kingdom.

180. Fol. 16 (2/6) AR 14 mm

O: Beardless male head l., with hair rolled up.

R: Monogram of ΑΡΚ; below, panpipes (*syrinx*); in field l., letter I.

Silver obol of the Arcadian League, c. 370–362 B.C.

BM *Pelopponesus* p. 174, no. 58; Head p. 445; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 158, no. 12; Sear *Greek* p. 251, no. 2688; SNG Cop *Argolis* pl. 4, nos. 197–200.

The obverse is identified by Head as "young Pan with short horns." With an actual size of about 10 mm in diameter, this obol and the equally tiny diobol from Athens (no. 129) are the smallest coins represented in the collection.

181. Fol. 16 (3/6) AR 34 mm

O: Female head (Tyche) r., wearing turret crown; border of dots.

R: Palm tree in center; at l., eagle standing r., wings open; at r., ΑΡΙΣΤ/ΑΓΟΡΑ; below, ΙΕΡΑΠΥ; all within laurel wreath.

Silver didrachm of Hierapytna (Crete), c. 200–67 B.C.

BM *Crete* p. 48, no. 3; Head p. 468; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 188, no. 3; Sear *Greek* p. 301, no. 3308; SNG Cop *Argolis* pl. 10, no. 464; Svoronos *Crète* p. 189, nos. 8–9.
The inscription on the reverse should read ΑΡΙΣΤΑΓΟΡΑΣ, the name of a variable magistrate.

182. Fol. 16 (4/6) AR 20 mm
O: Female head (Aphrodite) r., wearing necklace, hair bound up in bag-like headdress (*saccos*); at r., 8-pointed star; at l., uncertain letters or monogram.
R: Winged horse (Pegasus) galloping or flying l.; below, letter Q.
Silver drachm of Corinth, 4th–3rd c. B.C.
BM *Corinth* p. 52, nos. 419–420; Head p. 401; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 92, n. 37; Sear *Greek* p. 245, no. 2633; SNG Cop *Corinth* pl. 3, nos. 136–150.
The true obverse and reverse are switched in the drawing. The "colts" of Corinth are among the most common coins from the Classical Greek period, thanks to the great commercial importance of this city and its many colonies. For a didrachm with these same types, see no. 241.

183. Fol. 16 (5/6) AR 34 mm
O: Female head (nymph Segesta) r., hair bound up with broad band (*sphendone*).
R: Nude male figure, beardless, standing r. with l. foot raised and r. hand on hip, holding long staff or spear over l. shoulder; conical cap hanging over r. shoulder; at his feet, two hounds r.; at l., remnants of inscription.
Silver tetradrachm of Segesta (Sicily), c. 415–409 B.C.
BM *Sicily* p. 133, no. 30; Head pp. 165–66; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 215, no. 18; Sear *Greek* p. 94, no. 901.
The reverse inscription should be ΕΓΕΣΤΑΙΩΝ. Head identifies the youthful hunter as the local river god Krimissos. An ancient stronghold of the indiginous Elymian people of western Sicily, Segesta was thoroughly Hellenized and famous today for the ruins of its Doric temple and Greek theater.

184. Fol. 16 (6/6) AR 20 mm
O: Beardless male head (Apollo) r., laureate; at r., letter Q; at l., lyre.
R: Bull's head facing.
Silver triobol of Phocis, c. 357–346 B.C.
BM *Central* p. 21, nos. 78–83; Head p. 339; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 35, nos. 7–8; Sear *Greek* p. 223, no. 2353; SNG Cop *Aetolia* pl. 3, nos. 120–122.
The letter Q is a misinterpretation of one of the initials on the obverse, which should be Φ Ω. A region of fertile valleys in central Greece, the 22 towns of Phocis were organized into a strong confederation. Poole (BM) speculates that the bull's head represents the prize animal sacrificed at the annual meeting of the federal states. The head of Apollo alludes to the sanctuary of Delphi, which the Phocians seized around 357 B.C., provoking the Third Sacred War and giving Philip of Macedon an opportunity to intervene in Greek affairs.

185. Fol. 16v (1/6) AR 22 mm
O: Stellate pattern with circle in center and eight rays; in between, letters ΚΟΡΚΥΡΑΙ, around.

R: Amphora with lid; at l., 2-handled cup (*kantharos*); at r., 1-handled pitcher (*oinochoe*).
Silver drachm of Corcyra, c. 300–229 B.C.
BM *Thessaly* p. 126, nos. 198–200; Head p. 327; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 17, no. 10; Sear *Greek* p. 197, no. 2005; SNG Cop *Epirus* pl. 4, nos. 172–173.
The true obverse and reverse are switched in the drawing.

186. Fol. 16v (2/6) AR 33 mm
O: ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ, around above. Female head (Arethusa) l., hair bound up with broad band (*sphendone*); around, three dolphins; circular line border.
R: Quadriga galloping l., head of near horse turned to r.; rider holds torch in r. hand; above, Nike flying r. with wreath; in exergue, ear of grain with leaves; border of dots.
Silver tetradrachm of Syracuse (Sicily), c. 413–357 B.C.
BM *Sicily* pp. 168–69, nos. 158–161; Head p. 177; SNG Cop *Sicily* pl. 15, no. 672.
The reverse type of this tetradrachm, with a female rider (possibly Persephone) holding a torch aloft, and an ear of barley in the exergue, resembles those found in the modern catalogues associated with the engraver Phrygillos, who signed his name on the headband of the goddess on the obverse, not recorded here.

187 Fol. 16v (3/6) AR 22 mm
O: Beardless male head (Apollo) l., laureate, at r., amphora-like vessel.
R: ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΥΟΝ, around.
Tripod with bowl (*lebes*), surmounted by three rings or knobs.
Electrum 50-litrai of Syracuse (Sicily), c. 357–317 B.C.
BM *Sicily* pp. 183–84, nos. 253–263; Head p. 178; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 231, nos. 82–86.
The vessel on the obverse is a variable control-mark, like that listed for BM 263.

188. Fol. 16v (4/6) AR 29 mm
O: Female head (Athena) r., wearing necklace and tall, crested (Corinthian) helmet, adorned with griffin.
R: ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ, around above. Winged horse (Pegasus) flying or galloping l.; below, three running legs joined together (*triskeles*).
Silver didrachm of Syracuse (Sicily), c. 317–310 B.C.
Head p. 181; Sear *Greek* p. 103, no. 976; SNG Cop *Sicily* pl. 16, nos. 750–751.
These coins were struck while Agathocles was tyrant of Syracuse, and the *triskeles*, Head suggests, demonstrates his claim to all of Sicily.

189. Fol. 16v (5/6) AR 29 mm
O: Female head (Persephone) l., wearing necklace, hair bound up with fillet or diadem; around, four dolphins and ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΥΟΝ.
R: Quadriga galloping r., driver with wings; above, Nike flying l. with wreath; in exergue, merman or sea-monster (Skylla) r., trident over shoulder; to r. of merman, ΕΥΘ and fish.
Silver tetradrachm of Syracuse (Sicily), 5th c. B.C.
BM *Sicily* p. 168, nos. 156–157; Head p. 175; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 225, no. 45; Sear *Greek* p. 99, no. 939.
The reverse is signed by the engraver Euth(ymos?) and matches Hunterian 45. The obverse

closely resembles dies engraved by Phrygillos, although the artist's signature is missing in the drawing.

190. Fol. 16v (6/6) AR 29 mm

O: Female head (Athena) l., wearing necklace and crested helmet adorned with griffin; in field r., IE with square frame.
R: ΥΕΛΗΤΩΝ, around at r.
Lion attacking stag l.
Silver didrachm of Velia (Lucania), c. 440–400 B.C.
BM *Italy* p. 316, nos. 111–113; Head p. 89; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 114, nos. 16–18; Rutter p. 118, no. 1270; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 31, nos. 1590–1592.
The letters IE on the obverse are a variable control-mark.

191. Fol. 17 (1/6) AR 27 mm

O: Cow standing r., nursing calf; above, ΕΧΕΦΡΩΝ; at r., ear of grain; at l., club; in exergue, bunch of grapes.
R: Square divided into two rectangular panels adorned with stellate pattern; at top, ΔΥΡ; around other three sides, ΑΣΚΛΑΠΟΥ; border of dots.
Silver drachm of Dyrrhachium (Illyricum), c. 229–100 B.C.
BM *Thessaly* p. 68, no. 42; Ceka p. 192, no. 193; Head p. 315; Hunterian vol. 2, pp. 4–6, nos. 4–44; Sear *Greek* p. 187, nos. 1899–1901; SNG Cop *Thessaly* pls. 9–10, nos. 443–498.
The names inscribed on the obverse and reverse, Echephron and Asklapos, belong to a pair of magistrates, among the hundreds that have been recorded, along with their accompanying symbols, for this series of coins.

192. Fol. 17 (2/6) AR 27 mm

O: Cow standing r., nursing calf; above, ΑΛΚΑΙΟΣ; in exergue, bee.
R: Square divided into two rectangular panels adorned with stellate patterns; at top, ΔΥΡ; around other three sides, ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ; border of dots.
Silver drachm of Dyrrhachium (Illyricum), c. 229–100 B.C.
BM *Thessaly* pp. 67–74, nos. 30–140; Ceka p. 188, no. 45; Head p. 315; Hunterian vol. 2, pp. 4–6, nos. 4–44; Sear *Greek* p. 187, nos. 1899–1901; SNG Cop *Thessaly* pls. 9–10, nos. 443–498.
Alkaios and Stratonos are a pair of variable magistrates, the same whose names appear on SNG Cop 446.

193. Fol. 17 (3/6) AR 27 mm

O: Cow standing r., nursing calf; above, ΣΩ.
R: Square divided into two rectangular panels adorned with stellate patterns; at top, ΔΥΡ; around other three sides, ΑΓΙΩΝΟΣ; border of dots.
Silver drachm of Dyrrhachium (Illyricum), c. 229–100 B.C.
BM *Thessaly* pp. 67–74, nos. 30–140; Ceka p. 197, no. 395; Head p. 315; Hunterian vol. 2, pp. 4–6, nos. 4–44; Sear *Greek* p. 187, nos. 1899–1901; SNG Cop *Thessaly* pls. 9–10, nos. 443–498.
ΣΟ is an abbreviation and ΑΓΙΩΝΟΣ the full name of a pair of variable magistrates.

194. Fol. 17 (4/6) AR 24 mm

O: Foreparts of bull or cow r.; above, API.

R: Square divided into two rectangular panels adorned with stellate patterns; above, ΔΥΡ; around other three sides, ΑΡΙΣΤΗΝΟΣ.

Silver hemidrachm of Dyrrhachium (Illyricum), c. 229–100 B.C.

BM *Thessaly* pp. 75–76, nos. 151–157; Head p. 315; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 6, no. 46; Sear *Greek* p. 187, nos. 1899–1901; SNG Cop *Thessaly* pl. 9, nos. 450–452.

The names of the magistrates on this half-drachm are the same as those on the drachm listed as Ceka p. 189, no. 77.

195. Fol. 17 (5/6) AR 27 mm

O: Bull charging or butting l.; at r., ear of grain; above, ΜΑΓΝ; in exergue, ΑΞΙΟΧΟΣ / ΠΟΑΤΚ in two lines; border of dots.

R: Horseman galloping r., with couched spear, wearing helmet and cloak (*chlamys*) flying behind.

Silver drachm of Magnesia (Ionia), c. 350–300 B.C.

BM *Ionia* p. 158, no. 3; Head p. 582; Sear *Greek* p. 409, no. 4477; SNG Cop *Ionia* pl. 18, nos. 824–840.

The true obverse and reverse have been switched in the drawing. The name and abbreviated patronym in the exergue on the reverse is that of a variable magistrate, and should be ΑΞΙΟΧΟΣ / ΠΟΛΥΚ, as on BM 3. Founded by colonists from Magnesia in Thessaly, this town was an important commercial center on the Meander River. For a coin of Magnesia in Lydia, see no. 71.

196. Fol. 17 (6/6) AR 24 mm

O: ΚΟΡΚΥΡΑΓΩΝ, around. Foreparts of a cow or bull r.

R: Rectangle divided into two squares adorned with stellate patterns; at l., bunch of grapes and letter Σ; at r., ivy-leaf and letter Ω; border of dots.

Silver didrachm of Corcyra, c. 300–229 B.C.

BM *Thessaly* p. 126, no. 195; Head p. 327; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 17, no. 9; Sear *Greek* p. 197, no. 2023; SNG Cop *Epirus* pl. 4, nos. 170–171.

The obverse inscription should read ΚΟΡΚΥΡΑΙΩΝ; the symbols and initials on the reverse are those of variable magistrates, matching BM 195.

197. Fol. 17v (1/6) AR 24 mm

O: Nude male figure, with cloak (*chlamys*) flying, wrestling a bull r.

R: Prancing horse r.; above, ΛΑΡΙ; in field r., letter Σ; between horse's legs, letter A.

Silver drachm of Larissa (Thessaly), c. 480–400 B.C.

BM *Thessaly* pp. 26–27, nos. 25–30; Head p. 298; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 452, no. 3; Sear *Greek* p. 203, no. 2111; SNG Cop *Thessaly* pl. 3, nos. 107–113.

Bull-wrestling was a feature of the festival of Poseidon celebrated by the youths of Thessaly (see Head p. 290).

198. Fol. 17v (2/6) AR 24 mm

O: Bull charging or butting l.

R: Letter Φ within ivy wreath.
Silver hemidrachm of Phlius (Phliasia), c. 430–322 B.C.
BM *Pelopponesus* p. 34, nos. 18–22; Head p. 409; Sear *Greek* p. 256, no. 2756; SNG Cop *Phliasia* pl. 1, nos. 11–12.
A Pelopponesan town controlled by an oligarchy supported by Sparta, Phlius produced its own silver coinage until it came under the rule of Macedon around 322 B.C.

199. Fol. 17v (3/6) AR 24 mm
O: Nude male figure, with cloak (*chlamys*) flying, wrestling a bull l.
R: Horse prancing or leaping r.; between horse's legs, satyr; around, ΛΑΡΙΣΑ; all within square frame or incuse.
Silver drachm of Larissa (Thessaly), c. 480–400 B.C.
BM *Thessaly* p. 26, nos. 17–19; Head p. 298; Sear *Greek* p. 203, no. 2111; SNG Cop *Thessaly* pl. 3, nos. 98–101.
The satyr is hard to explain, unless it is an unpublished control-mark, or the draftsman's misinterpretation of one of the letters of the inscription.

200. Fol. 17v (4/6) AR 24 mm
O: Bull standing l., head turned to r.; in exergue, VM; border of dots.
R: Bull standing r., head turned to l.; border of dots.
Silver drachm of Sybaris (Lucania), before c. 550–510 B.C.
BM *Italy* p. 284, nos. 9–12; Gorini p. 10, no. 4; Head p. 84; Rutter p. 144, no. 1736; Sear *Greek* p. 33, no. 246; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 27, nos. 1392–1393.
The legend is meant to be read as ΣΥ. A town of fabulous wealth and luxury on the Gulf of Taranto, Sybaris was destroyed by its rival Croton in 510 B.C. Its Archaic coins, like those of other southern Italian states, were "double headers" with a type in relief on the obverse, and the same type reversed and incuse on the other side. Similar types were used for the stater (didrachm) and drachm; the small diameter of the drawing suggests that the model was one of the latter.

201. Fol. 17v (5/6) AR 24 mm
O: Nude male figure, with cloak (*chlamys*) flying, wrestling with the foreparts of a bull r.; border of dots.
R: Foreparts of a horse running or leaping r.; around, ΦΑΡΚΑΔ; all within square frame or incuse.
Silver hemidrachm of Pharcadon (Thessaly), c. 480–400 B.C.
BM *Thessaly* p. 42, nos. 1–4; Head p. 305; Sear *Greek* p. 209, no. 2183; SNG Cop *Thessaly* pl. 5, nos. 209–211.
Like other Thessalian coins, those of Pharcadon recall the horse breeding and the sport of bull-wrestling associated with this "cowboy" region of Greece.

202. Fol. 17v (6/6) AR 24 mm
O: Ship's prow r.; above, ΕΥΚΑΔΙΩΝ / ΑΜΥΛΟΣ in two lines; below, monogram of Α Ρ.
R: Female figure (Aphrodite) standing r., holding large bowl or round shield; at feet, foreparts of stag r.; behind, long staff or scepter; all within laurel wreath.

Silver didrachm of Leucas (Acarnania), after 167 B.C.
BM *Thessaly* p. 179, no. 86; Head p. 330; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 25, nos. 5–7; Sear *Greek* p. 215, no. 2283; SNG Cop *Epirus* pl. 9, nos. 377–384.
The actual obverse and reverse are switched in the drawing. The obverse type is Aphrodite Aineias (object of a local cult) holding an *aplustre*, the decorated curved stern of a ship, interpreted here as a bowl or shield. Behind her is a scepter surmounted by a dove. The legend above the ship on the reverse should read ΛΕΥΚΑDΙΩΝ and the name of a variable magistrate, probably the ΔΑΜΥΛΟΣ of BM 86. The monogram below the ship combines is identical with that of SNG Cop 381. Leucas was a prosperous coastal town that achieved autonomy from the Acarnanian League in 167 B.C. under the protection of Rome.

203. Fol. 18 (1/6) AR 33 mm
O: *Biga* moving r.; above, Nike flying l. with wreath; in exergue, IMEPAION retrograde; border of dots.
R: Female figure (nymph Himera) standing l. with arms outstretched; at r., nude male figure (satyr) bathing in fountain with lion's-head spout; at l., tall lighted altar; in upper l., barley-corn.
Silver tetradrachm of Himera (Sicily), c. 472–413 B.C.
BM *Sicily* p. 79, no. 33; Head p. 144; Sear *Greek* p. 85, no. 813; SNG Cop *Sicily* pl. 7, no. 306.
The modern catalogues identify the chariot as a quadriga, although only two of the four horses are visible. The nymph should have a dish (*patera*) in r. hand.

204. Fol. 18 (2/6) AR 29 mm
O: Boar's head r.; above, ΛVTTIO; at r., letter N; all within square frame or incuse with beaded square border.
R: Eagle flying l.
Silver didrachm of Lyttus (Crete), c. 450–300 B.C.
BM *Crete* p. 55, no. 2; Head p. 471; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 191, no. 4; Sear *Greek* p. 295, no. 3240; SNG Cop *Argolis* pl. 10, no. 492; Svoronos *Crète* p. 231, no. 14.
The true obverse and reverse are switched in the drawing. The reverse inscription should read ΛVTΙΟΝ. Not far from Lyttus was the cave of Mount Aegaeum where Rhea gave birth to Zeus, here represented by the eagle.

205. Fol. 18 (3/6) AR 33 mm
O: *Biga* moving l., driver (Apollo) drawing bow and arrow; at upper l., partial inscription including letters OMIA; border of dots.
R: Nude male figure (river god Hypsas) standing l., holding dish (*patera*) in r. hand and laurel branch in l.; at l., ornate table or altar with bird (cock) standing l. under it; at r., broad 3-lobed leaf, and bull standing l. on column or pedestal; above, incomplete inscription with letters ΣΕΛ…Ο…Ο.
Silver tetradrachm of Selinus (Sicily), c. 466–415 B.C.
BM *Sicily* pp. 140–41, nos. 30–32; Head p. 168; Hunterian vol. 1, no. 6; Sear *Greek* p. 95, no. 906; SNG Cop *Sicily* pl. 13, nos. 597–598.
The obverse legend should read ΣΕΛΙΝΟΝΤΙΟΝ, and a figure of Artemis should appear

in the *biga* standing next to Apollo; the draftsman has conflated the two figures into one. The complete reverse legend is ΣΕΛΙΝΟΣ, identifying the figure as the river-god Selinus sacrificing at the altar of Apollo (signified by a cock). The leaf on the reverse is that of wild celery (*selinon*), which grew in abundance in the neighborhood and which the town adopted as its badge. The bull, Head suggests, "perhaps represents the river in its former aspect as an untamed natural force."

206. Fol. 18 (4/6) AR 31 mm

O: Monster (Chimera) with body of a lion, foreparts of a goat on its back, and serpent for tale, striding l.; between its legs, beardless male head l.
R: Dove flying upward; below, letter Λ or Γ; all within olive wreath.
Silver didrachm of Sicyon (Sicyonia), c. 400–323 B.C.
BM *Pelopponesus* pp. 37–38, nos. 19–25; Head p. 410; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 120, no. 5; Sear *Greek* p. 257, no. 2763; SNG Cop *Phliasia* pl. 1, nos. 31–35.
The obverse is missing the ethnic inscription ΣΕ or ΣΙ. The reverse image should be rotated 90 derees so that the dove is flying l., and the letter in the field becomes Γ, a variable control-mark. The head below the Chimera is difficult to account for, unless it is a counter-mark meant to cover up the ethnic inscription ΣΙ.

207. Fol. 18 (5/6) AR 29 mm

O: Two nude wrestlers facing off, holding each other's wrists; border of dots.
R: Male figure striding r., holding r. arm up, l. arm extended; at r., three running legs joined together (*triskeles*); at l. ΕSTFΕΔΙΙΥΙ; all within beaded square frame.
Silver didrachm of Aspendus (Pamphylia), c. 400–300 B.C.
BM *Lycia* p. 96, nos. 18–24; Head p. 700; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 507, no. 8; Sear *Greek* p. 491, no. 5390; SNG Cop *Lycia* pls. 5–6, nos. 180–201.
The reverse legend should read ΕΣΤFΕΔΙΙVΣ, which is equivalent to ΑΣΠΕΝΔΙΟΣ in the Pamphylian alphabet. The figure on the reverse is a slinger wielding his weapon.

208. Fol. 18 (6/6) AR 31 mm

O: Chariot drawn by mule r., female charioteer (city goddess Messana) with flowing robes extending staff or goad in front; above, ΜΕΣΣΑΝΟ; in exergue, uncertain objects or symbols.
R: ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΟΝ, around. Hare running or leaping r.; below, scallop shell; border of dots.
Silver tetradrachm of Messana (Sicily), c. 461–396 B.C.
BM *Sicily* p. 103, nos. 39–40; Head p. 154; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 198, no. 11; SNG Cop *Sicily* pl. 9, nos. 399–401.
The true obverse and reverse are switched in the drawing. The reverse legend above the chariot should read ΜΕΣΣΑΝΑ; the uncertain objects below appear to be the "two dolphins meeting" of BM 39. The shell on the obverse is a variable control-mark, but not one recorded in the BM catalogue (dolphin, ear of barley, fly, etc.). The chariot is actually a 2-mule *biga*, though only one animal can be seen, and commemorates the victory of the mule team brought by the tyrant Anaxilas to the Olympic Games of 480 B.C. These types continued to be struck even after the expulsion of Anaxilas in 461 B.C.

209. Fol. 18v (1/6) AR 32 mm

O: Eagle standing l., wings open, clutching hare in talons; border of dots.

R: Thunderbolt; at l., caduceus; at r., ΛΟΚΡΩΝ; border of two circular lines.

Silver didrachm of Locri (Bruttium), late 4th c. B.C.

BM *Italy* p. 364, nos. 2–3; Head p. 103; Rutter p. 179, no. 2313; Sear *Greek* p. 54, no. 488; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 35, no. 1865.

210. Fol. 18v (2/6) AR 32 mm

O: Tripod with bowl (*lebes*) surmounted by three rings and serpent-like ornaments; at l., ΥΡΟ.

R: Tripod with bowl (*lebes*) surmounted by three rings and serpent-like ornaments.

Silver didrachm of Croton (Bruttium), c. 530–500 B.C.

BM *Italy* p. 342, nos. 1–2; Gorini p. 20, nos. 2–4; Head p. 95; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 128, no. 1; Rutter p. 167, no. 2075; Sear *Greek* p. 34, no. 255; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 33, nos. 1735–1741.

The obverse legend should read QPO, using the Archaic letter *qoppa*, later replaced by *kappa* (K). The early silver coins of Croton, like those of Achaean colonies of Magna Graecia, were “incuse” issues, with an obverse type in relief repeated as an intaglio on the reverse.

211. Fol. 18v (3/6) AR 32 mm

O: Eagle standing r., wings closed, tearing at lamb in talons.

R: Thunderbolt with pair of wings; on either side, letters F A; all within olive wreath.

Silver didrachm of Olympia (Elis), c. 471–421 B.C.

BM *Pelopponesus* p. 61, no. 29; Head p. 420; Sear *Greek* p. 266, no. 2873.

212. Fol. 18v (4/6) AR 32 mm

O: Bull walking l.; border of dots.

R: Nude male figure (Herakles), seen from behind, holding club in r. hand, l. arm wrapped in lion’s-skin; bow at lower l.; uncertain inscription at r.

Silver didrachm of Phaestus (Crete), c. 430–300 B.C.

BM *Crete* p. 63, no. 13; Head p. 473; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 193, no. 8; Sear *Greek* p. 292, no. 3204; Svoronos *Crète* p. 262, no. 53.

The true obverse and reverse are switched in the drawing. A town of great antiquity well known today for the excavations of its Minoan palace, Phaestus honored Herakles as the grandfather of its eponymous hero Phaestus, king of Sicyon, who immigrated to Crete. The reverse, as Head suggests, may represent the ferocious Cretan Bull that Herakles tamed as his seventh labor, while the scene on the obverse shows the hero fighting the Lernean Hydra, not visible in the drawing. The obverse legend should read ΦΑΙΣΤΙΟΝ.

213. Fol. 18v (5/6) AR 29 mm

O: Nude male figure (Taras) riding dolphin l., holding Nike in r. hand, small round shield and two spears in l.; below, waves of water; at upper r., ΤΑ ΡΑΣ.

R: Two horsemen (Dioscuri) galloping or prancing l., cloaks flying; uncertain inscription at upper r.

Silver didrachm of Tarentum (Calabria), c. 281–272 B.C.

BM *Italy* p. 173, nos. 98–99; Evans p. 159, no. D.1; Head p. 60; Rutter p. 97, no. 898; Sear *Greek* p. 44, no. 371.

The reverse should show the tiny inscription ΚΑΛ under the dolphin, which Evans regarded as the signature of the die-engraver, while Rutter considers it a magistrate's mark. Evans dated this didrachm to his Period VII (281–272 B.C.).

214. Fol. 18v (6/6) AR 32 mm

O: Bull standing l., head turned to r.; above, T Y; circular line border.

R: Female figure (Europa) sitting r. among the branches of a tree.

Silver didrachm of Gortyna (Crete), c. 480–430 B.C.

BM *Crete* p. 38, no. 6; Head p. 466; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 184, nos. 3–4; Sear *Greek* p. 289, no. 3174; SNG Cop *Argolis* pl. 9, nos. 440–442; Svoronos *Crète* p. 162, no. 35.

The true obverse and reverse are switched in the drawing. The full legend above the bull should read ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙΟΝ. The curious theme of a woman sitting in a tree has engendered much discussion. Svoronos supposed her to be Britomartis, Cretan goddess of hunting and wild animals. On some varieties of this didrachm the lady is accompanied by an eagle perched in the branches, so her identity as Europa, who appears riding a bull on other coins of Gortyna, is more certain. Head notes that the Gortynians revered a plane-tree (long dead but still preserved when Pliny described it) as the spot where Zeus made love to Europa after carrying her across the sea to Crete.

215. Fol. 19 (1/6) AR 37 mm

O: Pair of serpents with tails intertwined; in between, round domed temple with four columns and statue of a deity on top; above, TANP ONTPK; below, ΑΡΙϹΤΟΚΛΗϹ; at l., PA; at r., two branches or bunches of leaves.

R: Cylindrical basket with flat lid, from which a serpent emerges; all within wreath of leaves and fruit.

Silver tetradrachm (cistophorus) of Tralles (Lydia), c. 49–48 B.C.

BM *Lydia* p. 334, no. 54; Head p. 660; Sear *Greek* p. 434, no. 4753.

The true obverse and reverse are switched in the drawing. During the 2nd c. B.C. Tralles became one of the chief mints for cistophori, wide flat tetradrachms bearing the image of the *cista mystica*, a sacred basket employed in the mystery cult of Dionysos, and associated with serpents. After Lydia became part of the Roman province of Asia the cistophori carried the names of a Roman administrator (proconsul or praetor) in Latin and a local city magistrate in Greek. Here the reverse legend should read C FAN PONT PR: C. Fannius Pontifex, Praetor; and TPA for Tralles. The signature of the Greek official, Aristokles, is correctly transcribed here. The modern catalogues describe the objects in the field at right as a "hand holding olive branch."

216. Fol. 19 (2/6) AR 31 mm

O: Female figure (Europa) sitting r. on a bull walking r.

R: Head or mask of lion, frontal; below, ΓΟΡΤVΝΥΟΝ; all within square frame or incuse.

Silver didrachm of Gortyna (Crete), c. 480–430 B.C.

BM *Crete* p. 37, no. 3; Head p. 465; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 184, no. 1; Sear *Greek* p. 289, no. 3173; SNG Cop *Argolis* pl. 9, no. 438; Svoronos *Crète* p. 160, no. 25.

217. Fol. 19 (3/6) AR 37 mm

O: Pair of serpents with tails intertwined; in between, nude male figure (Zeus) standing r., holding eagle in extended l. hand and brandishing thunderbolt in r.; above, ΚΥΔΑΣ; l. and r. in field, ΚΡΗ ΤΑΙ/Ω/Ν; below, ΚΡΗΤΑΡΧ ΑΣ.

R: Cyclindrical basket (*cista mystica*) with lid, from which serpent emerges; all within wreath of leaves and fruit.

Silver tetradrachm (cistophorus) of Crete, c. 43 B.C.

BM *Crete* pp. xix–xx; Fiorelli vol. 1, p. 155, no. 7581; Head p. 479; RPC vol. 1, p. 224, no. 926; Svoronos *Crète* p. 334, no. 1.

The true obverse and reverse are switched in the drawing. The reverse legend should read …ΚΡΗΤΑΙΕΩΝ, etc. Cistophori were tetradrachms of wide, thin fabric bearing the image of the sacred basket (*cista mystica*) associated with the rites of Dionysos, struck by many Greek cities in late Hellenistic and early Imperial times. The Kydas recorded here was a Cretarch or administrator of the island after it came under Roman domination in 67 B.C. RPC calls this coin "mysterious," so different from the iconography and denominations of other Cretan coinage, and assigns it to the mint at Gortyna. Of great rarity, this coin survives today in only two collections, Paris and Naples. Wherever it ended up, the example in the drawing must be the same piece recorded by Goltzius in his corpus of Greek coins (*Insulae* pl. IV.4), which he may have seen among the other numismatic treasures of Andrea Loredan while visiting Venice in 1559.

218. Fol. 19 (4/6) AR 27 mm

O: Nude infant (Herakles) sitting frontal on ground, knees spread, strangling pair of serpents; below, Θ Ε.

R: Oval (Boeotian) shield.

Silver didrachm of Thebes (Boeotia), c. 426–387 B.C.

BM *Central* p. 79, nos. 101–102; Head p. 350; Sear *Greek* p. 226, no. 2391.

The true obverse and reverse are switched in the drawing.

219. Fol. 19 (5/6) AR 28 mm

O: Nude man with bull's head (Minotaur) running l.; around, uncertain inscription including letters Κ and Λ; border of two circular lines.

R: Square maze divided into four quadrants, with beaded square border.

Silver didrachm of Cnossus (Crete), c. 500–400 B.C.

BM *Crete* p. 18, no. 3; Head p. 460; SNG Cop *Argolis* pl. 8, no. 368; Svoronos *Crète* p. 65, no. 4.

The obverse legend should read ΚΝΟΣ or ΚΝΟΣΙΟΝ. The draftsman accurately copies the archaic *Knielauf* or "kneeling-run" posture of the Minotaur, although the design of the labyrinth does not match those illustrated by Svoronos and the other catalogues for this early period, where the maze is arranged in four swastika-like arms.

220. Fol. 19 (6/6) AR 27 mm

O: Nude male (Poseidon) striding r., with cloak (*chlamys*) draped over shoulders, brandishing trident; at r., ornate vertical pole or candelabra.

R: Bull standing r. on low platform; above, ΠΟΣΕΙΔΩΝΕΑ.

Silver didrachm of Poseidonia (Lucania), c. 410–350 B.C.
Head p. 81; Rutter p. 111, no. 1142; Sear *Greek* p. 48, no. 424; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 26, nos. 1277–1293.
The reverse legend should read ΠΟΣΕΙΔΩΝΙΑ. Rutter identifies the candelabra-like object on the reverse as an incense-burner (*thymiaterion*). The platform on which the bull stands is actually a tablet inscribed ΔΟΣΣΕΝΝΟΥ, the signature of one Dossennos, either a magistrate or die-engraver. The minute inscription is missing from the drawing.

221. Fol. 19v (1/6) AR 26 mm
O: Head or mask of lion facing; border of dots.
R: Seminude male figure seated l., holting staff or scepter in r. hand; at l., KECI; at r., NON; all within laurel wreath.
Silver drachm of Rhegium (Bruttium), c. 435–425 B.C.
BM *Italy* p. 375, no. 18; Head p. 109; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 141, no. 6; Rutter p. 188, no. 2489; Sear *Greek* p. 55, no. 499; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 36, nos. 1930–1931.
The reverse legend should read PECINON. Head speculates that the seated male figure is Iokastos, the mythical founder (*oikist*) of Rhegium.

222. Fol. 19v (2/6) AR 26 mm
O: Bee; border of dots.
R: Goat's head r.; around, various uncertain objects, letters, or symbols; border of dots.
Silver drachm of Elyrus (Crete), c. 400–300 B.C.
BM *Crete* p. 36, no. 2; Head p. 465; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 183, no. 1; Sear *Greek* p. 300, no. 3301; SNG Cop *Argolis* pl. 9, no. 437; Svoronos *Crète* pp. 141–42, no. 1.
The true obverse and reverse are switched in the drawing. The objects around the goat's head should be an arrowhead and the letters ΕΛΥΡΙΟΝ. Elyrus was an important town near the western tip of Crete. The goat may allude to the Cretan nymph Amalthea, who suckled the infant Zeus in the form of this animal, or (as Head suggests) a similar nurturing goat who raised the infants Phylakis and Phylandros, children of Apollo by the Cretan nymph Akakallis. This legend must have been of local significance, for Pausanias reports that the people of Elyrus dedicated a bronze statue of this goat at Delphi.

223. Fol. 19v (3/6) AR 26 mm
O: Head or mask of lion facing; border of dots.
R: P H between two olive or laurel leaves with berries; border of dots.
Silver litra of Rhegium (Bruttium), c. 425–410 B.C.
BM *Italy* p. 376, no. 30; Head p. 110; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 141, no. 9; Rutter p. 189, nos. 2492, 2495; Sear *Greek* p. 55, no. 503; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 36, no. 1935.

224. Fol. 19v (4/6) AR 18 mm
O: Ram's head r.
R: Bunch of grapes; at l. and r., K O.
Silver diobol of Corcyra, c. 450–300 B.C.
BM *Thessaly* p. 120, no. 93; Head p. 326; Sear *Greek* p. 197, no. 2014; SNG Cop *Epirus*

pl. 4, no. 154.
The true obverse and reverse are switched in the drawing.

225. Fol. 19v (5/6) AR 18 mm
O: Ram's head and neck r.; under its chin, letter K.
R: Ram's hoof r.; at r., letter K; at l., P A.
Silver obol of Cranium (Cephallenia), c. 400–189 B.C.
BM *Pelopponesus* p. 78, no. 15; Head p. 427; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 137, no. 5; Sear *Greek* p. 269, no. 2924; SNG Cop *Phliasia* pl. 9, no. 455.
A large island off the west coast of Peloponnesos, Cephallenia was divided among four city-states. The types are associated with the mythical hero Cephalus who first settled the island, and his father Hermes, to whom the ram was sacred.

226. Fol. 19v (6/6) AR 18 mm
O: Ram's head r.
R: Bunch of grapes; at r., letter K.
Silver obol of Corcyra, c. 450–300 B.C.
BM *Thessaly* p. 120, no. 92; Head p. 326; Sear *Greek* p. 197, no. 2014; SNG Cop *Epirus* pl. 4, no. 154.
The true obverse and reverse are switched in the drawing.

227. Fol. 20 (1/6) AR 22 mm
O: Male figure (satyr) running r., carrying female (nymph) in his arms.
R: Incuse square divided into four quarters.
Silver drachm of Thasos (Thrace), c. 550–463 B.C.
BM *Thrace* pp. 218–19, nos. 24–31; Head p. 264; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 389, nos. 1–4; Sear *Greek* p. 173, no. 1748; SNG Cop *Thrace* pl. 20, nos. 1014–1016.
The upraised hand of the nymph, and the archaic quality of the design, place this coin in the earliest period of Thasian drachms.

228. Fol. 20 (2/6) AR 22 mm
O: Foreparts of lion r., head turned back.
R: Cross-like design with pellet or letter O in upper l. quarter, pellet (O) and letter A in lower r.
Silver drachm of the Chersonnesus (Thrace), c. 480–350 B.C.
BM *Thrace* p. 183, no. 15; Head p. 257; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 385, nos. 1–4; Sear *Greek* p. 161, no. 1603; SNG Cop *Thrace* pl. 17, nos. 824–843.
The letter A is part of the monogram or symbol of a variable magistrate. The Thracian Chersonnesus, known as Gallipoli in later times, was a peninsula on the north side of the Hellespont, dominated by Athenian colonists in the Classical period.

229. Fol. 20 (3/6) AR 22 mm
O: Sphinx sitting l.; at l., amphora and bunch of grapes.
R: Incuse square divided into four quarters.
Silver drachm of Chios (Ionia), c. 412–350 B.C.

BM *Ionia* p. 330, nos. 17–18; Head p. 600; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 396, no. 2; Sear *Greek* p. 420, no. 4600; SNG Cop *Ionia* pl. 35, nos. 1546–1547.

230. Fol. 20 (4/6) AR 18 mm

O: Oval (Boeotian) shield.

R: 2-handled cup (*kantharos*) with uncertain object above; in field l. and r., ΘΕ ΒΗ; all within square frame or incuse.

Silver hemidrachm of Thebes (Boeotia), c. 426–395 B.C.

BM *Central* p. 76, nos. 78–80; Head p. 350; Sear *Greek* p. 225, no. 2385; SNG Cop *Aetolia* pl. 6, nos. 287–290.

The object above the *kantharos* is a variable-control symbol, possibly a club, like the example listed by Sear.

231. Fol. 20 (5/6) AR 22 mm

O: Horse walking r., with horseman standing behind, staff or spear over his shoulder; border of dots.

R: Square pattern with cross or grid in center, inscribed ΒΙΣΑΛΤΦΚΟΝ around.

Silver drachm of the Bisaltae (Macedon), c. 500–480 B.C.

Fiorelli vol. 1, p. 122, no. 6530; Gaebler vol. 2, p. 208, no. 9; Head p. 200.

Reverse legend should read ΒΙΣΑΛΤΙΚΟΝ. The Bisaltae were a tribe occupying the rich silver-bearing mountains of Northern Macedonia, subject to the Persian king until they were "liberated" by Alexander I during the Persian Wars. Most of their coins, as Head points out, come from Syria or Mesopotamia, where they had been sent as tribute. The specimen depicted here is a rare type, in which the ethnic inscription appears inside the incuse square of the reverse instead of on the obverse, and is not found in most catalogues. Gaebler considered it a modern forgery, cites three examples, and places it among his *Fälschungen*. His judgment in this case does not seem sound in view of the coin's early appearance in this manuscript (as well as in Goltzius).

232. Fol. 20 (6/6) AR 18 mm

O: Nude male figure (satyr) kneeling or running l., holding 2-handled cup (*kantharos*) in r. hand.

R: Amphora; at l., ΘΑΣ; at r., ΩΝ.

Silver quarter-drachm of Thasos (Thrace), c. 411–350 B.C.

BM *Thrace* p. 221, nos. 53–56; Head p. 265; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 390, no. 8; Sear *Greek* p. 173, no. 1755; SNG Cop *Thrace* pl. 20, nos. 1029–1032.

Reverse legend should read ΘΑΣΙΩΝ.

233. Fol. 20v (1/6) AR 27 mm

O: Nude male figure (Poseidon) striding r., brandishing trident, with cloak (*chlamys*) draped over shoulders; at l., ΜΟΠ; border of dots.

R: Nude male figure (Poseidon) striding l., brandishing trident, with cloak (*chlamys*) draped over shoulders; at r., ΜΟΠ; border of dots.

Silver drachm of Poseidonia (Lucania), c. 530–500 B.C.

BM *Italy* p. 265, no. 1; Gorini p. 31, no. 6; Head p. 80; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 96, nos. 1–2;

Rutter p. 109, no. 1107; Sear *Greek* p. 33, no. 241; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 26, nos. 1271–1272.
A colony of Sybaris on the Tyrrhenian Sea south of Naples, Poseidonia (modern Paestum) is known today for its well-preserved Archaic temples in the Doric style. The earliest coins of Poseidonia, like those of other cities of Magna Graecia, were struck with an obverse type in relief, and the same type reversed, as an incuse or intaglio, on the other side. The legend on both sides is actually ΠΟΣ, retrograde.

234. Fol. 20v (2/6) AR 27 mm
O: Bee; above l. and r., Ε Φ; border of dots.
R: Foreparts of a kneeling stag r., head turned to l.; at l., palm tree; at r., ΑΘΗΝΟΣ; border of dots.
Silver tetradrachm of Ephesus (Ionia), c. 394–295 B.C.
BM *Ionia* pp. 51–52, nos. 30–46; Head p. 573; Hunterian vol. 2, pp. 327–28, nos. 3–10; Sear *Greek* p. 401, nos. 4372–4373; SNG Cop *Ionia* pl. 5, nos. 214–239.
The name on the reverse is that of a variable magistrate, not among those recorded in the catalogues, unless it is a misinterpretation of the ΑΛΚΙΠΠΟΣ of BM 31.

235. Fol. 20v (3/6) AR 27 mm
O: Nude male figure striding r., brandishing rod or short spear; at r., letter H and stag standing r., head turned to l.; at l., ΚΑVΛ.
R: Stag standing r.; at r., upright branch or stalk; at l, ΚΑV, retrograde; border of dots.
Silver didrachm of Caulonia (Bruttium), c. 480–388 B.C.
BM *Italy* p. 337, no. 20; Head p. 94; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 127, nos. 7–9; Noe pp. 36–38, nos. 88–99; Rutter p. 165, no. 2046; Sear *Greek* p. 51, no. 462; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 32, nos. 1709–1716.
An Achaean colony of great antiquity on the south coast of Bruttium, between Locri and Croton, Caulonia was destroyed by Dionysius of Syracuse during his invasion of Italy in 388 B.C. Its coin types have never been satisfactorily explained; the letter H on the obverse here is actually a small figure running r., just above the main figure's raised left arm. Head suggests that the nude male on the obverse is the mythical founder (*oikist*) Kaulos, brandishing not a weapon but a stalk of *kaulos*, a medicinal plant of great economic value locally, like the Silphium at Cyrene or the celery of Selinus. This is the same plant seen on the reverse. A less obscure interpretation favored by Rutter is that the main figure represents Apollo carrying a branch of laurel, which is also the flora on the reverse; the small runner on the obverse is a messenger sent ahead to announce the arrival of the god. The presence of Apollo's sister Artemis is indicated by her attribute, the stag.

236. Fol. 20v (4/6) AR 27 mm
O: Nude horseman galloping or prancing r., brandishing spear, with more spears behind him; between legs of horse, ΣΑ.
R: Nude male figure (Taras) riding dolphin l., holding 2-handled cup in r. hand, trident in l.; below, smaller dolphin l.; in l. field, letter O and monogram of ΛΡ; at r., ΤΑΡΑΣ.
Silver didrachm of Tarentum (Calabria), c. 334–302 B.C.
BM *Italy* p. 189, no. 219; Evans p. 103, no. B.15; Head pp. 60–61; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 72, nos. 59–60; Rutter p. 99, no. 937; Sear *Greek* p. 41, nos. 344–345.

With its commodious harbor on the Gulf of Taranto, Tarentum was the most powerful and prosperous Greek city of Southern Italy before surrendering to the Romans in 272 B.C. Beginning c. 450 B.C. the Tarentines produced an extensive series of silver staters with an equestrian scene on the obverse and the legendary founder Taras, son of Poseidon, riding a dolphin on the reverse. These "horsemen" were organized into seven chronological groups by Arthur Evans in 1889; this specimen belong to his fifth series, 334–302 B.C., characterized by warlike horsemen, reflecting a period of conflict between the Greek city and the local indiginous tribes. The control-marks on the reverse are identical to those of BM 219.

237. Fol. 20v (5/6) AR 22 mm
O: Nude male figure (Herakles) striding r., aiming or firing bow, wearing lion's-skin cloak.
R: Lion attacking stag r.; above, Punic or Aramaic inscription; all within square frame.
Silver third-stater of King Baalmelek II of Citium (Cyprus), c. 425–400 B.C.
BM *Cyprus* p. 15, nos. 36–42; Head p. 738; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 560, no. 4; Sear *Greek* p. 522, no. 5724; SNG Cop *Cyprus* pl. 1, nos. 12–13.
Before Ptolemy I of Egypt conquered Cyprus in 312 B.C., the island was crowded with nine kingdoms. Some of these struck coins with Greek inscriptions in the local Cypriote script, others like Citium used a Semetic dialect with Phoenician letters.

238. Fol. 20v (6/6) AR 27 mm
O: Crab; below, A + 3.
R: Eagle standing l., wings closed; at r., AKBA; at l., CAΣ.
Silver didrachm of Agrigentum (Sicily), c. 550–413 B.C.
BM *Sicily* p. 7, nos. 23, 25; Head p. 120; SNG Cop *Sicily* pl. 1, nos. 21–40.
In the drawing the true obverse and reverse are switched. The reverse legend should read AKRACAΣ. Known to the Greeks as Akragas, Agrigentum was "by far the richest and most magnificent city on the south coast of Sicily," writes Head, until its destruction by the Carthaginians in 406 B.C. The "3" of the inscription A + 3 is actually the letter E reversed, whose significance is unexplained; this coin is a match for BM 25, SNG Cop 36.

239. Fol. 21 (1/6) AR 28 mm
O: Female head (Athena) r., wearing necklace and ornate crested helmet; border of dots.
R. Nude male figure standing frontal, holding ribbon or strip of cloth behind shoulder; behind him, several spears; at l., ANIANΩΣ; at r., palm branch adorned with ribbons and AMEINOKΛEI.
Silver didrachm of the Aenianes (Thessaly), c. 168–146 B.C.
BM *Thessaly* pp. 10–11, nos. 5–12; Head p. 292; Sear *Greek* p. 199, no. 2057; SNG Cop *Thessaly* pl. 1, nos. 11–17.
A tribal state occupying the valley of Aenis in southern Thessaly, the Aenianes struck didrachms (probably at their capital of Hypata) with a head of Athena copied from the New Style silver of Athens, and on the reverse a slinger adjusting his sling. Head suggests that this individual was meant to represent their mythical king Phemius, who slew his enemies in this manner. The name on the reverse is identical to that on SNG Cop 11, one of the five Aeniarchs who ruled the tribe.

240. Fol. 21 (2/6) AR 20 mm

O: Female head (Athena) l., wearing necklace and ornate crested helmet.

R: Eagle standing l., looking r.; at r., serpentine creature; at l., ITANIΩN; all within square frame or incuse.

Silver drachm of Itanus (Crete), 5th–4th c. B.C.

BM *Crete* p. 52, nos. 12–16; Head p. 470; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 189, no. 4; Sear *Greek* p. 302, no. 3320; SNG Cop *Argolis* pl. 10, nos. 475–476; Svoronos *Crète* pp. 205–6, nos. 36–38.

Itanus was a prosperous port on the eastern tip of Crete. The eagle alludes to the worship of the Cretan Zeus Diktaios, of great importance on this island where the god was born. The creature sharing the reverse with the eagle is the Triton Glaukos, who appears prominently on other coins of Itanus and may be regarded as the "logo" of the city.

241. Fol. 21 (3/6) AR 28 mm

O: Female head (Athena) r., wearing high, domed (Corinthian) helmet; at l., tripod.

R: Winged horse (Pegasus) galloping or flying r.; below, letter Q.

Silver didrachm of Corinth, c. 400–338 B.C.

BM *Corinth* pp. 13–14, nos. 137–141; Head p. 401; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 90, no. 23; Sear *Greek* p. 245, nos. 2629–2631; SNG Cop *Corinth* pl. 1, nos. 32–50.

The true obverse and reverse have been switched in the drawing. This is one of the famous "colts" of Corinth which were widely distributed and imitated thanks to the commercial activity of this city and its many colonies throughout the Mediterranean. According to one myth the winged horse Pegasus was finally tamed by the hero Bellerophon on the acropolis of Corinth, with the divine intervention of Athena. The tripod is a variable magistrate's symbol, which changed annually. The coins of Corinth retained the archaic letter *qoppa* (Q) as the ethnic of the city long after it had been replaced by *kappa* (K) in other kinds of inscription.

242. Fol. 21 (4/6) AR 28 mm

O: Bearded male head (Dionysos) r., wearing ivy wreath, within rectangular frame or incuse.

R: Oval (Boeotian) shield, decorated with club.

Silver didrachm of Thebes (Boeotia), c. 426–387 B.C.

BM *Central* pp. 74–75, nos. 54–63; Head p. 350; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 40, no. 2; Sear *Greek* p. 225, no. 2383; SNG Cop *Aetolia* pl. 6, nos. 282–284.

The true obverse and reverse have been switched in the drawing. The reverse with head of Dionysos should include the ethnic inscription ΘE.

243. Fol. 21 (5/6) AR 28 mm

O: REX IVBA, around at r. Bearded bust (Juba) r., draped, with braided hair or cap, scepter over shoulder; border of dots.

R: Temple façade on platform of steps, with eight columns and flat roof; at either side, uncertain inscription in Oriental letters; border of dots.

Silver denarius of King Juba of Numidia, 60–46 B.C.

Head p. 885; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 611, nos. 1–3; Müller *Afrique* vol. 3, p. 42, no. 50; Sear *Greek* p. 611, no. 6607.

Bordering on the territory of Carthage in North Africa, the Numidian kingdom was an ally of Rome. Unfortunately King Juba sided with Pompey during the Civil War and killed himself after Caesar's victory in 46 B.C., when the kingdom became a Roman province. His son, known as Juba II, was made king of Mauretania by Augustus. The drawing is missing the triangular pediment that tops the central part of the temple façade. The reverse inscription reads *Yub'ai hammamleket*, Juba the King, in Neo-Punic characters.

244. Fol. 21 (6/6) AR 28 mm

O: Bearded head (Zeus) r., wearing oak wreath; at l., monogram of ME.

R: Eagle standing r. on thunderbolt; at l., ΑΠΕΙ; at r., ΡΩΤΑΝ; all within oak wreath.

Silver drachm of Epirote Republic, c, 238–168 B.C.

BM *Thessaly* p. 89, nos. 10–11; Franke *Epirus* p. 165, no. 31; Head p. 324; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 14, nos. 3–4; Sear *Greek* p. 196, no. 1996.

Epirus was ruled by kings—most famously Pyrrhus—until the Molossian dynasty came to an end in 238 B.C., after which the cities of the region formed a federation and coined money in common. The head is that of Zeus Dodonaeos, associated with a sacred oracular oak at the Epirote shrine of Dodona. The federal coinage ended after 168 B.C. when the country was devastated by the Romans during the Third Macedonian War and its inhabitants sold into slavery. The monogram on the obverse is that of a variable magistrate, the same found on BM 10–11.

245. Fol. 21v (1/6) AR 23 mm

O: Female head (nymph Euboea) r., hair rolled up.

R: Head and neck of cow r., ribbons hanging from horns; above, EY; at r., lyre.

Silver drachm of Euboean League, c. 378–338 B.C.

BM *Central* p. 95, no. 7; Head p. 362; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 42, no. 1; Sear *Greek* p. 231, no. 2466; SNG Cop *Aetolia* pl. 10, nos. 482–485.

A large island of many rich towns, Euboea was situated between Attica and Thessaly, and prospered from trade with both. It was conquered by Athens during the time of Pericles. After the fall of the Athenian empire the Euboean cities regained their independence and produced a federal coinage marked EY or EYB, struck at their capital Eretria. The bovine image may allude to the presumed etymology of the name Euboea, "beautiful cow." The lyre on the obverse is a variable magistrate's mark, not among those recorded in the BM or Hunterian catalogues.

246. Fol. 21v (2/6) AR 28 mm

O: Female head (nymph Euboea) r., hair rolled up, wearing headband (*taenia*).

R: Head and neck of cow r.; above, EY; at r., B.

Silver drachm of Euboean League, c. 411–387 B.C.

BM *Central* p. 95, nos. 3–5; Head p. 362; SNG Cop *Aetolia* pl. 10, nos. 482–485.

Although the large size of the drawing relative to the other coins on the page suggests a didrachm rather than a drachm, only drachms are recorded for this mint in the BM and Hunterian catalogues.

247. Fol. 21v (3/6) AR 23 mm

O: Female head (Aphrodite) r., hair tied up with broad band (*sphendone*); at l., lyre.

R: Foreparts of lion r.; above, uncertain letters, perhaps OLI; below, uncertain letters, perhaps HAN.
Silver drachm of Cnidus (Caria), c. 390–190 B.C.
BM *Caria* pp. 90–91, nos. 40–47; Head p. 616; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 423, no. 5; Sear *Greek* p. 441, no. 843; SNG Cop *Caria* pl. 7, nos. 266–274.
A port city on the Southwest coast of Asia Minor, Cnidus was famous for its shrine of Aphrodite Euploia, for which Praxiteles made a much-copied statue of the goddess. The Cnidians produced a great abundance of silver drachms of this type before the 2nd century B.C., when the economic domination of Rhodes compelled them to change the head to that of the Rhodian Helios. The reverse alludes to the local cult of the Triopian Apollo, whose symbol was a lion. The garbled inscription in the drawing is probably the name of a variable magistrate, along with the ethnic legend KNI; the lyre on the reverse is a variable control-mark.

248. Fol. 21v (4/6) AR 23 mm
O: Female head (Artemis) r., hair tied up, wearing leafy crown.
R: Lion walking r.; above, ΜΑΣΣ.
Silver drachm of Massalia (Gaul), after c. 400 B.C.
Head p. 7; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 676, no. 2; Sear *Greek* p. 11, nos. 73–74.
The reverse legend should read ΜΑΣΣΑ. A colony of Phocaea, Massalia (Marseilles) prospered as a remote outpost of Greek civilization among the Celts of southern Gaul. The head on the obverse may be that of Artemis adorned with sprigs of olive, alluding to the tale of the first olive trees brought to this land along with a statue of Artemis of Ephesus. The coins of Massalia circulated as the chief currency of the local tribes, who produced many barbarous imitations.

249. Fol. 21v (5/6) AR 23 mm
O: Female head (Persephone) l., wearing crown (*stephane*).
R: Horse standing r.
Silver quarter-shekel of Carthage (Zeugitana), c. 241–146 B.C.
Head p. 880; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 592, no. 71; Müller *Afrique* vol. 2, p. 88, no. 90; Sear *Greek* p. 601, no. 6499.
Despite its economic importance and prosperity, the conservative community of Carthage long resisted the use of coined money until its wars in Sicily brought it in contact with the Greeks in the late 5th c B.C. The earliest coins of Carthage were gold and electrum, with silver and bronze issues added after the conquest of the rich mines of Spain by Hasdrubal in 242 B.C.

250. Fol. 21v (6/6) AR 23 mm
O: Female head (Maenad) r., hair tied up, wearing necklace and crown of vine leaves.
R: Bull walking r.; behind, grape-vine with bunches of grapes; at r., uncertain object or symbol; in exergue, ΙΣΤΙ.
Silver drachm of Histiaea (Euboea), c. 369–336 B.C.
BM *Central* p. 125, nos. 4–6; Head p. 364; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 48, no. 1; Sear *Greek* p. 233, no. 2494; SNG Cop *Aetolia* pl. 11, no. 516.

The uncertain object on the reverse is a monogram of Α, Μ, and Γ found on BM 4–6. This is the same coin type found on no. 146.

251. Fol. 22 (1/6) AR 20 mm

O: Beardless male head (Apollo) r., laureate, with hair rolled up; circular line border.

R: Nude male figure (Apollo) standing r., holding lyre; at l., ΛΑΠΠΑΙ; at r., ΣΥΛ; circular line border.

Silver drachm of Lappa (Crete), c. 200–67 B.C.

BM *Crete* p. 53, nos. 1–2; Head p. 470; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 190, no. 1; Sear *Greek* p. 303, no. 3327; SNG Cop *Argolis* pl. 10, no. 481; Svoronos *Crète* p. 213, no. 22.

The complete inscription should be ΣΥΛΩΚΟΣ, the name of a variable magistrate.

252. Fol. 22 (2/6) AR 20 mm

O: Female head (Demeter) l., with hair rolled up, wearing corn-wreath.

R: Bee; at r., ΠΡΑ.

Silver hemidrachm of Praesus (Crete), c. 400–148 B.C.

BM *Crete* p. 72, no. 13; Head p. 476; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 196, no. 3; Sear *Greek* p. 306, no. 3366; SNG Cop *Argolis* pl. 11, no. 542; Svoronos *Crète* p. 291, no. 45.

The reverse legend should read ΠΡΑΙΣΙ.

253. Fol. 22 (3/6) AR 20 mm

O: Female bust (goddess Despoina) r., with long hair, wearing necklace and headband (*taenia*) or diadem; at r., ΑΒΚΙ; at l., ΔΙΚΟ and uncertain letters; all within square frame or incuse.

R: Seminude male figure (Zeus) sitting frontal, holding spear or long scepter in l. hand, uncertain object in r.

Silver hemidrachm of Arcadian League, c. 490–417 B.C.

BM *Pelopponesus* p. 170, no. 14; Head p. 448; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 157, no. 3; Sear *Greek* p. 251, no. 2679; SNG Cop *Argolis* pl. 4, no. 177.

The true obverse and reverse have been switched in the drawing. The reverse legend should read ΑΡΚΑΔΙΚΟΝ. The object in the god's right hand is an eagle with wings spread. The cult of Despoina, daughter of Demeter and Poseidon, was peculiar to Arcadia. Her name was too sacred to pronounce so she was simply known as the Mistress (Despoina). The bust on the coin is decidedly archaic in style and may be a copy of a very old statue, perhaps a wooden *xoanon*, in the goddess's shrine at Lykosaura.

254. Fol. 22 (4/6) AR 20 mm

O: Female head (nymph Velia) r., wearing necklace and headband (*taenia*) or diadem.

R: Owl standing r. on olive branch; at l., ΥΕΛΗ; above r., letter Δ.

Silver drachm of Velia (Lucania), c. 440–400 B.C.

BM *Italy* p. 305, no. 9; Head p. 89; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 113, nos. 9–12; Rutter p. 118, no. 1272; Sear *Greek* p. 34, no. 251.

The letter Δ on the reverse is a variable control-mark, similar to that on BM 9. Head describes the headband of the nymph as a "diadem of pearls."

255. Fol. 22 (5/6) AR 20 mm

O: Female head (Aetolia) r., with long hair, wearing necklace and wide flat cap (*kausia*).

R: Boar running or crouching r.; above, ΝΩΩΩ; between legs of boar, letter K; in exergue, letter A and uncertain objects.

Silver hemidrachm of Aetolian League, c. 279–168 B.C.

BM *Thessaly* p. 196, nos. 16–26; Head p. 335; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 30, no. 7; Sear *Greek* p. 220, no. 2320; SNG Cop *Aetolia* pl. 1, nos. 10–19.

The reverse legend should read ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ, with a spear-head in the exergue. The other letters are variable control-marks. The BM catalogue identifies the head on the obverse as that of Atalanta.

256. Fol. 22 (6/6) AR 20 mm

O: Female head (Demeter) l., with long hair, wearing necklace and corn-wreath.

R: Monogram of E and P within corn-wreath.

Silver triobol of Hermione (Argolis), c. 350–322 B.C.

BM *Pelopponesus* p. 160, nos. 1–2; Head p. 442; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 155, no. 1; Sear *Greek* p. 261, no. 2816; SNG Cop *Argolis* pl. 3, nos. 136–137.

Hermione was notable for its shrine and festival to Demeter, described in detail by Pausanias and other ancient writers.

257. Fol. 22v (1/6) AR 23 mm

O: Female head (Hera) r., hair rolled up with two locks falling behind; border of dots.

R: Eagle standing r. with wings open, confronting coiled serpent at r., wrapped around its legs; at l., ΧΑΛΚΙ; at r., three monograms.

Silver octobol of Chalcis (Euboea), c. 197–146 B.C.

BM *Central* p. 114, no. 87; Head p. 360; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 46, no. 18; Sear *Greek* p. 232, no. 2487; SNG Cop *Aetolia* pl. 9, nos. 432–439.

The three monograms are the same ones recorded for BM 87. Chief town of the island of Euboea, Chalcis was a Venetian stronghold in the Middle Ages, falling to the Ottoman Turks in 1470.

258. Fol. 22v (2/6) AR 23 mm

O: Beardless male bust (Mercury) r., draped, wearing flat cap (*petasus*) with wings; border of dots.

R: Warship's prow r.; border of dots.

Unidentified silver piece imitating Roman bronze semuncia.

In size and iconography this coin seems to be a semuncia (half-ounce) of the semi-libral series struck in Rome, c. 217–215 B.C. But these coins were bronze, not silver, and carried the legend ROMA on the reverse: Grueber vol. 1, nos. 129–168; Crawford 38/7; Sydenham 87 ("very common"). Could this piece be the product of a Renaissance counterfeiter, replicating the bronze original in silver—or simply silver-coating a genuine bronze coin—and passing it off as a Greek drachm?

259. Fol. 22v (3/6) AR 23 mm

O: Beardless male head (Dionysos) l., wearing ivy-wreath.

R: Amphora; at l., ΛΑΜΙΕ; at r., ΩΝ and small pitcher (*prochos*).
Silver hemidrachm of Lamia (Thessaly), c. 400–334 B.C.
BM *Thessaly* p. 22, nos. 2–3; Head p. 296; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 451, no. 1; Sear *Greek* p. 202, no. 2097; SNG Cop *Thessaly* pl. 2, no. 75.
Missing from the drawing is the ivy-leaf that should appear above the amphora on the reverse. A mountainous stronghold commanding the pass connecting Central Greece with Thessaly, Lamia was the scene of numerous seiges and battles in antiquity and the Middle Ages.

260. Fol. 22v (4/6) AR 20 mm
O: Beardless male head (Apollo) r., laureate; at l., letter A; border of dots.
R: Lyre with square bottom; around, ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ; all within square frame or incuse.
Silver tetrobol of Chalcidian League (Macedon), c. 392–358 B.C.
BM *Macedonia* p. 68, no. 14; Gaebler vol. 2, p. 87, nos. 14–15; Head p. 209; Sear *Greek* p. 145, no. 1422; SNG Cop *Macedonia* pl. 6, nos. 235, 243, 246.
The letter on the obverse is a variable control-mark. The cities of Chalcidice, an extensive peninsula jutting into the Aegean Sea off of Macedon, formed a league in 392 B.C. and struck federal coinage at their capital of Olynthus. Their emblem of the lyre with its seven strings, besides representing Apollo, may signify the harmony of the member states. The League and its coins came to an end when Philip of Macedon conquered the region in 358.

261. Fol. 22v (5/6) AR 20 mm
O: Bearded head (Poseidon) l., laureate, with trident over shoulder; border of dots.
R: Pair of dolphins; in between, ΡΑΧΚΙΟΧ; border of dots.
Silver hemidrachm of Rhaucus (Crete), c. 300–166 B.C.
Head p. 477; Sear *Greek* p. 307, no. 3377; SNG Cop *Argolis* pl. 12, no. 553; Svoronos *Crète* p. 307, no. 24.
The reverse legend should read ΡΑΥΚΙΟΝ. An inland town of central Crete, Rhaucus was attacked and destroyed by its neighbors Cnossus and Gortyna, bringing its coinage to an end in 166 B.C. The Rhaucus issues with the two dolphins are rare, with only three surviving examples listed by Svoronos.

262. Fol. 22v (6/6) AR 21 mm
O: Female head (Maenad) r., wearing necklace, hair rolled up and adorned with grape leaves.
R: Seminude female figure (nymph Histiaea) sitting r. on back part of ship with curving stern at r.; she holds rod or staff in l. hand, thunderbolt in r.; below, ΙΣΤΙ; above, ΑΙΕΩ.
Silver tetrobol of Histiaea (Euboea), c. 313–265 B.C.
BM *Central* p. 127, nos. 24–27; Head p. 364; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 49, nos. 7–15; Sear *Greek* p. 233, no. 2495; SNG Cop *Aetolia* pl. 11, nos. 517–536.
The full reverse legend should be ΙΣΤΙΑΙΕΩΝ. Head suggests that the object held by the nymph in her left hand is a “trophy-stand or mast with yard.” A variable magistrate’s mark or symbol should appear beneath the galley.

263. Fol. 23 (1/6) AR 23 mm

O: Beardless bust (Artemis), frontal, drapery over l. shoulder, quiver visible over r. shoulder, wearing crown (*stephane*); border of dots.

R: Nude male (Apollo) walking l., holding bow in l. hand, extending r.; at l., ΙΟΛΥΡΗ; at r., ΝΙΩΝ.

Silver hemidrachm of Polyrhenium (Crete), c. 200–67 B.C.

BM *Crete* pp. 68–69, nos. 20–22; Head p. 475; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 196, no. 7; Sear *Greek* p. 305, no. 3354; SNG Cop *Argolis* pl. 11, no. 538; Svoronos *Crète* p. 282, no. 43.

Reverse legend should read ΠΟΛΥΡΗΝΙΩΝ. The goddess on the obverse is called Artemis Diktynna in BM.

264. Fol. 23 (2/6) AR 27 mm

O: Female head (Persephone) facing, with long hair, wearing necklace and corn-wreath.

R: Nude male figure (Poseidon) standing r., holding trident in r. hand and dolphin in l.; at l., ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ; at r., monogram composed of Α, Δ, Π, and uncertain symbol or object.

Silver drachm of Boeotian League, c. 244–197 B.C.

BM *Central* p. 40, no. 77; Head p. 353; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 37, no. 14; Sear *Greek* p. 227, no. 2403; SNG Cop *Aetolia* pl. 8, nos. 380–383.

The uncertain symbol on the reverse is meant to be the oval Boeotian shield; the monogram is identical to that listed for BM 77.

265. Fol. 23 (3/6) AR 23 mm

O: Beardless male head (Apollo) r., laureate; uncertain letters or symbols at l.

R: Female figure (Athena) striding r., wearing helmet, brandishing spear and round shield; at l., ΘΕΣΣΑ and letter Π; at l., ΛΩΝ, bunch of grapes, and letters O/Y.

Silver drachm of Thessalian League, c. 196–146 B.C.

BM *Thessaly* p. 4, nos. 36–38; Head p. 311; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 457, nos. 12–13; Sear *Greek* p. 213, no. 2234; SNG Cop *Thessaly* pl. 6, nos. 300–304.

The letters Π, O and Y on the reverse are control-marks, identical to those found on BM 36–38 or SNG Cop 300.

266. Fol. 23 (4/6) AR 20 mm

O: Beardless male head (Apollo) facing, wearing crown of leaves.

R: Anchor; at l., branch adorned with ribbons; at r., letter V.

Silver diobol of Apollonia (Thrace), after 400 B.C.

BM *Mysia* p. 9, nos. 15–16; Head p. 277; Sear *Greek*, p. 165, no. 1657; SNG Cop *Thrace* pl. 9, nos. 459–461.

The reverse is shown upside down in the drawing; the letter V is actually A, and the “branch” is supposed to be a crayfish. There were several towns named Apollonia in antiquity; Warwick Wroth assigned these coins to the one in Mysia in the BM catalogue of 1892, but later consensus has placed the mint at Apollonia on the Black Sea.

267. Fol. 23 (5/6) AR 20 mm

O: Crested helmet with cheek pieces and side straps or ribbons, facing.

R: Wheel with four spokes; within, letters M E T A.

Silver diobol of Mesembria (Thrace), c. 450–350 B.C.
BM *Thrace* p. 132, no. 2; Head p. 278; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 421, no. 1; Sear *Greek* p. 166, no. 1673; SNG Cop *Thrace* pl. 12, nos. 652–653.
The letter T on the reverse is actually the sign in the Ionic alphabet for the double ΣΣ.

268. Fol. 23 (6/6) AR 20 mm
O: Female bust (Tyche) r., draped, wearing turret crown.
R: Owl standing on oval object (shield), with wings open; in field l. and r., AHMN/TYPOY.
Silver half drachm of Amisus (Pontus), 3rd c. B.C.
BM *Bithynia* pp. 14–15, nos. 16–18; Head p. 497; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 219, no. 4; Sear *Greek* p. 339, no. 3635; SNG Cop *Bosporus* pl. 4, no. 130; Waddington vol. 1, p. 49, no. 11.
The inscriptions on the reverse should read ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, the name of a variable magistrate, identical with BM 16–18 and SNG Cop 130.

269. Fol. 23v (1/6) AR 24 mm
O: Female bust (Hera) r., veiled, wearing necklace and crown (*stephane*), with scepter over shoulder; in field l., uncertain object; border of dots.
R: Nude male (Zeus) standing l., spear or long scepter in l. hand, r. leg resting on prow-like structure; at l., crab; at r., ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ; border of dots.
Silver drachm of Brettian League (Bruttium), c. 216–203 B.C.
BM *Italy* p. 320, nos. 9–11; Head p. 92; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 121, no. 12; Rutter p. 159, no. 1969; Sear *Greek* p. 56, no. 515; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 31, no. 1616.
The identification of the deities as Hera and Zeus follows Rutter. Head and other earlier writers proposed Thetis or Amphitrite for the female head and Poseidon for the nude male figure, perhaps because the support under the latter's foot resembles a ship's prow. In fact, as Rutter points out, this is actually the capital of an Ionic column. The uncertain object on the obverse (most likely the dolphin of BM 11) and the crab on the reverse are variable control-marks.

270. Fol. 23v (2/6) AR 35 mm
O: Female bust (Tyche) r., draped and veiled, wearing turret crown; border of dots.
R: Nike walking l., holding palm in l. hand and wreath in r.; at r., ΑΡΑΔΙΩΝ; at l., EQP/Λ/ΑΣ in three lines, all within laurel or olive wreath.
Silver tetradrachm of Aradus (Phoenicia), c. 65–64 B.C.
Baramki p. 117, no. 129; BM *Phoenicia* p. 33, no. 271; Head p. 790; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 233, nos. 87–95; Sear *Greek* p. 350, nos. 5991–5992; SNG Cop *Phoenicia* pl. 2, nos. 45–58.
This tetradrachm belongs to an extensive series dating from 137 to 45 B.C. according to Head. The letters EQP on the reverse, if correctly transcribed, are a date mark indicating the year 195 in the local era (= 65/64 B.C.). The letters Λ and ΑΣ are variable control-marks or magistrates' initials, identical to those of BM 271 and Baramki 129.

271. Fol. 23v (3/6) AR 24 mm
O: Female bust (Hera) r., veiled, wearing necklace and crown (*stephane*), with scepter over shoulder; at l., uncertain object; border of dots.

R: Nude male (Zeus) standing l., spear or long scepter in l. hand, r. leg resting on prow-like support; in field l., eagle clutching wreath; at r., ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ; border of dots.
Silver drachm of Brettian League (Bruttium), c. 216–203 B.C.
BM *Italy* p. 321, no. 14; Head p. 92; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 121, no. 15; Rutter p. 159, no. 1970; Sear *Greek* p. 56, no. 515; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 31, no. 1615.
On the iconography of this drachm see no. 269 above. The uncertain object on the obverse (most likely the fly of BM 14) and the eagle and wreath on the reverse are variable control-marks.

272. Fol. 23v (4/6) AR 28 mm
O: Female head (siren Parthenope) r., wearing necklace and pendant earring, hair bound up by headband or fillet; at l., 2-handled cup (*kantharos*); below, AI.
R: Man-headed bull (river god Achelous) walking r.; above, Nike flying r., crowning him with wreath; in exergue, ΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ.
Silver didrachm of Neapolis (Campania), c. 320–300 B.C.
BM *Italy* p. 99, no. 50; Head pp. 38–39; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 36, nos. 43–46; Rutter p. 70, no. 571; Sambon p. 229, no. 470; SNG Cop *Italy* pls. 11–12, nos. 398–438.
Reverse legend should read ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. The *kantharos* and letters on the obverse (probably identical to the ΛΙ of BM 50 and SNG Cop 425) are variable control-marks.

273. Fol. 23v (5/6) AR 28 mm
O: Female head (Aphrodite) r., with long hair, wearing turret crown; at l., monogram of N and K.
R: Beardless male head (Apollo) l., laureate; at r., BA and uncertain object.
Silver didrachm of King Nikokreon of Salamis (Cyprus), 331–310 B.C.
BM *Cyprus* p. 64, no. 85; Head p. 744; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 564, no. 8; Sear *Greek* p. 530, no. 5822; SNG Cop *Cyprus* pl. 2, no. 62.
The uncertain object on the reverse is a bow.

274. Fol. 23v (6/6) AR 28 mm
O: Female head (siren Parthenope) l., wearing necklace and pendant earring, hair bound up by headband (*taenia*) or diadem; at r., quiver.
R: Man-headed bull (river god Achelous) walking r.; above, Nike flying r., crowning him with wreath; between legs of bull, letter E; in exergue, ΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ.
Silver didrachm of Neapolis (Campania), c. 275–250 B.C.
BM *Italy* p. 106, no. 111; Head pp. 38–39; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 38, no. 66; Rutter p. 71, no. 586; Sambon p. 240, no. 527; SNG Cop *Italy* pls. 12–13, nos. 441–465.
Reverse legend should read ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. The quiver on the obverse and the letter E on the reverse are variable control-marks.

275. Fol. 24 (1/2) AR 29 mm
O: Female head (nymph Arethusa) r., wearing necklace and headband (*taenia*) or diadem; around, four dolphins and ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΛ.
R: Quadriga moving r.; above, Nike flying r., crowning horses; border of dots.
Silver tetradrachm of Syracuse (Sicily), 5th c. B.C.

Head p. 172; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 220, nos. 6–9; Sear *Greek* p. 96, nos. 913–914; SNG Cop *Sicily* pl. 14, no. 635.

The Archaic hairstyle of the nymph ("bound with diadem of beads; the ends caught up behind and falling over the diadem"—MacDonald, Hunterian) and the angular, almost vertical figure of Nike over a slow-moving quadriga allow us to place this coin in the early 5th century, most likely during the reign of the tyrant Gelon (485–478 B.C.), the first to strike these types. The obverse inscription should read ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ.

276. Fol. 24 (2/2) AR 29 mm

O: Beardless male head (Alexander) l., with ram's horn, wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem.

R: Female figure (Athena) seated l., wearing helmet, resting l. arm on oval shield, and holding Nike in r. hand; at l., uncertain inscription ending ΩΜΙΛ.

Ancient imitation of silver didrachm or tetradrachm of Lysimachus of Thrace?

The types resemble those of the famous tetradrachms of King Lysimachus (see Head, pp. 284–86), recorded elsewhere in the manuscript, but the genuine silver pieces of this monarch always show the head of Alexander facing right. This coin is possibly one of many barbarous imitations of the Lysimachus piece struck by Gaulish chiefs or kings in the Danube and Black Sea area, some of whom are known only by their names inscribed on these coins. Mionnet (*Description* vol. 1, p. 445, nos. 111–113) lists coins of Lysimachus with the left-oriented head as modern forgeries.

277. Fol. 24v (1/3) AV 22 mm

O: ΣΥΡΑΚΩΣΙΩΝ, around at l. Female head (Persephone) l., wearing necklace and corn-wreath; at r., cornucopia.

R: Nike in *biga* galloping r., above, thunderbolt; below, ΕΠΗΚΕΤΑ; between horses' legs, ear of grain.

Gold stater of Syracuse (Sicily), c. 288–279 B.C.

BM *Sicily* p. 201, nos. 433–435; Head p. 183; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 241, nos. 184–186; Sear *Greek* p. 104, no. 978; SNG Cop *Sicily* pl. 17, no. 798.

Obverse legend should read ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ; reverse legend ΕΠΙ ΙΚΕΤΑ, "in the time of Hicetas." The cornucopia control-mark on the obverse links this coin with the obverse die recorded in BM as nos. 433–435, or Hunterian 184, although the reverse marks (thunderbolt and ear of grain) do not match any of the BM or Hunterian reverses.

278. Fol. 24v (2/3) AV 27 mm

O: Female head (siren Parthenope) l., wearing necklace and headband (*taenia*) or diadem; at r., elephant; border of dots.

R: Man-headed bull (river god Achelous) walking r.; above, Nike flying r., crowning him; between legs of bull, letter E; in exergue, ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ; border of dots.

Gold stater of Neapolis (Campania), c. 340–241 B.C, or Renaissance forgery.

No gold coins of Neapolis have been recorded in the modern catalogues, although the types shown here are well known among the silver didrachms (see Head p. 39); Sambon p. 236, no. 499; BM *Italy* p. 105, nos. 104 (elephant obverse) and 108–110 (letter E on reverse); Sear *Greek*, p. 38, nos. 309–310. Goltzius, too, claims to have seen gold versions of some of the silver pieces he records for Neapolis. Gold coins were occasionally produced by the cities of Magna Graecia, usually to pay off mercenaries hired during the turbulent period of the 4th and 3rd centuries B.C.; Johnston (p. 41) notes issues in gold recorded for Tarentum, Heraclea, Locri, and Metapontum, some of which survive only as single specimens. However, in the absence of any other evidence of gold produced at Neapolis, one must conclude that this piece was a Renaissance forgery, or a genuine silver piece gilded by a later collector or dealer.

279. Fol. 24v (3/3) AV 22 mm

O: ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ, around at l. Female head (Persephone) l., wearing necklace and corn-wreath; at r., cornucopia.

R: Nike in *biga* galloping r.; above, star; between horses' legs, letter A; in field r., letter Φ; in exergue, ΕΠΗΚΕΤΑ.

Gold stater of Syracuse (Sicily), c. 288–279 B.C.

BM *Sicily* p. 201, nos. 433–435; Head p. 183; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 241, nos. 184–186; Sear *Greek* p. 104, no. 978; SNG Cop *Sicily* pl. 17, no. 798.

Reverse inscription should read ΕΠΙ ΙΚΕΤΑ. This combination of obverse and reverse control-marks does not match any of the coins in the modern catalogues.

Fols. 25r and 25v have drawings of blank medallions.

Fols. 26r, 26v, and 27r are blank.

280. Fol. 27v (1/4) AE 28 mm

O: Beardless male head (Apollo) r., wearing fillet or diadem; border of dots.

R: ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, around above. Horseman prancing r.; border of dots.

Bronze of Philip II, King of Macedon, c. 359–336 B.C.

Gaebler vol. 2, p. 167, no. 34; Head p. 224; Hunterian vol. 1, pp. 294–295, nos. 112–144; Sear *Greek* p. 620, nos. 6696–6698; SNG Cop *Macedonia* pl. 14, nos. 581–609.

After making Macedon the richest and most powerful region of Greece, Philip forced the other city-states to accept his rule, and dreamed of leading a pan-Hellenic expedition to conquer the Persian Empire. Cut down by an assassin's dagger, Philip's grandiose plans were fulfilled by his son Alexander. The reverse type alludes to the importance of the Macedonian light cavalry in securing Philip's victories over the heavily-armed Greek foot soldier (hoplite), as well as his personal passion for horse-breeding and racing (*Philippos* = horse-lover).

281. Fol. 27v (2/4) AR 20 mm

O: Beardless male head (Apollo) r., wearing fillet or diadem; border of dots.

R: ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, around above.

Horseman walking l, r. hand raised, l. hand holding branch; beneath horse, letters HM; broder of dots.

Silver half-drachm of Philip II, King of Macedon, c. 359–336 B.C.

Head p. 224; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 293, nos. 100–111; Le Rider p. 8, no. 24; Sear *Greek* p. 619, nos. 6689–6891; SNG Cop *Macedonia* pl. 14, nos. 567–568.

The letters under the horse are a variable control-mark. “Many different sequence marks have been recorded for this denomination, which is the commonest silver coin of Philip after the tetradrachm” (Sear). In his corpus of Philip’s gold and silver, Le Rider records only one example of a half-drachm bearing the mark HM, in Vienna. The horseman holding a palm and adorned with the fillet of victory whose ribbons can be seen flying behind his head, demonstrates Philip’s pride in the success of his thoroughbreds at Olympia and other pan-Hellenic games.

282. Fol. 27v (3/4) AE 28 mm

O: Bearded head (Herakles) r., wearing lion’s-skin helmet; border of dots.

R: Long cylindrical tool or weapon (*harpa*); at l., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; at r., ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ; all within oak-wreath.

Bronze of Philip V, King of Macedon, c. 220–179 B.C.

Gaebler vol. 2, p. 194, no. 27; Head p. 233; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 344, nos. 11–12; Mamroth p. 246, no. 25; SNG Cop *Macedonia* pl. 32, nos. 1261–1263.

The *harpa* or *falx* is a hooked sword associated with the hero Perseus. Ambitious and vigorous, Philip V was determined to restore the greatness of the Macedonian kingdom, a goal that brought him in conflict with the rising power of Rome. Defeated at Cynoscephalae in 197 B.C., Philip lost much of his territory and autonomy to the Romans. For a silver coin of the same monarch, see no. 291.

283. Fol. 27v (4/4) AR 20 mm

O: Female head (Maenad) r., hair rolled up, wearing leafy crown; border of dots.

R: Ship’s prow r., with two figures on deck; above, ΜΑΚΕ; below, ΔΟΝΩΝ; at r., Φ.

Silver tetrobol of Kingdom of Macedon, c. 185–168 B.C.

BM *Macedon* p. 10, nos. 26–29; Gaebler vol. 1, pp. 31–32, nos. 28–30; Head p. 234; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 350, nos. 3–4; Price *Macedonians* pl. XIV, no. 77; Sear *Greek* p. 141, no. 1384; SNG Cop *Macedonia* pl. 33, nos. 1290–1293.

These coins were autonomous issues struck by the Macedonian cities under Kings Philip V and Perseus. The letter Φ is a variable control-mark; the two “sailors” are the draftsman’s misinterpretation of part of the superstructure of the deck of the ship.

284. Fol. 28 (1/6) AR 32 mm

O: Bearded head (Herakles) r., wearing lion’s-skin helmet; border of dots.

R: Horse standing r.; above, ΑΜΥΝ; at r., ΤΑΣ; all within square frame or incuse; border of dots.

Silver didrachm of Amyntas III, King of Macedon, c. 389–369 B.C.

BM *Macedonia* p. 171, nos. 1–4; Gaebler vol. 2, p. 159, no. 1; Head p. 222; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 286, nos. 1–2; Price *Macedonians* pl. X.54; Sear *Greek* p. 152, no. 1508.

Reverse inscription should read ΑΜΥΝΤΑ. Father of Philip II and grandfather of Alexander the Great, Amyntas III prepared the way for their great achievements by restoring the kingdom of Macedon after a period of anarchy and foreign invasion. Price however attributes these coins to the short reign of the unfortunate Amyntas IV (359–357 B.C.), who came to the throne as an infant, and was set aside by Philip II, his uncle and regent, who took the crown for himself. Later Amyntas was executed when Alexander the Great became king.

285. Fol. 28 (2/6) AR 32 mm

O: Beardless head (Herakles) r., wearing lion's-skin helmet; border of dots.

R: Seminude male figure (Zeus) sitting l., holding spear or long scepter in l. hand, eagle in r.; below, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; at r., ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ; at l., letter M; under throne, letters ΛΥ; border of dots.

Silver tetradrachm of Philip III, King of Macedon, c. 323–317 B.C.

Gaebler vol. 2, p. 17, no. 2; Head p. 228; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 332, no. 9; Müller *Alexandre* Philippe III no. 99; Price *Alexander* p. 470, no. P181; Sear *Greek* p. 626, no. 6749; SNG Cop *Macedonia* pl. 28, no. 1074.

Philip III Arrhidaeus was the mentally unstable and epileptic half-brother of Alexander the Great. Although proclaimed king of Macedon after Alexander's death, Philip was a pawn in the hands of powerful and ambitious regents: Perdiccas, Antipater, and Cassander. In 317 his execution was ordered by Olympias, mother of Alexander. On the basis of the initials under the throne, Müller assigned these coins to Lycia in Asia, one of his many hazardous attributions discounted by later scholars. Price attributed these markings to the mint at Babylon.

286. Fol. 28 (3/6) AR 32 mm

O: Beardless male head (Herakles) r., wearing lion's-skin helmet; border of dots.

R: ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, around above. Horseman walking l., wearing wide-brimmed hat, raising r. hand; between legs of horse, HM; border of dots.

Silver didrachm of Philip II, King of Macedon, c. 359–336 B.C. (Head).

Head p. 223; Le Rider p. 8, no. 23.

Wearing the broad *kausia*, the traditional Macedonian beret, and raising his hand in salute, the rider here may be Philip himself in the role of a victorious general. The inscription HM on the reverse is a variable control-mark, and Le Rider records only one example of a didrachm bearing this sign, in Florence. The piece, though is problematic: although the iconography is that of the didrachm, the size of the drawing (32 mm) is the same as Philip's tetradrachms on the same page (nos. 285, 287, 289), when in fact the didrachms were considerably smaller in diameter.

287. Fol. 28 (4/6) AR 32 mm

O: Bearded head (Zeus) r., laureate; border of dots.

R: ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, around. Horseman walking r., wearing wide-brimmed hat and holding palm-branch in r. hand; above,; below raised foreleg of horse, vessel in the shape of a female head; border of dots.

Silver tetradrachm of Philip II, King of Macedon, c. 342–328 B.C.

Head p. 223; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 291, no. 65; Le Rider pp. 98–103, nos. 263–325; Sear *Greek* p. 619, no. 6684.

The horseman is the same victorious jockey seen on no. 281, his fillet misinterpreted by our draftsman as a kind of "10-gallon" cowboy hat. The emblem at lower right on the reverse is a variable control-mark. Le Rider describes it as a beardless janiform head wearing a cylindrical cap (*polos*), and assigns it to the mint of Amphipolis. The surviving examples are numerous, with 60 reverse dies recorded in Le Rider's corpus.

288. Fol. 28 (5/6) AR 40 mm

O: Bearded head (Zeus) r., wearing crown of oak leaves; border of dots.

R: Female figure (Artemis Tauropolos) sitting r. on bull, running or leaping l.; she holds two torches; bull's horns decorated with ribbon or garland; above, ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ; below, ΠΡΩΤΗΣ and two monograms; border of dots.

Silver tetradrachm of First Region of Macedon, c. 158–149 B.C.

BM *Macedonia* p. liii; Bompois pp. 31–34, 85; Fiorelli vol. 1, p. 121, no. 6506; Gaebler vol. 1, p. 53, nos. 154–155; Head p. 238; Price *Macedonians* no. 81; Sear *Greek* p. 141, no. 1385.

After the defeat of Perseus, last king of Macedon, the Romans divided the kingdom into four republics (*regiones*) a short-lived arrangement that ended when Macedon became a Roman province in 148 B.C. This tetradrachm of the first region is extremely rare: "only two specimens," writes Head, "are known, one in Berlin and the other in Naples." The two monograms in the drawing are identical to those recorded for the Naples example, illustrated in Gaebler pl. II, 1. Price notes another example, acquired by the British Museum in 1968. Artemis Tauropolos, Artemis of the bulls, was a cult especially important at Amphipolis, capital of the First Region; the torches allude to the nocturnal torch-races held in her honor.

289. Fol. 28 (6/6) AR 32 mm

O: Bearded male head (Zeus) r., laureate; border of dots.

R: ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, around. Horseman walking l., r. hand raised, wearing wide-brimmed hat (*kausia*) and cloak flying behind; above,,; between horse's legs, trident; border of dots.

Silver tetradrachm of Philip II, King of Macedon, c. 355–348 B.C.

Head p. 223; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 290, nos. 38–43; Le Rider pp. 79–81, nos. 69–95; SNG Cop *Macedonia* pl. 13, nos. 543–548.

The trident is a variable control-mark; Le Rider ascribes it to the mint at Amphipolis, with about 20 reverse dies known. On the identity of the horseman, see no. 286.

290. Fol. 28v (1/6) AR 44 mm

O: Female bust (Artemis) r., draped, quiver over shoulder, wearing diadem, within circular frame adorned with seven crescent-and-star symbols; circular line border.

R: Club; at l., ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ and monogram; at r., ΠΡΩΤΗΣ and two monograms; all within oak-wreath; below, thunderbolt; circular line border.

Silver tetradrachm of Macedon under the Romans, c. 158–149 B.C.

BM *Macedonia* p. 8, no. 7; Gaebler vol. 1, p. 57, no. 176; Head p. 238; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 354, no. 3; Sear *Greek* p. 141, no. 1386; SNG Cop *Macedonia* pl 34, nos. 1310–1315.

The obverse design with its star-and-crescent decoration represents a traditional Macedonian shield. The monograms on the reverse, identical to those recorded on BM 7 and Gaebler 176, are variable control-marks.

291. Fol. 28v (2/6) AR 25 mm

O: Male head (Philip V) r., slightly bearded, wearing headband (*taenia*).

R: Club; at l., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ and monogram; at l., ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ and two monograms; all within oak-wreath; below, thunderbolt.
Silver drachm of Philip V of Macedon, c. 220–179 B.C.
Gaebler vol. 2, p. 190, no. 5; Head p. 233; Sear *Greek* p. 631, no. 6793; SNG Cop *Macedonia* pl. 32, nos. 1232–1233.
For a bronze coin of Philip V, see no. 282. The monograms on this drachm are identical to those on the tetradrachm and didrachm listed in Hunterian vol. 1, p. 342, nos. 2–3.

292. Fol. 28v (3/6) AR 44 mm
O: Female bust (Artemis) r., draped, quiver over shoulder, wearing diadem, within circular frame adorned with seven crescent-and-star symbols; circular line border.
R: Club; at l., ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ and monogram; at r., ΠΡΩΤΗΣ and monogram; all within oak-wreath; below, thunderbolt; circular line border.
Silver tetradrachm of Macedon under the Romans, c. 158–149 B.C.
BM *Macedonia* p. 7, no. 4; Head p. 238; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 354, nos. 1–5; Gaebler vol. 1, p. 56, no. 167; Sear *Greek* p. 141, no. 1386; SNG Cop *Macedonia* pl. 34, nos. 1310–1315.
The monograms are identical to those listed on BM 4 and Gaebler 167.

293. Fol. 28v (4/6) AV 25 mm
O: Female head (Athena) r., wearing necklace and crested helmet adorned with flying griffin or winged horse; border of dots.
R: Victory walking l., holding wreath in r. hand, palm-branch in l.; at l., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ and oval shield or wheel; at r., ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ; border of dots.
Gold stater of Philip III of Macedon, c. 323–316 B.C.
Gaebler vol. 2, p. 170, no. 1; Head p. 228; Hunterian vol. 1, pp. 331–32, nos. 1–4; Müller *Alexandre* Philippe III no. 31; Price *Alexander* p. 472, no. P198; SNG Cop *Macedonia* pl. 28, no. 1069.
The types, inscriptions, markings, and size are those of a gold stater of Philip III, but strangely this coin is placed here among the Macedonian silver. It is possible that the draftsman made a mistake and neglected to add the mark AV above the coin; another possibility is that we have here a very good replica in silver, ancient or modern, of a genuine gold stater. Müller ascribes coins of Philip bearing the control-mark of a wheel to the mint of Acanthus in Macedonia, where the coin emblem was a wheel divided into four quarters; but Price reassigned these staters to the mint at Babylon.

294. Fol. 28v (5/6) AR 44 mm
O: Male head (Perseus) l., slightly bearded, wearing winged helmet with griffin's head at top, hooked sword (*falx* or *harpa*) over shoulder; within circular frame adorned with seven crescent-and-star symbols.
R: Club; at l., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ and monogram; at r., ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ and two monograms; all within oak-wreath; at bottom, trident.
Silver tetradrachm of Philip V, King of Macedon, c. 220–179 B.C. (Head).
Gaebler vol. 2, p. 190, no. 3; Head p. 233; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 343, nos. 1–2; Sear *Greek* p. 631, no. 6791.

295. Fol. 28v (6/6) AR 25 mm

O: Beardless male head (Herakles) r., wearing lion's-skin helmet; border of dots.

R: Seminude male figure (Zeus) sitting l., holding spear or long scepter in l. hand, eagle in r.; at r., ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ; at l., pellet or letter O; under throne, monogram.

Silver drachm of Alexander the Great, c. 310–301 B.C.

Head p. 226; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 320, no. 222; Müller *Alexandre* nos. 273, 648, 812, 848; Price *Alexander* p. 256, nos. 1827–1829.

The same unusual monogram of P and A under the divine throne is recorded several times by Müller for Alexandrine drachms, and associated with various symbols in the left field, which he interpreted as the marks of different mints. Price assigned them to Colophon in Ionia; the pellet on the reverse is probably the letter Φ of Price 1828.

296. Fol. 29 (1/1) AV 22 mm

O: Beardless male head (Apollo) r., laureate, with short hair.

R: *Biga* galloping r., rider holding goad in r. hand; in exergue, ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ; between horses' legs, thunderbolt.

Gold stater of Philip II of Macedon, c. 340–328 B.C.

Head p. 223; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 287, no. 1; Le Rider pp. 135–43, nos. 60–132; Price *Macedonians* pl. XI.55; Sear *Greek* pp. 617–18, nos. 6663–6664; SNG Cop *Macedonia* pl. 13, no. 530.

After conquering Amphipolis and the nearby mines of Pangaeum, Philip was able to issue great quantities of gold staters, known as *philippeioi*, accepted as a common currency throughout the Hellenic world. In some places they continued to be struck long after his death in 336 B.C. "The Apollo on the obverse must refer to the international sanctuary at Delphi, at whose games Philip presided in 346. Through this council Philip was able to have considerable influence on affairs throughout Greece" (Price p. 22). The thunderbolt on the reverse is a variable control-mark, assigned by Le Rider to the mint at Pella, with about 50 reverse dies recorded.

Fols. 29v, 30r, and 30v are blank.

297. Fol. 31 (1/6) AE 32 mm

O: ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, around at r. Beardless male head (Alexander) r., with long flowing hair, wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; below, uncertain symbol or monogram; border of dots.

R: ΚΟΙΝΩΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ, around. Seminude female figure (Tyche) sitting l., wearing turret crown, holding figurine in r. hand, transverse scepter in l. hand, oval shield at lower r.; below, ΟΜΟΝΟΙ / Α in two lines; border of dots.

Bronze of Province of Macedon, 3rd c. A.D.

BM *Macedonia* p. 24, nos. 113–114; Gaebler vol. 1, p. 96, no. 331; Head p. 241.

As Head suggests, the Tyche (city-goddess) and the legend ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ (Concord) indicate the celebration of an alliance between the province (koinon) of Macedon and the free city of Thessalonica.

298. Fol. 31 (2/6) AE 35 mm

O: ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, around at r. Beardless male head (Alexander) r., with long flowing hair, wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.

R: Two temples seen in perspective, side-by-side; below, ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΑ / ΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ / Β.ΝΕ in three lines; border of dots.

Bronze of Province of Macedon, 3rd c. A.D.

BM *Macedonia* p. 25, no. 130; Gaebler vol. 1, p. 121, no. 466; Head p. 241.

The paired temples and the legend Β.ΝΕ indicate that the province of Macedonia had been granted a second Neocorate (Temple Custody), that is, it could maintain two temples dedicated to the Imperial cult. Head dates this event to the reign of Elagabalus (218–222). See also no. 301.

299. Fol. 31 (3/6) AE 32 mm

O: ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, around at r. Beardless male head (Alexander) r., with long flowing hair, wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; below, wreath; border of dots.

R: ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ, around. Basket with lid (*cista mystica*), from which a serpent emerges; below, ΝΕΩ; border of dots.

Bronze of Province of Macedon, 3rd c. A.D.

BM *Macedonia* p. 24, no. 119; Gaebler vol. 1, p. 101, no. 361; Head p. 241; SNG Cop *Macedonia* pl. 35, no. 1361.

The legend ΝΕΩ refers to the status of the province as a Neocorate, Temple-Keeper, maintaining a shrine to the Imperial cult. The *cista mystica* is a sacred basket employed during the initiation rites or mysteries of Dionysos.

300. Fol. 31 (4/6) AE 32 mm

O: ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, around at r. Beardless male head (Herakles) r., wearing lion's-skin helmet; below, thunderbolt; border of dots.

R: ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΝΕΩ, around. Horseman prancing or galloping r., cloak flying behind; between horse's legs, star; border of dots.

Bronze of Province of Macedon, 3rd c. A.D.

BM *Macedonia* p. 22, no. 103; Gaebler vol. 1, pp. 112–13, nos. 422–424; Head p. 241; SNG Cop *Macedonia* pl. 36, no. 1372.

301. Fol. 31 (5/6) AE 35 mm

O: ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, around. Beardless male head (Alexander) r., wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.

R: ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ Β. ΝΕ, around. Warrior (Ares) standing l., holding spear in r. hand, *parazonium* in l.; border of dots.

Bronze of Province of Macedon, 3rd c. A.D.

BM *Macedonia* p. 25, no. 126; Head p. 241; Gaebler vol. 1, p. 129, no. 516; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 358, no. 14.

For another bronze with the legend Β.ΝΕ, see no. 298. In the BM catalogue the figure on the reverse is identified as the "Emperor in military attire."

302. Fol. 31 (6/6) AE 32 mm

O: Beardless male head (Herakles) r., wearing lion's-skin helmet; border of dots.

R: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥC ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, around. Horseman walking r., r. hand raised; border of dots.
Bronze of Alexander the Great, c. 323–317 B.C.
Head p. 226; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 330, no. 328; Price *Alexander* p. 125, no. 372.
The coinage of Alexander did not include the title *Basileos* (King), during his lifetime, perhaps to avoiding offending the sensibilities of the Greek city-states whose good will he courted. The royal title suggests that this was one of many issues struck in his name for several decades after his death.

303. Fol. 31v (1/6) AE 28 mm
O: Beardless male head (Herakles) r., wearing lion's-skin helmet; border of dots.
R: Nude male figure (Apollo) standing l., l. arm resting on bow; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; at l., ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ and trident; border of dots.
Bronze of Alexander I, King of Syria, c. 150–145 B.C.
BM *Seleucids* p. 55, nos. 44–50; Head pp. 764–67; Houghton part II, p. 226, no. 1795; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 62, nos. 26–28; Lindgren I, p. 97, nos. 1825–1826; Newell *Antioch* p. 55; Sear *Greek* p. 658, no. 7039.
Alexander Balas ("Lord") was an adventurer who claimed to be the son of Antiochus IV and rightful heir to the throne of Syria. He received the support of Ptolemy VI of Egypt and married his daughter Cleopatra Thea. Alexander overthrew Demetrius I, but his short reign came to an end when he was killed by the latter's son Demetrius II. The trident on the reverse, a variable control-mark, is found on BM 49.

304. Fol. 31v (2/6) AE 33 mm
O: ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, around at l. Beardless male head (Alexander) l., with long flowing hair; border of dots.
R: ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΝΕΩΚ, around. Nude youth (Alexander) standing r., with flying cloak, confronting horse (Bucephalus) raised on hind legs at r.; border of dots.
Bronze of the Province of Macedon, 3rd c. A.D.
BM *Macedonia* p. 26, no. 136; Gaebler vol. 1, p. 122, no. 473; Head p. 241; SNG Cop *Macedonia* pl. 35, no. 1352.
Reverse inscription should read …ΝΕΩ Β, indicating the second Neocorate of this province. The much-coveted title *Neokoros*, which indicated that a provincial community was a center of the imperial cult, first appears on the coins of Macedon during the reign of the emperor Macrinus in 218. The episode of the young Alexander taming the wild horse Bucephalus was a popular motif on the Roman provincial coins of Macedon.

305. Fol. 31v (3/6) AE 28 mm
O: Beardless male head (Herakles) r., wearing lion's-skin helmet; border of dots.
R: Club and bow-case, with ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ in between; at l., uncertain branch-like object; border of dots.
Bronze of Kingdom of Macedon, c. 323–310 B.C.
Head p. 230; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 331, no. 336; Price *Alexander* p. 243, no. 2800; Sear *Greek* p. 629, no. 6780; SNG Cop *Macedonia* pl. 29, nos. 1112–1117.
The branch-like object on the reverse is a race-torch, symbol of the Macedonian

metropolis of Amphipolis, where torch-races (*lampadephoria*) were held in honor of Artemis Tauropolos (Head p. 215).

306. Fol. 31v (4/6) AE 28 mm

O: Beardless male head (Herakles) r., wearing lion's-skin helmet; border of dots.

R: Bowcase and club, with ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ in between; at l., letter E; border of dots.

Bronze of Alexander the Great, c. 336–323 B.C.

Head p. 226; Müller *Alexandre* no. 1699; Price *Alexander*, p. 120, no. 304; Sear *Greek* p. 625, no. 6739.

307. Fol. 31v (5/6) AE 28 mm

O: Beardless male head (Herakles) r., wearing lion's-skin helmet; border of dots.

R: Eagle standing r., head turned to l., on thunderbolt; at l., ΑΛΕΞΑ; at r., ΝΔΡΟΥ; border of dots.

Bronze of Alexander the Great, c. 336–323 B.C.

Head pp. 226–27; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 329, no. 317; Price *Alexander* p. 105, no. 158; Sear *Greek* p. 625, no. 6743.

308. Fol. 31v (6/6) AE 28 mm

O: ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, around at r. Beardless male head (Herakles) r., wearing lion's-skin helmet; border of dots.

R: ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΝΕΩΚ, around.

Horseman (Alexander) galloping l., cloak flying behind, brandishing spear; border of dots.

Bronze of Province of Macedon, 3rd c. A.D.

BM *Macedonia* p. 22, nos. 100–101; Gaebler vol. 1, p. 113, no. 427; Head p. 241.

For another example of Macedonian provincial coinage bearing the title *Neokoros*, see no. 304.

309. Fol. 32 (1/6) AR 38 mm

O: Beardless male head (Herakles) r., wearing lion's-skin helmet; border of dots.

R: Eagle standing r.; at r., club and ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ; above, thunderbolt; between eagle and club, three dots or pellets arranged in a pyramid form; at l., uncertain symbol or monogram; border of dots.

Modern counterfeit silver tetradrachm of Alexander the Great.

Although the head on the obverse appears to be copied from genuine tetradrachms of the Alexander type, the reverse is a pastiche of Classical and Hellenistic motifs, and the use of the nominative instead of the genitive form of Alexander's name arouses suspicion. Goltzius has an engraving of this piece, which he may have seen in the Loredan collection during his visit to Venice in 1559.

310. Fol. 32 (2/6) AR 38 mm

O: Beardless male head (Herakles) r., wearing lion's-skin helmet; border of dots.

R: Seminude male figure (Zeus) sitting l., holding long scepter in l. hand, eagle in r.; at r., ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ; at l., faint traces of inscription ending with the letter O; border of dots.

Silver tetradrachm of Alexander the Great, Ptolemais-Ake (Phoenicia) c. 327–304 B.C.
Hunterian vol. 1, pp. 313–14, nos. 169–173; Müller *Alexandre* nos. 1426–1463; Price *Alexander* pp. 409–14, nos. 3250–3302.
The Alexandrine tetradrachms of the Phoenician port of Ace, renamed Ptolemais by Ptolemy II, are characterized by the name of the city in the Punic letters *ayin* and *kaph* (┤ O) and a date numeral in the field.

311. Fol. 32 (3/6) AR 38 mm
O: Beardless male head (Alexander) r., wearing elephant's-skin helmet; border of dots.
R: Female figure (Athena) striding r., holding round shield and brandishing spear; at l., ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ; at r., eagle standing r. and monogram; border of dots.
Silver tetradrachm of Ptolemy I, King of Egypt, c. 316–285 B.C.
BM *Ptolemies* pp. 5–6, nos. 41–51; Head pp. 848–49; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 357, nos. 4–5; Sear *Greek* p. 732, nos. 7747–7750; Svoronos *Ptolemaion* no. 39.
Though bearing the name and portrait of Alexander, tetradrachms of this type were struck by Ptolemy I before he took the bold step of placing his own name and head on the coins. The earlier tetradrachms of Alexander had shown him in a lion's-skin helmet in the guise of the hero Herakles; here Ptolemy emphasizes the Macedonian's role as conquerer of the East. Although only the elephant headdress is clearly visible in the drawing, the portrait should also include the ram's horn of Zeus Ammon on Alexander's brow and the aegis of Athena under his chin, with the intent of representing Alexander as a composite universal deity bearing attributes associated with Europe, Asia, and Africa. The monogram depicted in the illustration does not match any of those listed in the BM catalogue or Svoronos in its form and placement, though it comes close to some of the complex marks recorded as BM nos. 41–51, or Svoronos no. 39.

312. Fol. 32 (4/6) AR 38 mm
O: Beardless male head (Herakles) r., wearing lion's-skin helmet; border of dots.
R: Seminude male figure (Zeus) sitting l., holding long scepter in l. hand and eagle in r.; at r., ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ; at l., flower and ΑΙΝΗΤΩΡ; under throne, ΡΟ; border of dots.
Silver tetradrachm of Alexander the Great, Rhodes c. 201–190 B.C.
Hunterian vol. 1, p. 310, no. 139; Müller *Alexandre* no. 1160; Price *Alexander* p. 319, no. 2518; Sear *Greek* p. 459, no. 5061.
This coin belongs to Müller's style Class VI, described by Head as having a "thin outspread fabric" and assigned to the late Hellenistic period. Ainetor is the name of a variable magistrate. See no. 324 for another Alexander tetradrachm of the same mint.

313. Fol. 32 (5/6) AR 38 mm
O: Beardless male head (Herakles) r., wearing lion's-skin helmet; border of dots.
R: Seminude male figure (Zeus) sitting l., holding long scepter in l. hand and eagle in r.; at r., ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ; at l., thunderbolt; border of dots.
Silver tetradrachm of Alexander the Great, Pella (Macedon) c. 325–315 B.C. Müller *Alexandre* no. 3; Price *Alexander* p. 114, no. 232.

314. Fol. 32 (6/6) AR 38 mm
O: Beardless male head (Herakles) r., wearing lion's-skin helmet; border of dots.

R: Seminude male figure (Zeus) sitting l., holding long scepter in l. hand and eagle in r.; at r., ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ; at l., winged horse (Pegasus) flying l.; under throne, letter B; border of dots.

Silver tetradrachm of Alexander the Great, Alabanda (Caria), 173–167 B.C. Hunterian vol. 1, p. 310, nos. 135–136; Müller *Alexandre* nos. 1144–1150; Price *Alexander* p. 310, no. 2461; Sear *Greek* p. 435, no. 4765.

Alexander tetradrachms with wide, thin flan (Class VI) and the emblem of a flying Pegasus were assigned to the mint at Alabanda by Müller. He notes the additional control-mark of a letter under the throne of Zeus, although B was not included in his list. Three examples of the B variety, however, showed up in the Tel Kotchek hoard, discovered in Iraq in 1952 (Price p. 68).

315. Fol. 32v (1/11) AR 30 mm

O: No obverse shown.

R: Seminude male figure (Zeus) sitting l., holding long scepter in l. hand and eagle in r.; at r., ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ; at l., cornucopia; border of dots.

Silver tetradrachm of Alexander the Great, Amphipolis (Macedon), c. 323–320 B.C.

Hunterian vol. 1, p. 302, no. 64; Müller *Alexandre* no. 368; Price *Alexander* p. 98, no. 104.

On this page our draftsman departs from his usual format and illustrates the reverses of eleven different coins, with one obverse image at top center (belonging to coin **no. 316**) which serves for all. Three of the coins (**nos. 316**, **321**, **324**) are larger than the others, indicating the wide thin flans of Müller's Class VI–VII, with the other eight showing an earlier, more compact fabric. Müller assigned the Alexandrine coins bearing the mark of a cornucopia to Coela in Thrace, "on the ground that this is the usual symbol on the money of Coela as a Roman municipium; the attribution, however, cannot be accepted as sufficiently established" (Head p. 259).

316. Fol. 32v (2/11) AR 37 mm

O: Beardless male head (Herakles) r., wearing lion's-skin helmet; border of dots.

R: Seminude male figure (Zeus) sitting l., holding long scepter in l. hand and eagle in r.; at r., ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ; at l., sphinx and monogram; under throne, letters ΓΑ; border of dots.

Silver tetradrachm of Alexander the Great, Chios (Ionia) c. 270–220 B.C.

Hunterian vol. 1, p. 317, nos. 201–202; Müller *Alexandre* nos. 1093–1106; Price *Alexander* pp. 301–2, nos. 2351–2357.

To the island of Chios, which chose the sphinx as its numismatic emblem, Müller assigned Alexandrine tetradrachms of wide flan (Class V–VI) bearing the sphinx and monograms of several magistrates. The letters under the throne are actually the monogram of Π and A recorded for several issues by Price.

317. Fol. 32v (3/11) AR 30 mm

O: No obverse shown.

R: Seminude male figure (Zeus) sitting l., holding long scepter in l. hand and eagle in r.; at r., ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ; at l., caduceus; border of dots.

Silver tetradrachm of Alexander the Great, Pella (Macedon) c. 325–315 B.C.

Hunterian, vol. 1, p. 301, no. 55; Müller *Alexandre* no. 207; Price *Alexander* p. 115, no. 247.

Tetradrachms with the emblem of the caduceus were assigned by Müller to Pelagonia in Macedon, which flourished briefly as the capital of one of the four *regiones* or republics set up by the Romans to replace the kingdom of Macedon after 168 B.C. These were reassigned to Pella by Price.

318. Fol. 32v (4/11) AR 30 mm

O: No obverse shown.

R: Seminude male figure (Zeus) sitting l., holding long scepter in l. hand and eagle in r.; at r., ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ; at l., crescent; border of dots.

Silver tetradrachm of Alexander the Great, Amphipolis (Macedon) c. 336–323 B.C.

Hunterian vol. 1, p. 302, no. 61; Müller *Alexandre* no. 259; Price *Alexander* p. 97, no. 89.

Alexandrine tetradrachms bearing a crescent, with a compact early fabric (Class I), are assigned by Müller to "*Incertae urbes Macedoniae*," and to Amphipolis by Price.

319. Fol. 32v (5/11) AR 30 mm

O: No obverse shown.

R: Seminude male figure (Zeus) sitting l., holding long scepter in l. hand and eagle in r.; at r., ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ; at l., bull's skull, facing (*bucranium*); border of dots.

Silver tetradrachm of Alexander the Great, Amphipolis (Macedon), c. 336–323 B.C.

Hunterian vol. 1, p. 300, no. 50; Müller *Alexandre* no. 97; Price *Alexander* p. 97, no. 93.

The *bucranium* emblem was interpreted by Müller as a mark of Amphipolis based on the importance of the cult of Artemis Tauropolos in that city.

320. Fol. 32v (6/11) AR 30 mm

O: No obverse shown.

R: Seminude male figure (Zeus) sitting l., holding long scepter in l. hand and eagle in r.; at r., ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ; at l., cock; border of dots.

Silver tetradrachm of Alexander the Great, Amphipolis (Macedon), c. 336–323 B.C.

Hunterian vol. 1, p. 302, no. 65; Müller *Alexandre* no. 392; Price *Alexander* p. 96, no. 79.

The cock appears as an emblem on the drachms of Selymbria in Thrace, so Müller assigned these coins to that city; Price reassigned them to Amphipolis.

321. Fol. 32v (7/11) AR 33 mm

O: No obverse shown.

R: Seminude male figure (Zeus) sitting l., holding long scepter in l. hand and eagle in r.; at r., ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ; below, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; at l., monogram within wreath; under throne, monogram within circular frame; border of dots.

Silver tetradrachm of Alexander the Great, Babylon c. 317–311 B.C.

Hunterian vol. 1, p. 305, no. 97; Müller *Alexandre* nos. 719–720; Price *Alexander* p. 475, nos. 3733–3734.

Tetradrachms with these markings were attributed by Müller to "*Macedonia, Thracia, et Thessalia conjunctim*," but Price assigned them to Babylon, "an exceedingly productive mint, second only to the main Macedonian mint in providing the regular issues of coinage" (p. 451).

322. Fol. 32v (8/11) AR 30 mm

O: No obverse shown.

R: Seminude male figure (Zeus) sitting l., holding long scepter in l. hand and eagle in r.; at r., ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ; at l., herm; border of dots.

Silver tetradrachm of Alexander the Great, Amphipolis (Macedon), c. 336–323 B.C.

Müller *Alexandre* no. 366; Price *Alexander* p. 96, no. 78.

The symbol of the terminal figure (*herm*) was assigned by Müller to Sestus in Thrace, based on the prominent role of Hermes in the regular coinage of the city; like so many other issues of Alexandrine tetradrachms scattered by Müller across the Hellenistic world, this one was brought back to the main Macedonian mint by Price.

323. Fol. 32v (9/11) AR 30 mm

O: No obverse shown.

R: Seminude male figure (Zeus) sitting l., holding long scepter in l. hand and eagle in r.; at r., ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ; at l., foreparts of a horned animal, r.; under throne, letter M; border of dots.

Silver tetradrachm of Alexander the Great, Damascus (Syria) c. 330–320 B.C.

Hunterian vol. 1, p. 313, no. 165; Müller *Alexandre* no. 1338; Price *Alexander* pp. 399–400, nos. 3203–3212; Sear *Greek* p. 540, no. 5900.

The animal on the reverse is a ram, symbol of the mint at Damascus; the letter M under the throne is most likely a misreading of the initials ΔA, recorded on many of these coins.

324. Fol. 32v (10/11) AR 33 mm

O: No obverse shown.

R: Seminude male figure (Zeus) sitting l., holding long scepter in l. hand and eagle in r.; at r., ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ; at l., flower and ΤΕΙΣΥΛΟΣ; under throne, letter R; border of dots.

Silver tetradrachm of Alexander the Great, Rhodes c. 201–190 B.C.

Müller *Alexandre* no. 1167; Price *Alexander* p. 319, no. 2520.

The mark under the throne should read PO. The name Teisylos belongs to a variable magistrate, like Ainetor on tetradrachms of the same mint (see no. 312).

325. Fol. 32v (11/11) AR 30 mm

O: No obverse shown.

R: Seminude male figure (Zeus) sitting l., holding long scepter in l. hand and eagle in r.; at r., ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ; at l., plow; under throne, circle containing dot, or letter Θ; border of dots.

Silver tetradrachm of Alexander the Great, Tarsus (Cilicia), c. 327–323 B.C.

Hunterian vol. 1, p. 312, no. 158; Müller *Alexandre* no. 1284; Price *Alexander* p. 374, nos. 3019–3022.

Tetradrachms with these markings were assigned by Müller to "*Cilicia, variae urbes*," and Price further localized them to the province's main city of Tarsus.

326. Fol. 33 (1/3) AE 24 mm

O: Beardless male head (Apollo) r., wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.

R: Horse running or prancing r.; above, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ; between horse's legs, letter A;

border of two circular lines.
Bronze of Alexander the Great, c. 336–323 B.C.
Head p. 226; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 330, no. 327; Price *Alexander* p. 125, nos. 363–368; Sear *Greek* p. 625, no. 6744.
The letter below the horse is a variable control-mark.

327. Fol. 33 (2/3) AE 31 mm
O: Beardless male head (Alexander) r., wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; below, letters OV.
R: KOINON MAKEΔONΩN NEΩK, around. Warrior (Alexander) on horseback galloping r., with couched spear, cloak flying behind; border of dots.
Bronze of Province of Macedon, Roman Imperial period.
BM *Macedonia* p. 24, nos. 120–121; Gaebler vol. 1, p. 105, no. 383; Head p. 241; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 358, no. 12; SNG Cop *Macedonia* pl. 35, nos. 1355–1356.
The full inscription on the obverse should be AΛEΞANΔPOV.

328. Fol. 33 (3/3) AE 41 mm
O: Beardless male head (Alexander) r., wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; circular line border.
R: ALEXANDER MAG, around. Warrior on horseback l., cloak flying behind, spearing fallen warrior at l.; horse's head turned to r.; in exergue, MACEDON; circular line border.
Contorniate of Alexander the Great, 4th–5th century.
Alföldi vol. 1, pp. 14–15, no. 46; MacDonald p. 20, no. 1; Sabatier p. 96, no. 17 (pl. XIV).
Alföldi lists 12 known examples of this contorniate, including pieces in the cabinets at Munich, Paris, London and Vienna.

Fol. 33v has drawings of blank medallions.

329. Fol. 34 (1/6) AR 30 mm
O: Beardless male head (Herakles) r., wearing lion's-skin helmet; border of dots.
R: Seminude male figure (Zeus) sitting l., holding long spear or scepter in l. hand, eagle in r.; in exergue, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; at r., ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ; at l., letter Σ; under throne, monogram of A P; border of dots.
Silver tetradrachm of Alexander the Great, Aradus (Phoenicia) c. 328–320 B.C.
Hunterian vol. 1, p. 324, no. 263; Müller *Alexandre* no. 1364; Price *Alexander* p. 420, no. 3316.
Tetradrachms with the monogram AP under the throne, and a variety of control-marks in the field, were assigned to Aradus in Phoenicia by both Müller and Price.

330. Fol. 34 (2/6) AR 30 mm
O: Female head (Hecate) with long unruly hair, wearing necklace and headband (*taenia*) or crown (*stephane*); border of dots.
R: ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, around. Horseman galloping r., brandishing spear; below horse, hammer or double-headed axe; border of dots.
Silver didrachm of Alexander of Pherae (Thessaly), c. 369–357 B.C.

BM *Thessaly* p. 47, no. 14; Head p. 308; Sear *Greek* p. 210, no. 2209.
A tyrant famous for his cruelty, Alexander of Pherae disturbed the peace of Thessaly until he was murdered in bed by his wife. Hekate was a manifestation of Artemis, worshipped as goddess of highways and crossroads. Hekate's headgear is actually a wreath of myrtle, and the drawing should show her holding a torch in her right hand.

331. Fol. 34 (3/6) AR 30 mm
O: Beardless male head (Herakles) r., wearing lion's-skin helmet; border of dots.
R: Seminude male figure (Zeus) sitting l., holding long spear or scepter in l. hand, eagle in r.; in field l., wreath; at r., ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ; border of dots.
Silver tetradrachm of Alexander the Great, Amphipolis (Macedon) c. 336–323 B. C.
Hunterian vol. 1, p. 304, no. 82; Müller *Alexandre* no. 548; Price *Alexander* p. 90, no. 14.
Alexandrine tetradrachms bearing the symbol of a plain wreath were listed by Müller under "*Incertae urbes Macedoniae*, *Thraciae, vel Thessaliae*," and assigned to the main mint at Amphipolis by Price.

332. Fol. 34 (4/6) AR 37 mm
O: Female head (Athena) r., wearing domed and crested (Corinthian) helmet; border of dots.
R: Victory striding l., holding wreath extended in r. hand; in field l., pomegranate and letter A; in field r., letter Φ; border of dots.
Silver tetradrachm of Side (Pamphylia), c. 190–36 B.C.
BM *Lycia* pp. 146–49, nos. 20–51; Head p. 704; Hunterian vol. 2, pp. 512–13, nos. 10–20; Sear *Greek* p. 495, nos. 5432–5434; SNG Cop *Lycia* pl. 11, nos. 390–400.
Side means pomegranate in Greek, and this was the emblem chosen by the city for its coins. The prosperity of this port on the south coast of Asia Minor is attested by its numerous beautiful tetradrachms, copying the types of the gold staters of Alexander the Great. Countermarks punched on these coins by other Anatolian cities such as Pergamum and Ephesus indicate their wide circulation. The letters on the reverse are variable magistrate's marks, not among those recorded in the BM catalogue. See also no. 334.

333. Fol. 34 (5/6) AR 24 mm
O: Beardless male head (Alexander II) r., wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.
R: Pair of *cornucopiae* bound with ribbon; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; at l., ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ; in field l., letter Σ and monogram of H and Δ.
Silver drachm of King Alexander II Zabinas of Syria, c. 128–123 B.C.
BM *Seleucids* p. 82, no. 6; Head p. 769; Houghton part II, pp. 451–52, no. 2221; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 92, no. 9; Newell *Antioch* p. 86, no. 343; Sear *Greek* p. 666, no. 7119; SNG Cop *Syria: Kings* pl. 10, no. 363.
The two magistrates' marks on the reverse make this drawing a match with BM 6. Surnamed Zabinas, a derogatory term meaning the "bought one," Alexander II was a claimant to the Syrian throne supported by the Egyptian king Ptolemy VIII against the legitimate Seleucid Demetrius II. The double cornucopia indicates Alexander's alliance with Egypt because this type is commonly found on the coins of the Ptolemies. The pretender's short reign came to a violent end after he enraged the people of Antioch by plundering their temples.

334. Fol. 34 (6/6) AR 37 mm

O: Female head (Athena) r., wearing domed and crested (Corinthian) helmet; border of dots.

R: Victory striding l., holding wreath extended in r. hand; in field l., pomegranate and ΣΕΗ; border of dots.

Silver tetradrachm of Side (Pamphylia), c. 190–36 B.C.

BM *Lycia* pp. 146–49, nos. 20–51; Head p. 704; Hunterian vol. 2, pp. 512–13, nos. 10–20; Sear *Greek* p. 495, nos. 5432–5434; SNG Cop *Lycia* pl. 11, nos. 390–400.

The inscription on the reverse is a variable magistrate's initials, not among those recorded in the BM catalogue. For a similar tetradrachm of Side, see no. 332.

Fol. 34v is blank.

335. Fol. 35 (1/8) AE 36 mm

O: Bearded head (Zeus Ammon) r., with ram's horn and long flowing hair, wearing diadem; border of dots.

R: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, around. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, cornucopia over shoulder; border of dots.

Bronze of Ptolemy III or IV, Kings of Egypt, c. 246–204 B.C.

BM *Ptolemies* p. 66, nos. 43–44; Head pp. 852–55; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 380, no. 16; Svoronos *Ptolemaion* p. 153, no. 994 or p. 189, no. 1167.

"The long series of the coins of the Ptolemies is generally admitted to be the most difficult to classify in the whole range of Greek numismatics" (Head, p. 846). Unlike other Greek states where small fractional silver pieces fulfilled the need for low value currency, the Ptolemies preferred to strike bronze coins to function as "small change." Ptolemaic bronzes are especially numerous in a bewildering variety of sizes; Hazzard (p. 66) enumerates 10 denominations ranging from 13–44 mm. Most of these carried the same standard images for over 200 years: the head of the first Ptolemy adorned with the aegis of Athena, and on the reverse the eagle of Zeus standing on a thunderbolt. Despite this uniformity, control-marks and other symbols, as well as variations in the style and stance of the eagle (e.g., opened or closed wings), have allowed modern scholars to assign the bronzes to various reigns, not without disagreement and lively dispute in many cases. The majority of bronzes showing the Ptolemaic bird holding a cornucopia over his shoulder are assigned to the reigns of Ptolemy III surnamed Euergetes, the Benefactor, or Ptolemy IV Philopator, "father-loving."

336. Fol. 35 (2/8) AE 47 mm

O: Bearded male head (Zeus Ammon) r., with ram's horn and long flowing hair, wearing diadem; border of dots.

R: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, around. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in field l., cornucopia adorned with ribbons; between eagle's legs, ΔΙ; border of dots.

Bronze of Ptolemy IV, King of Egypt, 221–204 B.C.

BM *Ptolemies* pp. 56–57, nos. 106–110; Hazzard no. C1069; Head pp. 853–55; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 379, nos. 4–7; Svoronos *Ptolemaion* p. 180, nos. 1125–1127.

Poole (BM) assigned these large bronzes with the cornucopia emblem and the initials ΔΙ to the reign of Ptolemy III Euergetes (246–221 B.C.), while Svoronos reassigned them to Ptolemy IV Philopator. Svoronos' 1913 corpus of the coins of Ptolemies remains the standard authority in this area, despite the many errors noted by later scholars (see Seltman *Greek Coins*, p. 241, note 2). His catalogue records two denominations of this type, a large one of 35 mm (no. 1127) and a very large of 44 (no. 1125). Since the drawings in this manuscript are normally slightly larger than the actual coin, one can conclude that the collector owned at least one example of the largest Ptolemaic bronze.

337. Fol. 35 (3/8) AE 36 mm

O: Bearded male head (Zeus Ammon) r., with ram's horn and long flowing hair, wearing diadem; border of dots.

R: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, around. Pair of eagles standing l. side by side on thunderbolt; in field l., lyre-like object; border of dots.

Bronze of Ptolemy XIII, King of Egypt, c. 80–51 B.C.

BM *Ptolemies* p. 191, nos. 1–5; Hazzard no. C1149; Head p. 859; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 398, no. 3; Svoronos *Ptolemaion* p. 304, nos. 1842–1843.

The control-mark on the reverse is the headdress of Isis, an elaborate confection of horns, globe, and plumes, which the draftsman has interpreted as an instrument resembling a lyre or *sistrum*. The conjoined eagles seem to indicate a period a joint rule, so Poole attributed these coins to the brief reign of Ptolemy XV and Arsinoe IV on Cyprus in 47 B.C. Svoronos prefered to assign them to Ptolemy's father Ptolemy XIII Auletes (80–51 B.C., sometimes numbered as Ptolemy XII), celebrating his joint rule with Cleopatra V. These were the parents of Cleopatra VII, the most famous queen of that name.

338. Fol. 35 (4/8) AE 41 mm

O: No obverse shown.

R: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, around. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in field l., cornucopia adorned with ribbons; between eagle's legs, monogram of X and P; border of dots.

Bronze of Ptolemy III, King of Egypt, c. 246–221 B.C. (Svoronos)

BM *Ptolemies* p. 55, nos. 87–94; Hazzard nos. C1058–C1061; Head pp. 852–53; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 373, nos. 1–3; Svoronos *Ptolemaion* pp. 145–46, nos. 964–967.

Surnamed Euergetes, the Benefactor, Ptolemy III extended the territory of the Ptolemaic kingdom by marrying Berenice of Cyrene and making war with Seleucus II of Syria, who had come to power through the murder of Ptolemy's sister Berenice Syra and her son. Svoronos noted four denominations of this bronze with the cornucopia emblem and "*chi-rho*" control-mark, ranging from 25 to 43 mm in diameter.

339. Fol. 35 (5/8) AE 41 mm

O: Bearded head (Zeus Ammon) r., with ram's horn and long flowing hair, wearing diadem; border of dots.

R: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, around. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, head looking r., wings open; border of dots.

Bronze of Ptolemy II, King of Egypt, c. 285–246 B.C.

BM *Ptolemies*, p. 37, nos. 157–163; Hazzard no. C1043; Head pp. 850–52; Hunterian

vol. 3, p. 364, nos. 15–17; Svoronos *Ptolemaion* p. 66, nos. 412–418.
Normally the eagle on the Ptolemaic bronzes stands left with wings closed, head left. A more lively group of birds with wings open and head turned back are attributed to the reign of Ptolemy II Philadelphus. This king was the first of many of his name to marry his sister (Arsinoe). Svoronos recorded seven denominations for this type, ranging from 16 mm to 48 mm.

340. Fol. 35 (6/8) AE 41 mm
O: No obverse shown.
R: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, around. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in field l., club; border of dots.
Bronze of Ptolemy II, King of Egypt, c. 285–246 B.C.
BM *Ptolemies* p. 53, nos. 66–73; Head pp. 850–52; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 369, nos. 48–51; Svoronos *Ptolemaion* pp. 103–4, nos. 705–711.
The club is a symbol of the mint at Tyre, where the cult of Herakles (in the form of the Phoenician demigod Melkart) played a prominent role. Poole attributed these coins to the reign of Ptolemy III Eurgetes (247–222 B.C.). Svoronos reassigned them to Ptolemy II Philadelphus and distinguished seven denominations ranging from 16 mm to 43 mm. See also no. 343.

341. Fol. 35 (7/8) AE 41 mm
O: No obverse shown.
R: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, around. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, scepter over shoulder; in field l., lotus flower; border of dots.
Bronze of Ptolemy VI, King of Egypt, c. 181–146 B.C.
BM *Ptolemies* p. 82, nos. 25–27; Head pp. 856–57; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 388, no. 8; Svoronos *Ptolemaion* p. 230, nos. 1403–1406.
Large coins showing an eagle with a scepter over his shoulder and a lotus in the field are attributed to Ptolemy VI, surnamed Philometor, mother-loving, alluding to the role of his mother Cleopatra I as regent during the early years of his rule. This monarch's chaotic reign led to the first intervention of Rome into Egyptian affairs, when the consul Popilius Laenas compelled Antiochus IV of Syria to withdraw his troops from Alexandria. Svoronos recognized three denominations of this type, ranging from 30 mm to 45 mm.

342. Fol. 35 (8/8) AE 41 mm
O: No obverse shown.
R: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, around. Pair of eagles standing l. on thunderbolt, side by side; in field l., pair of *cornucopiae*; border of dots.
Bronze of Ptolemy VI and Ptolemy VIII, Kings of Egypt, c. 168–163 B.C.
BM *Ptolemies* p. 106, nos. 24–31; Hazzard nos. C1107, C1111; Head pp. 856–57; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 389, nos. 16–20; Svoronos *Ptolemaion* pp. 234–36, nos. 1424–1428.
Ptolemaic coins showing two eagles instead of one usually indicate a period of co-rule, and Poole assigned these bronzes to the joint reign of Ptolemy X Soter and Cleopatra III (c. 117–111 B.C.). Svoronos reasigned them to a brief period after 169 B.C. when the brothers Ptolemy VI Philometor and Ptolemy VIII Euergetes resolved to divide Egypt

between them, Philometor ruling from Memphis and Euergetes from Alexandria. Svoronos recognized five denominations of this type, ranging from 15 to 34 mm.

343. Fol. 35v (1/6) AE 25 mm

O: Bearded head (Zeus Ammon) r., with ram's horn, wearing diadem; border of dots.

R: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, around. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in field l., club; border of dots.

Bronze of Ptolemy II, King of Egypt, c. 285–246 B.C.

BM *Ptolemies* p. 53, nos. 66–73; Head pp. 850–52; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 369, nos. 48–51; Svoronos *Ptolemaion* pp. 103–4, nos. 705–711.

For a larger bronze of this same issue, see no. 340.

344. Fol. 35v (2/6) AE 41 mm

O: Female head (Isis) r., with long corkscrew curls, wearing corn-wreath; border of dots.

R: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, around. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open; border of dots.

Bronze of Ptolemy VIII, King of Egypt, c. 170–117 B.C.

BM *Ptolemies* pp. 93–94, nos. 67–77; Hazzard no. C1090; Head p. 855; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 384, nos. 5–7; Svoronos *Ptolemaion* pp. 201–2, nos. 1233–1235, 1491.

Ptolemy VIII was the second king of Egypt to take the official title Euergetes, benefactor, but was more popularly known as Physcon, "pot-bellied." Quarrels and intrigues with his brother Ptolemy VI, his nephew Ptolemy VII (whom he murdered), and his wife and sister Cleopatra II disturbed the peace throughout his long reign. Poole identified the obverse head as that of Cleopatra I (Physcon's mother) in the guise of Isis. Svoronos and the Hunterian catalogue assign coins of these types to the reign of Ptolemy V Epiphanes (204–181 B.C.) as well as Ptolemy VIII.

345. Fol. 35v (3/6) AE 25 mm

O: Bearded male head (Zeus Ammon) r., wearing ram's horn and headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.

R: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, around. Female figure (Aphrodite) standing frontal, with cylindrical headdress; border of dots.

Bronze of Ptolemy III, King of Egypt, c. 246–221 B.C.

BM *Ptolemies* p. 52, nos. 57–62; Head p. 853; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 376, nos. 18–21; Svoronos *Ptolemaion* pp. 157–58, nos. 1005–1009.

Poole identified the reverse figure as the personification of the mint city (perhaps Sidon) bearing a *modius* (for measuring grain) on her head, and standing on a ship's prow. Svoronos recognized it as a cult-statue of Aphrodite wearing the round *polos* often found on her Archaic images, struck on Cyprus, birthplace of the goddess. Svoronos identified five denominations of this type ranging in diameter from 13 mm to 30 mm.

346. Fol. 35v (4/6) AE 32 mm

O: Bearded male head (Zeus Ammon) r., with long flowing hair, wearing ram's horn and headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.

R: Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, cornucopia over shoulder; around, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ

ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ; in field r., cap or helmet surmounted by star; in field l., club with cap or helmet above; border of dots.
Bronze of Ptolemy V, King of Egypt, c. 204–181 B.C.
Svoronos *Ptolemaion* p. 218, no. 1320.
A child of five when he came to the throne, Ptolemy V Epiphanes was a pawn in the hands of ambitious ministers, and spent much of his reign suppressing rebellions and fending off attacks from Antiochus the Great of Syria. To discourage rebels in Upper Egypt he was crowned at Memphis in the manner of the old pharoah, an event recorded in the famous Rosetta Stone discovered by Napoleon's troops in 1799. His coins bearing symbols of the two *pilei* of the Dioscuri (conical caps surmounted by stars) are assigned to the mint of Salamis on Cyprus. The club is a variable control-mark. The single example of this bronze recorded by Svoronos (from a Rollin & Feuardent sales catalogue) includes the regnal date IE (= 15, or 190 B.C.) between the eagle's legs, not visible in the drawing.

347. Fol. 35v (5/6) AE 32 mm
O: Beardless male head (Alexander) r., wearing elephant's-skin helmet; border of dots.
R: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, around. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open; border of dots.
Bronze of Ptolemaic Period, Egypt, 4th–2nd c. B.C.
BM *Ptolemies* p. 57, nos. 1118–1120; Hazzard nos. C1023, C1047–C1048; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 365, no. 26; Svoronos *Ptolemaion* pp. 202–3, nos. 1236, 1239.
Small-denomination bronze coins showing Alexander the Great wearing an elephant-skin headdress are found in great abundance, for they first appear during the reign of Ptolemy I (323–285 B.C.) and continue until the time of Ptolemy V (204–181 B.C.). Many of these bear control-marks which have helped modern cataloguers attribute them to various reigns. Specimens lacking control-marks, such as the coin in the drawing, have been assigned to Ptolemy III by Poole, and to Ptolemy V by Svoronos, in two denominations: 22 mm (no. 1236) and 16 (no. 1239).

348. Fol. 35v (6/6) AE 32 mm
O: Bearded head (Zeus Ammon) r., wearing ram's horn and headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.
R: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΕΥΕΡGΕΤΟΥ, around. Eagle standing r. on thunderbolt, wings open; in field r., letter K; border of dots.
Bronze of Ptolemy VIII, King of Egypt, c. 170–116 B.C.
BM *Ptolemies* p. 95, nos. 86–88; Hazzard no. C1125; Head p. 857; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 393, no. 19; Svoronos *Ptolemaion* p. 267, nos. 1648–1650.

349. Fol. 36 (1/6) AR 33 mm
O: Beardless male bust (Ptolemy I) r., draped and wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.
R: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, around. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in field l., L E; and field r., ΠΑ; border of dots.
Silver tetradrachm of Ptolemy X, King of Egypt, 113/112 B.C.
BM *Ptolemies* p. 107, no. 16; Hazzard no. C1130–1131; Head p. 858; Hunterian vol. 3,

p. 394, no. 1; Sear *Greek* p. 750, no. 7921; Svoronos *Ptolemaion* p. 272, no. 1666.
The initials ΠΑ identify the mint as Paphos on Cyprus, and the mark LE indicates the regnal date 5 (113/112 B.C.). Ptolemy X Soter, also known as Lathyrus, ruled Egypt as co-ruler with his mother Cleopatra III (117–106 B.C.) until she deposed him in favor of his younger brother Ptolemy XI Alexander. He bided his time as governor of Cyprus and returned, after Ptolemy Alexander's death, to enjoy a second reign (88–81 B.C.). See also no. 352.

350. Fol. 36 (2/6) AR 35 mm
O: Beardless male bust (Ptolemy I) r., draped and wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.
R: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, around. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in field l., ΣΙ; border of dots.
Silver tetradrachm of Ptolemy II, King of Egypt, c. 285/284 B.C.
BM *Ptolemies* p. 27, no. 32; Hazzard no. C1026; Head pp. 850–52; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 369, nos. 52–53; Svoronos *Ptolemaion* p. 105, no. 713.
The legend ΣΙ is the mint-mark of Sidon in Phoenicia. Svoronos dates the tetradrachms with this mark alone in left field to the first year of the reign of Ptolemy II Philadelphus (285–246 B.C.). For bronze coins of Philadelphus, see nos. 339–340, 343.

351. Fol. 36 (3/6) AR 33 mm
O: Beardless male bust (Ptolemy I) r., draped and wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.
R: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, around. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in field l., IMB; in field r., ΣΑ; border of dots.
Silver tetradrachm of Ptolemy VIII, King of Egypt, 129/128 B.C.
BM *Ptolemies* p. 91, no. 30; Head pp. 857–58; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 392, nos. 9–11; Sear *Greek* p. 749, no. 7910; Svoronos *Ptolemaion* p. 254, no. 1555.
The legend ΣΑ indicates the important Ptolemaic mint at Salamis on Cyprus, while the IMB should read LMB, the regnal year 42. Only one of the Ptolemies survived on the throne so long, Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II, who counted his reign from 170 B.C. when he acquired joint rulership with his older brother Ptolemy VI Philometor. Not surprisingly the tetradrachms of Ptolemy VIII are numerous, but Svoronos records only one surviving example of the series struck at Salamis in the year 42 (129/8 B.C.), in the cabinet at Osnabrück.

352. Fol. 36 (4/6) AR 29 mm
O: Beardless male bust (Ptolemy I) r., with energetic wavy hair, draped and wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.
R: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, around. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in field l., LI; in field r., ΠΑ; border of dots.
Silver tetradrachm of Ptolemy X, King of Egypt, 108/107 B.C.
BM *Ptolemies* p. 108, nos. 63–64; Hazzard no. C1130–1131; Head p. 858; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 394, no. 1; Sear *Greek* p. 750, no. 7921; Svoronos *Ptolemaion* p. 273, no. 1671.
Another tetradrachm struck at Paphos under Ptolemy X Soter II, this time with the regnal date I (10 = 108/107 B.C.); see also no. 349.

353. Fol. 36 (5/6) AR 33 mm

O: Beardless male bust (Ptolemy I) r., draped and wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.

R: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, around. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in field l., club and ear of grain; in field r., LΙΘ / ΚΙ; border of dots.

Silver tetradrachm of Ptolemy V, King of Egypt, 186/185 B.C.

Head p. 855–56; Svoronos *Ptolemaion* p. 222, nos. 1363–1364.

The intials ΚΙ are the mark of the mint at Citium, Cyprus. Tetradrachms from Citium bearing the regnal date L ΙΘ (19) above the mint-mark were assigned to Ptolemy V Epiphanes (204–181 B.C.) by Svoronos; these include the control-mark of a club in left field with an additional symbol above the club. The ear of grain is not recorded by Svoronos and may represent an unpublished variety of this coin. For a bronze of the same monarch, see no. 346.

354. Fol. 36 (6/6) AR 29 mm

O: Beardless male bust (Ptolemy I) r., draped and wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.

R: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, around. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in field l., caduceus and LC; in field r., ΣΑ; border of dots.

Silver tetradrachm of Ptolemy XI, King of Egypt, 109/108 B.C.

BM *Ptolemies* p. 111, nos. 10–11; Head p. 858; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 396, no. 10; Svoronos *Ptolemaion* p. 291, no. 1781.

The misspelling of Soter's name is probably a slip of the draftsman's, not a mint error. The legend ΣΑ, as on no. 351, identifies the mint at Salamis (Cyprus), and LC is the regnal date 6. Ptolemy XI Alexander, along with his mother Cleopatra III and brother Ptolemy X Lathyrus, "fill a very confused page of Egyptian history" (Head) with the usual Ptolemaic features of matricide, treachery, and incest. The younger son of Ptolemy VIII, he was appointed governor of Cyprus in 114 B.C., which he counted as the beginning of his reign, while his mother and brother ruled in Egypt. Eventually he conspired with Cleopatra to depose Lathyrus and share the crown, until he murdered her and married his neice Berenice. Svoronos records only two surviving examples of tetradrachms with these markings, in London and Vienna.

355. Fol. 36v (1/6) AR 25 mm

O: Beardless male bust (Ptolemy I) r., draped and wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.

R: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, around. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open; in field l., uncertain letters and conical cap; border of dots.

Silver didrachm of Ptolemaic Egypt, 3rd–1st c. B.C.

BM *Ptolemies* pp. 70–71, nos. 19–35; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 383, no. 1; Sear *Greek* p. 742, no. 7840; Svoronos *Ptolemaion* pp. 197–200, nos. 1209–1228.

The size of the illustration, only half the diameter of the tetradrachms on fol. 36, is that of the didrachm. Silver didrachms and drachms were produced with less regularity and abundance than tetradrachms in Ptolemaic Egypt because the bronze coinage generally answered the need for pieces of low denomination. The smaller silver coins may have been intended for circulation in lands held by the Ptolemies in Syria or Asia Minor that were not accustomed to using large bronzes. The most common types for the didrachms were the bust of Ptolemy IV as Dionysos and a reverse eagle standing on a thunderbolt with wings open, like those depicted in nos. 356–357; and the head of Ptolemy I and a reverse eagle on thunderbolt with wings closed, similar to the images on the tetradrachms. Svoronos dates the latter variety to the reigns of Ptolemy IV and V (c. 221–181 B.C.), based on date marks that appear on the reverse. The drawing seems to combine these two types, showing the head of the first Ptolemy joined with an eagle of open wings, and does not match any of the didrachms recorded by Svoronos or the BM catalogue. Rather than conclude that our draftsman has come upon a rare hybrid, we should assume that he used two or more coins as models here, a practice we have noticed in other instances in the manuscript.

356. Fol. 36v (2/6) AR 25 mm

O: Male bust (Ptolemy IV) r., slightly bearded, draped and wearing ivy crown, scepter (*thyrsos*) over shoulder; below, letter Λ; border of dots.

R: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, around. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open; border of dots.

Silver didrachm of Ptolemy IV, King of Egypt, c. 221–204 B.C. or later.

BM *Ptolemies* p. 63, nos. 16–18; Hazzard no. C1122; Head pp. 854–55; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 397, nos. 11–13; Sear *Greek* p. 745, no. 7874; Svoronos *Ptolemaion* pp. 292–295, nos. 1785–1812.

Ptolemy IV Philopator (222–204 B.C.) was the first of his line to issue a series of didrachms and drachms bearing his image in the guise of Dionysos, crowned in ivy and sporting the ivy-twined staff (*thyrsos*) of the wine-god. Perhaps by popular demand the series was continued or revived under Ptolemy V Epiphanes (204–180 B.C.), Ptolemy VI Philometor (181–146 B.C.), Ptolemy VIII Euergetes (146–117 B.C.), and Ptolemy XI Alexander (114–88 B.C.), all of whom retained the portrait of the fourth Ptolemy. “The coins cannot be distributed with any confidence between the different kings,” Head assures us, although Svoronos tried valiantly to do so, convinced that differences in the portrait heads were not random variations in the stereotyped bust of Ptolemy IV, but realistic likenesses of the later Ptolemies as well.

357. Fol. 36v (3/6) AR 25 mm

O: Male bust (Ptolemy IV) r., slightly bearded, draped and wearing ivy crown, scepter over shoulder; border of dots.

R: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, around. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings open; border of dots.

Silver didrachm of Ptolemy IV, King of Egypt, c. 221–204 B.C. or later.

BM *Ptolemies* p. 63, nos. 16–18; Hazzard no. C1122; Head pp. 854–55; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 397, nos. 11–13; Sear *Greek* p. 745, no. 7874; Svoronos *Ptolemaion* pp. 292–295, nos. 1785–1812.

This is the same coin type as no. 356, and normally our draftsman does not draw duplicates. These Dionysiac didrachms were produced, however, in quantity for more than 100 years, with great variation in style and workmanship, and two specimens might appear to be the portraits of two different rulers, or the same ruler at different periods of life.

358. Fol. 36v (4/6) AR 33 mm

O: Beardless male bust (Ptolemy I) r., draped with scaly cloak (aegis) and wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.

R: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ, around. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; border of dots.

Silver tetradrachm of Ptolemy VI and Ptolemy VIII, Kings of Egypt, c. 168–164 B.C.

BM *Ptolemies* p. 100, nos. 1–4, 6–10; Hazzard no. C1095; Sear *Greek* p. 747, no. 7895; Svoronos *Ptolemaion* p. 245, no. 1489.

The types of this coin are those of the common tetradrachms of Ptolemaic Egypt struck by all of its rulers from the first Ptolemy to the last Cleopatra. Without additional identifying marks—a regnal date, magistrate's initials, or mint symbol—it might seem impossible to identify it further. However, a number of tetradrachms with no control-marks were attributed by Poole to the reign of Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II, and it is possible that the draftsman is illustrating one of these. Supporting this conjecture is the style of the eagle, whose leg-plumage is carelessly drawn with parallel lines like the pattern on courderoy cloth; this convention distinguishes the later tetradrachms from those of the first Ptolemies, where the eagle's legs are rendered with a more naturalistic shaggy look, often stylized into a herring-bone pattern (compare, for example, nos. 359–360). These unmarked tetradrachms are rated "common" by Hazzard, with 44 examples recorded by Svoronos, who differs with Poole in assigning them to the brief joint reign of the brothers Ptolemy VI Philometor and Ptolemy VIII.

359. Fol. 36v (5/6) AR 33 mm

O: Beardless male bust (Ptolemy I) r., draped with scaly cloak (aegis) and wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.

R: ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ, around. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in field l., cornucopia; border of dots.

Silver tetradrachm of Ptolemy III, King of Egypt, c. 246–221 B.C.

BM *Ptolemies* p. 54, no. 83; Hazzard no. C1057; Head p. 851; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 376, no. 17; Sear *Greek* p. 739, no. 7806; Svoronos *Ptolemaion* p. 156, no. 1001.

The most common legend for the Ptolemaic tetradrachm is *Basileos Ptolemaioi*, "of King Ptolemy," but we find the alternate inscription *Ptolemaioi Soteros*, "of Ptolemy Soter," beginning with coins struck by the second Ptolemy (Philadelphus), who was enthusiastic in propagating the surname *Soter*, Savior, for his father (Hazzard, pp. 30–31). Soter tetradrachms continued to appear along with the *Basileos* variety until the time of Ptolemy VIII Euergetes, and they have been assigned to different reigns based on control-marks like the cornucopia here. The cornucopia issue is rated "common" by Hazard, and Svoronos records 18 known specimens.

360. Fol. 36v (6/6) AR 33 mm

O: Beardless male bust (Ptolemy I) r., draped with scaly cloak (aegis) and wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.

R: ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ, around. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; at l., monogram or table-like structure; border of dots.

Silver tetradrachm of Ptolemy III, King of Egypt, c. 246–221 B.C.

BM *Ptolemies* pp. 49–51, nos. 29–46; Sear *Greek* p. 739, nos. 7811–7813; Svoronos *Ptolemaion* pp. 163–65, nos. 1035–1045.

The table-like structure is possibly a misinterpretation of one of the elaborate 2- or 3-tiered arrangements of control-marks recorded for the Soter tetradrachms of Ptolemy III Euergetes, struck at the mints of Ptolemais, Joppa, and Gaza in Palestine.

361. Fol. 37 (1/1) AR 34 mm
O: Beardless male bust (Ptolemy I) r., wearing diadem and draped with scaly cloak (aegis); border of dots.
R: ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ, around. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt; in field l., OB; border of dots.
Silver tetradrachm of Ptolemy III, King of Egypt, 239 B.C.
BM *Ptolemies* p. 101, nos. 4–6; Head pp. 852–53; Svoronos *Ptolemaion* p. 173, no. 1091.
The letters OB are a date mark indicate the year 72. Poole placed this coin tentatively under the reign of Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II, assigning it to an eastern mint, "dated by an uncertain Era." Svoronos reassigned it to Ptolemy III Euergetes I (246–221 B.C.), with the date mark employing the "Era of Ptolemy Soter" that started in 310 (72 = 239 B.C.).

Fols. 37v, 38r and 38v are blank.

362. Fol. 39 (1/4) AR 37 mm
O: Beardless male bust (Pan) l., with goat-like horns, draped, curved club (*pedum*) over shoulder, within circular frame adorned with seven crescent-and-star symbols.
R: Female figure (Athena) striding l., wearing helmet, holding round shield and brandishing thunderbolt; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ and monogram composed of letters H and Λ; at l., ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ and helmet under arch-like structure.
Silver tetradrachm of Antigonus Gonatas of Macedon, c. 277–239 B.C.
Head p. 231; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 340, no. 4; Sear *Greek* p. 630, no. 6783.
The long reign of Antigonus Gonatas, son of Demetrius Poliorcetes, was marked by constant warfare with rival Hellenistic kings, invading barbarians, and rebellious Greek city-states. The head of Pan is meant to honor that god for spreading panic among the marauding Gauls, who were defeated by Antigonus in 277 B.C. The militant Athena is portrayed in an archaistic style as Athena Alkis or Alkidemos (protector of the people), first seen on coins of Ptolemy I of Egypt. The arch-like structure framing the helmet on the reverse is actually part of the feathered crest of the elaborate Macedonian headgear.

363. Fol. 39 (2/4) AR 37 mm
O: Beardless male bust (Pan) l., with goat-like horns, draped, curved club (*pedum*) over shoulder, within circular frame adorned with seven crescent-and-star symbols.
R: Female figure (Athena) striding l., wearing helmet, holding round shield and brandishing thunderbolt; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ and monogram composed of letters H and P; at l., ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ and helmet under arch-like structure.
Silver tetradrachm of Antigonus Gonatas of Macedon, c. 277–239 B.C.
Head p. 231; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 340, no. 3; Sear *Greek* p. 630, no. 6783.
This is the same coin type as no. 362, differing only in the control-mark or magistrate's monogram on the reverse.

364. Fo. 39 (3/4) AR 26 mm

O: Bearded head (Sinatruces) l., wearing tiara adorned with star; border of dots.

R: Archer (Arsaces I) sitting r., holding bow; above, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ in two lines; at r., ΑΡΣΑΝ; below, ΑVΤΟΚΡΑΤΟRΟΣ / ΚΑΙ ΔΟΙΚΤΑΤΟΡΟΣ in two lines; at l., ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ / ΦΙΛΕΜΗΝΟΣ in two lines.

Silver drachm of Orodes I of Parthia, c. 90–77 B.C.

BM *Parthia* pp. 42–43, nos. 1–15; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 325, nos. 1–4; Sear *Greek* p. 696, no. 7389; Sellwood p. 91, no. 31.6; Shore p. 109, nos. 123–124; SNG Cop *Parthia* pl. 2, nos. 65–68.

The actual inscription should read ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΑVΤΟΚΡΑΤΟRΟΣ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ.

Under the Arsacid dynasty (c. 248 B.C.–224 A.D.) the kingdom of Parthia became Rome's most formidable enemy to the east. Parthian coinage presents many problems in chronology and attribution because the numerous kings of the dynasty are identified not by name but by honorific titles such as *Euergetes* (Benefactor) and *Nikephoros* (Victorious). This particular coin is attributed to Sinatruces (c. 77–70 B.C.) by Wroth (BM), but later authors assign it to Orodes I (c. 90–77 B.C.).

365. Fol. 39 (4/4) AR 26 mm

O: Bearded male head (Artabanus I) l., wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.

R: Archer (Arsaces I) seated r. on conical stone (*omphalos*), holding bow; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ in two lines; at l., ΑΡΣΑΝΟΥ / ΦΙΛΟΜΕΝΟΥ in two lines.

Silver drachm of Artabanus I of Parthia, c. 127–123 B.C.

BM *Parthia* p. 21, nos. 4–9; Sear *Greek* p. 694, no. 7360; Sellwood p. 58, no. 20.1; Shore p. 98, no. 59.

The reverse inscription should read …ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ / ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ.

Fol. 39v is blank.

366. Fol. 40 (1/6) AE 28 mm

O: Bearded head (Poseidon) l., wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of two circular lines.

R: Trident decorated with scrolls and dolphins; below, ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ / Ν in two lines; border of dots.

Bronze of Hieron II, Tyrant of Syracuse (Sicily), c. 274–216 B.C.

BM *Sicily* p. 218, nos. 598–612; Calciati vol. 2, pp. 369–72, no. 194; Head p. 185; Minì *Siracusa* pp. 157–67, nos. 393–423; Sear *Greek* p. 126, no. 1223; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 19, nos. 844–856.

The letter N is a variable control-mark, like that on BM 602 or SNG Cop 854. Of obscure birth, Hieron achieved success as a general under Pyrrhus during that monarch's military adventures in Sicily. When Pyrrhus returned to Epirus, Hieron led Syracuse to victory against the Mamertines of Messana, and enjoyed a long reign as a popular tyrant (270–215 B.C.). He is best known to moderns as the patron of the engineer and scientist Archimedes.

367. Fol. 40 (2/6) AE 32 mm

O: Beardless male head (Hieron II) l., with short hair, wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; at r., uncertain symbol or monogram; border of dots.

R: Horseman galloping r., wearing helmet, with couched spear and cloak flying behind; below, ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ; beneath forelegs of horse, letter A; border of dots.

Bronze of Hieron II of Syracuse (Sicily), c. 274–216 B.C.

BM *Sicily* p. 217, nos. 579–597; Calciati vol. 2, pp. 374–83, nos. 193–195; Head p. 185; Minì *Siracusa* pp. 139–56, nos. 347–363, 367–392; Sear *Greek* p. 126, no. 1221; SNG Cop *Sicily* pl. 18, nos. 833–842.

The uncertain symbol on the obverse may be the "poppy-head" listed in the BM catalogue for no. 597; the variable control-mark A on the reverse is found on many surviving specimens.

368. Fol. 40 (3/6) AE 28 mm

O: Beardless male head (Herakles) r., wearing lion's-skin helmet; border of dots.

R: Beardless male head (Herakles) facing, wearing lion's-skin helmet; above, bow in bow-case and ΘΕΟΓΕΝ:Σ / ΕΡΜΟΔΩΡΟΥ / ΕΡΥ in three lines; at lower r., club; border of dots.

Bronze of Erythrae (Ionia), 3rd–2nd c. B.C.

BM *Ionia* p. 137, nos. 179–180; Head p. 578; Sear *Greek* p. 406–7, nos. 4446–4447; SNG Cop *Ionia* pl. 16, nos. 691–714.

The inscription on the reverse should read ΘΕΟΓΕΝΗΣ ΕΡΜΟΔΩΡΟΥ, the name and patronym of a variable magistrate, identical with BM 179–180. One of the 12 cities of the Ionian League, Erythrae was the home of the Erythraean Sibyl depicted by Michelangelo on the Sistine Chapel ceiling.

369. Fol. 40 (4/6) AE 25 mm

O: Beardless head l., with long hair, wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.

R: Boar running l.; above, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ; below, ΦΙΝΤΙΑ; border of dots.

Bronze of King Phintias of Agrigentum (Sicily), c. 287–279 B.C.

BM *Sicily* p. 20, nos. 135–137; Calciati vol. 1, p. 208, no. 117; Head p. 123; Sear *Greek* p. 109, no. 1032; SNG Cop *Sicily* pl. 3, nos. 100–103.

Little is known of this tyrant of Akragas (Agrigentum) beyond his coins and some fragments in Diodorus. He seems to have seized power in the confused period after the death of Agathocles of Syracuse (289 B.C.), fought the Syracusians under Hicetas, and maintained control over a large portion of Sicily, perhaps with the aid of the Carthaginians. The personage on the obverse is identified by Poole (BM) as Persephone adorned with corn-wreath, while Head considers it the river god Akragas, crowned with reeds.

370. Fol. 40 (5/6) AE 32 mm

O: Beardless male head l., with short wavy hair, wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; at r., letter Y; border of dots.

R: Horseman galloping r., wearing conical cap, with couched spear, cloak flying behind; in exergue, ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ; beneath forelegs of horse, letter A; border of dots.

Bronze of Hieron II of Syracuse (Sicily), c. 274–216 B.C.

BM *Sicily* p. 217, nos. 579–597; Calciati vol. 2, pp. 374–83, no. 195; Head p. 185; Minì

Siracusa pp. 139–56, nos. 347–363, 367–392; Sear *Greek* p. 126, no. 1221; SNG Cop *Sicily* pl. 18, nos. 833–842.

The letter Y appears as a control-mark on the obverse of BM 583; the reverse mark A is found on BM 581 and 585.

371. Fol. 40 (6/6) AE 25 mm

O: Umbrella or canopy with fringe, upside-down; around, ΒΑCΙΛΕWC ΑΓΡΙΠΑ; border of dots.

R: Three corn-ears emerging from one branch or bud; at l., letter L; border of dots.

Bronze of Herod Agrippa I King of Judaea, c. 41–42 A.D.

Baramki p. 85, nos. 1–3; BM *Palestine* pp. 236–37, nos. 1–19; Head p. 808; Lindgren I, p. 132, no. 2487; Meshorer vol. 2, p. 249, no. 11; RPC vol. 1, p. 684, no. 4981; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 548, no. 5567; SNG Cop *Palestine* pl. 3, nos. 72–73.

Grandson of Herod the Great, Agrippa was educated at the imperial court in Rome. His friendship with Caligula served him well, for this emperor set him up as king of Judaea. The L on the reverse should be accompanied by a regnal date in the form of the letter S (= 6, or A.D. 41/42).

372. Fol. 40v (1/6) AR 27 mm

O: Bearded bust (Ares) r., draped, wearing crested helmet; at r., inscription in Oriental letters; border of dots.

R: Female head facing, with wild flowing hair, wearing necklace and headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.

Silver didrachm of Satrap Datames, Tarsus (Cilicia), c. 378–372 B.C.

BM *Cilicia* p. 167, nos. 28–31; Head p. 730; Sear *Greek* p. 513, no. 5639; SNG Cop *Cilicia* pl. 10, nos. 277–280.

The actual obverse and reverse are switched in the drawing. The Aramaic inscription, very well copied by the draftsman, reads *Tadamu*, known as Datames in Greek. A leader of the Satrap's Revolt against the Persian King, Datames earned a great reputation as a military commander before an assassin cut him down. Cornelius Nepos ranked him with Hannibal among the best non-Greek and non-Roman generals of history.

373. Fol. 40v (2/6) AR 39 mm

O: Beardless male head r., with short wavy hair, wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem, adorned with wings; circular line border.

R: Seminude male figure (Zeus) standing l., holding long scepter in l. hand, crowning royal name with wreath in r. hand; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; at l., ΠΡΟΥΣΙΟΥ; in field l., eagle standing on thunderbolt and monogram of M and E.

Silver tetradrachm of Prusias II King of Bithynia, c. 183–149 B.C.

BM *Bithynia* p. 210, nos. 1–2; Head p. 519; Sear *Greek* p. 683, no. 7265; SNG Cop *Bosporus* pl. 16, no. 624; Waddington vol. 1, pp. 220–21, no. 10.

Son of the enlightened and vigorous Prusias I, this monarch was subservient to Rome and unpopular with his subjects. He was overthrown by his son Nicomedes II with the help of King Attalus of Pergamon. The winged diadem alludes to Perseus, ancestor of the dynasty. The monogram on the reverse is found on many examples cited by Waddington.

374. Fol. 40v (3/6) AR 27 mm

O: Bearded head (Zeus) r., laureate; border of dots.

R: Bull's head facing, garlands hanging down from horns; at l., caduceus and ΠΟΛ; above, ΧΑΡΙΙ/ΥΡΗΝ in two lines; at r., ΕΝΗΣ/ΙΟΝ in two lines; below, spear.

Silver didrachm of Polyrhenium (Crete), c. 330–280 B.C.

BM *Crete* p. 66, no. 5; Head p. 475; Sear *Greek* p. 304, no. 3350; SNG Cop *Argolis* pl. 11, no. 528; Svoronos *Crète* pp. 276–277, no. 5.

The inscriptions should read ΠΟΛΥΡΗΝΙΟΝ and the name of a magistrate, ΧΑΡΙΣΘΕΝΗΣ. Polyrhenium was an important commercial center at the far western tip of Crete; on this coin Zeus is honored in both his human form and as the bull whom Europa adorned with garlands and who carried her to Crete.

375. Fol. 40v (4/6) AR 22 mm

O: REX IVBA, around at r.

Beardless male head (Juba) r., with short hair, wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.

R: ΒΑCΙΛΙCCΑ ΚΛΕΩΠΑΤΡΑ, around.

Complex emblem (crown of Isis) composed of crescent, corn-ears, plumes and globe; border of dots.

Silver denarius of King Juba of Mauretania, c. 25 B.C.–23 A.D.

Head p. 888; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 615, no. 12; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 594, no. 6002.

Son of Juba of Numidia, who lost his kingdom after choosing the wrong side in the civil war between Caesar and Pompey, this Juba was a childhood friend of Augustus, who made him king of Mauretania. He married Cleopatra Selene, daughter of Mark Antony and Cleopatra of Egypt.

376. Fol. 40v (5/6) AR 31 mm

O: Female bust (Philistis) l., draped and veiled; at r., corn-ear or palm-branch.

R: Victory in quadriga galloping r.; above, ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑ; in exergue, ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΑΣ.

Silver 16-litrae coin of Hieron II of Syracuse, c. 274–216 B.C.

BM *Sicily* pp. 212–14, nos. 539–558; Head pp. 184–85; SNG Cop *Sicily* pl. 18, nos. 822–825.

The reverse inscription should read ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑΣ ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΔΟΣ. Philistis was the wife of King Hieron II of Syracuse, and her veiled portrait is based on that of Arsinoe from contemporary Egyptian coinage.

377. Fol. 40v (6/6) AR 22 mm

O: Female head (Persephone) l., with long flowing hair, wearing corn-wreath; border of dots.

R: Female figure (Athena) striding l., wearing helmet, holding round shield and brandishing spear or thunderbolt; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; at l., ΠΥΡΡΟΥ; border of dots.

Silver octobol of King Pyrrhus of Epirus, c. 295–272 B.C.

BM *Thessaly* p. 112, no. 19; Head pp. 323–24; Sear *Greek* p. 104, no. 982; SNG Cop *Epirus* pl. 3, nos. 93–94.

Ambitious to create an Alexander-like empire in the West, Pyrrhus led the Sicilians to victory against Carthage, but was unable to subdue the Romans. This coin was struck in Syracuse during his campaigns in Sicily (278–276 B.C.).

378. Fol. 41 (1/4) AR 33 mm

O: Beardless male head (Alexander) r., with ram's horn, wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.

R: Female figure (Athena) sitting l., wearng helmet, holding winged victory in r. hand, leaning l. arm on round shield, with transverse spear over shoulder; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; at l., ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ; in field l., monogram of Δ and Ξ.

Silver tetradrachm of King Lysimachus of Thrace, c. 297–281 B.C. or later.

Head pp. 284–85; Hunterian vol. 1, pp. 428–34, nos. 19–88; Müller *Lysimachus* pl. IV, no. 91; Sear *Greek* pp. 634–35, nos. 6813–6816; SNG Cop *Thrace* pl. 22, nos. 1095–1097.

A Macedonian officer and close companion of Alexander, Lysimachus was made governor of Thrace after Alexander's death. He consolidated his power by marrying Arsinoe, daughter of Ptolemy of Egypt, and like the other Diodachi assumed the title of *basileos*, king, in 306 B.C. His last years were troubled by domestic and foreign conflicts; he was compelled to put his son Agathocles to death for intrigue, and died fighting Seleucus for possession of Asia Minor. "The money of this king is more plentiful than that of any of the other successors of Alexander" (Head), and after his death his coins, like those of Philip and Alexander, were imitated by numerous autonomous cities and tribes, especially in the neighborhood of Thrace and the Black Sea.

379. Fol. 41 (2/4) AR 35 mm

O: Beardless male head (Alexander) r., with ram's horn and energetic wavy hair, wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.

R: Female figure (Athena) sitting l., wearng helmet, holding winged victory in r. hand, leaning l. arm on round shield, with transverse spear over shoulder; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ and bee; at l., ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ and torch; border of dots.

Silver tetradrachm of Lysimachus, King of Thrace, c. 297–281 B.C. or later.

Head pp. 284–85; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 433, no. 72; Müller *Lysimachus* pl. VIII, no. 445a; Sear *Greek* pp. 634–35, nos. 6813–6816; SNG Cop *Thrace* pl. 22, no. 1118.

The torch and bee control-marks make this coin a match with Hunterian 72 and SNG Cop 1118.

380. Fol. 41 (3/4) AR 33 mm

O: Beardless male head (Alexander) r., with ram's horn and energetic wavy hair, wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.

R: Female figure (Athena) sitting l., wearng helmet, holding winged victory in r. hand, leaning l. arm on round shield, with transverse spear over shoulder; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; at l., ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ and letter K; in exergue, monogram of O and Λ.

Silver tetradrachm of Lysimachus, King of Thrace, c. 297–281 B.C. or later.

Head pp. 284–85; Hunterian vol. 1, pp. 428–34, nos. 19–88; Sear *Greek* pp. 634–35, nos. 6813–6816; SNG Cop *Thrace* pl. 22, nos. 1095–1097.

The monogram here does not match any of these recorded in Müller's Lysmachus or the other modern catalogues.

381. Fol. 41 (4/4) AR 25 mm

O: Beardless male head (Alexander) r., with ram's horn and energetic wavy hair, wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.

R: Female figure (Athena) sitting l., wearing helmet, holding winged victory in r. hand, leaning l. arm on round shield, with transverse spear over shoulder; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; at l., ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ.

Silver drachm of Lysimachus, King of Thrace, c. 297–281 B.C. or later.

Head pp. 284–85; Hunterian vol. 1, pp. 434–35, nos. 89–94; Sear *Greek* p. 635, no. 6817; SNG Cop *Thrace* pl. 23, nos. 1144–1148.

Fol. 41v is blank.

382. Fol. 42 (1/3) AR 34 mm

O: Beardless male head (Alexander II) r., wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; bead-and-reel border.

R: Seminude male figure (Zeus) sitting l., holding Victory in r. hand, long scepter in l.; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; at l., ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ and monogram; under throne, monogram; in exergue, ΘΠΡ; bead-and-reel border.

Silver tetradrachm of King Alexander II of Syria, 124/123 B.C.

BM *Seleucids* p. 81, nos. 2–4; Head pp. 768–69; Houghton part II, p. 461, no. 2248; Hunterian vol. 3, pp. 91–92, nos. 1–6; Sear *Greek* p. 666, no. 7115; SNG Cop *Syria*: Kings pl. 10, no. 362.

The letters ΘΠΡ in the exergue are a date mark in the Seleucid era, 189 (= 124/123 B.C.). Struck in Demascus, according to Houghton.

383. Fol. 42 (2/3) AR 34 mm

O: Beardless male head (Alexander I) r., wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; all within bead-and-reel border.

R: Seminude male figure (Zeus) sitting l., holding winged Victory in r. hand, long scepter in l.; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ in two lines; at l., ΘΕΟΠΑΤΡΟΥ / ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ in two lines; in field l., monogram of Δ and O; in exergue, CΞPN; bead-and-reel border.

Silver tetradrachm of King Alexander I of Syria, c. 147–146 B.C.

BM *Seleucids* p. 52, nos. 8–14; Head pp. 764–65; Houghton part II, pp. 221–22, no. 1784; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 60, nos. 2–3; Newell *Antioch* p. 50, no. 161; Sear *Greek* p. 657, no. 7030.

The letters CΞP in the exergue give us a date in the Seleucid Era, 166 (= 147/146 B.C.). The N in the exergue, like the monogram in the field, is a variable control-mark.

384. Fol. 42 (3/3) AR 34 mm

O: Beardless male head (Alexander I) r., wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; all within bead-and-reel border.

R: Seminude male figure (Zeus) sitting l., holding winged Victory in r. hand, long scepter in l.; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ in two lines; at l., ΘΕΟΠΑΤΡΟΥ / ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ in two lines; in exergue, CΞPN; all within bead-and-reel border.

Silver tetradrachm of King Alexander I of Syria, c. 147–146 B.C.

BM *Seleucids* p. 52, nos. 8–14; Head pp. 764–65; Houghton part II, pp. 221–22, no. 1784; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 60, nos. 2–3; Newell *Antioch* p. 50, no. 161; Sear *Greek* p. 657, no. 7030.
This is the same type of coin as no. 383, with minor variations in the control-marks and treatment of the portrait.

385. Fol. 42v (1/2) AR 39 mm
O: Bearded head (King Perseus) r., wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.
R: Eagle standing r. on thunderbolt, wings open; in field l. and r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΖ / ΠΕΡ ΣΕΩΣ in two lines; above, letter Ξ; in field r., letter A; all within oak wreath; below, plough.
Silver tetradrachm of King Perseus of Macedon, c. 178–168 B.C.
Gaebler vol. 2, p. 195, nos. 1–3; Head p. 235; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 346, nos. 1–4; Sear *Greek* pp. 632–33, nos. 6802–6804; SNG Cop *Macedonia* pl. 33, nos. 1266–1269.
The last king of the Antigonid dynasty of Macedon, Perseus chafed under the restrictions imposed by Rome after the defeat of his father Philip V. His defiance led to the Third Macedonian War and his surrender to Aemilius Paullus at the Battle of Pydna in 168 B.C. Perseus died a "guest" of the Romans in Italy, where his tomb can still be seen along the Via Valeria near Aquila.

386. Fol. 42v (2/2) AR 39 mm
O: Bearded head (King Perseus) r., wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.
R: Eagle standing r. on thunderbolt, wings open; in field l. and r., ΒΑΣΙ ΛΕΩΖ/ ΠΕΡ ΣΕΩΣ; above, letter K; all within oak wreath; below, plow.
Silver tetradrachm of Perseus, King of Macedon, c. 178–168 B.C. (Head).
Gaebler vol. 2, p. 195, nos. 1–3; Head p. 235; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 346, nos. 1–4; Sear *Greek* pp. 632–33, nos. 6802–6804; SNG Cop *Macedonia* pl. 33, nos. 1266–1269.
This is the same type of coin as no. 385, with variations in the control-marks. The mark of the plow on the reverse indicates that these tetradrachms belong to the reduced-weight series struck by Perseus after the start of the war with Rome: see Hill *Greek Coins*, p. 63.

Fol. 43r is blank.

387. Fol. 43v (1/3) AR 32 mm
O: Beardless male head (Seleucus III) r., wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.
R: Nude male figure (Apollo) sitting l. on conical stone (*omphalos*), holding arrow in r. hand, bow in l.; at r. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ and monogram; at l., ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ and monogram.
Silver tetradrachm of King Seleucus III of Syria, c. 226–223 B.C.
BM *Seleucids* p. 22, nos. 1–4; Head pp. 760–61; Houghton part 1, p. 339, no. 939; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 28, no. 1; Newell *Eastern Seleucid* p. 82, nos. 215–216; Sear *Greek* p. 646, no. 6922.
Inheriting a kingdom wracked with wars and rebellion, Seleucus Ceraunus spent most of his short reign struggling with Attalus of Pergamon over control of Asia Minor. His military failures led to his assassination by disgruntled officers, clearing the way for the more glorious reign of his younger brother Antiochus the Great. The monograms in the

drawing correspond with those listed by Newell and Houghton for the mint at Seleuceia on the Tigris.

388. Fol. 43v (2/3) AR 32 mm

O: Beardless male head (Herakles) r., wearing lion's-skin helmet; border of dots.

R: Seminude male figure (Zeus) sitting l., holding eagle in r. hand, long scepter in l.; in exergue, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; at r., ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ; in field l., letter A; under throne, monogram; border of dots.

Silver tetradrachm of King Seleucus I of Syria, c. 306–281 B.C.

BM *Seleucid*s pp. 1–2, nos. 4–13; Head pp. 755–57; Houghton part 1, p. 53, no. 117; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 6, nos. 4–8; Sear *Greek* p. 636, no. 6829; SNG Cop *Syria*: Kings pl. 1, nos. 1–2, 7–8.

Here in an early stage of the development of his coinage, Seleucus adopts the familiar types of Alexander's tetradrachms, substituting his own name for that of Alexander. Known as *Nicator*, Victor, the first Seleucus was a general in Alexander's army who seized control of Syria and Mesopotamia after the battle of Gaza in 312 B.C., which marks the beginning of the Seleucid Era often marked on coins of this kingdom. Seleucus Nicator carved out a vast empire from Asia Minor to India, which was lost piecemeal over the years by his unworthy successors. The control-marks or monograms on the reverse most closely resemble those recorded by Houghton for the mint of Seleuceia on the Tigris.

389. Fol. 43v (3/3) AR 32 mm

O: Beardless male head (Alexander) r., wearing lion's-skin helmet; border of dots.

R: Seminude male figure (Zeus) sitting l., holding winged Victory in r. hand, long scepter in l.; below, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; at r., ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ; in field l., monogram; under throne, letter K; border of dots.

Silver tetradrachm of King Seleucus I of Syria, c. 306–281 B.C.

BM *Seleucid*s p. 2, nos. 17–23; Head pp. 755–57; Houghton part I, p. 54, no. 119; Hunterian vol. 3, pp. 6–7, nos. 10–16; Sear *Greek* p. 636, no. 6830; SNG Cop *Syria*: Kings pl. 1, nos. 6, 9.

In his second series of tetradrachms bearing his name as king, Seleucus replaces the eagle in Zeus's hand with a winged Victory who presents her wreath to the god, an allusion perhaps to the victory at Ipsus over Antigonus in 301 B.C., which gave Seleucus control over much of Asia Minor. The monograms or control-marks on the reverse are assigned by Houghton to the mint of Seleuceia on the Tigris.

390. Fol. 44 (1/6) AE 27 mm

O: Beardless male head r., with short wavy hair, wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.

R: Rear parts of a ship showing upward-curving stern and two rudders at r.; above, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΙΛΙ in two lines; below, ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ; border of dots.

Bronze of King Seleucus IV of Syria, c. 187–175 B.C.

Head p. 762; Houghton part II, p. 19, no. 1323; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 38, nos. 11–12; Sear *Greek* p. 650, no. 6969.

Not in BM *Seleucid*s, but the type is similar to bronze coins listed there for this king's predecessor Antiochus III (c. 222–187 B.C.) in Phoenicia: see BM p. 27, nos. 33–34. The inscription ΙΛΙ is the draftsman's misinterpretation of a date mark in the Seleucid Era, perhaps ΡΛΞ (137 = 176/175 B.C.). Surnamed Philopator, the short reign of Seleucus IV ended with his assassination by his minister Heliodorus.

391. Fol. 44 (2/6) AE 27 mm

O: Female head (Athena) r., wearing crested helmet; border of dots.

R: Nude male figure (Apollo) standing l., holding arrow in r. hand, resting l. hand on round shield; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; at l., ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ and monogram; border of dots.

Bronze of King Seleucus II of Syria, c. 246–226 B.C.

BM *Seleucids* p. 17, nos. 17–21; Head p. 760; Houghton part I, p. 243, no. 660; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 26, nos. 15–17; Lindgren I, p. 94, no. 1775; Newell *Western Seleucid* p. 365, nos. 1655–1656; SNG Cop *Syria*: Kings pl. 4, no. 120.

The monogram in the drawing is similar to that listed for BM 18 and Houghton 660, attributed by the latter to the mint at Sardes in Lydia. Seleucus Callinicus spent most of his troubled reign defending his realm against the invading Ptolemy III of Egypt and fighting his rebellious brother, Antiochus Hierax, who declared himself king of Asia Minor.

392. Fol. 44 (3/6) AE 27 mm

O: Beardless male head (Apollo) r., laureate; border of dots.

R: Nude male figure (Apollo) sitting l. on conical stone (*omphalos*), holding arrow in r. hand, uncertain object (bow) in l.; at l., ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ and uncertain letters; border of dots.

Bronze of King Seleucus III of Syria, c. 226–223 B.C.

BM *Seleucids* p. 22, nos. 6–7; Head pp. 760–61; Houghton part I, p. 335, no. 924; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 29, no. 12; Lindgren I, p. 94, no. 1779; Newell *Western Seleucid* p. 132, no. 1043; SNG Cop *Syria*: Kings pl. 4, no. 137.

Missing is the inscription ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ on the reverse, right. The uncertain letters on the reverse, left, are a monogram, a variable magistrate's mark. Surnamed Ceraunus, Seleucus III was assassinated after a short reign and succeeded by his brother Antiochus III the Great. Houghton attributes this coin to the mint at Antioch.

393. Fol. 44 (4/6) AE 27 mm

O: Beardless male head (Apollo) r., laureate, with hair rolled and long locks falling behind; border of dots.

R: Nude male figure (Apollo) standing l., holding arrow in r. hand, resting l. arm on tripod; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; at l., ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ and monogram; border of dots.

Bronze of King Seleucus IV of Syria, c. 187–175 B.C.

BM *Seleucids* p. 32, nos. 19–24; Head p. 762; Houghton part II, p. 15, no. 1315; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 39, nos. 13–20; Lindgren I, p. 95, no. 1791; Sear *Greek* p. 650, no. 6968; SNG Cop *Syria*: Kings pl. 5, nos. 174–175.

The monogram on the reverse is a variable magistrate's mark. Gardner (BM) notes that these coins have serrated edges, although this feature is not indicated in the drawing.

394 Fol. 44 (5/6) AE 27 mm

O: Female head (Medusa) r., winged, with wild serpentine hair; border of dots.

R: Bull running or butting r.; above, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; in exergue, ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ; border of dots.

Bronze of King Seleucus I of Syria, c. 312–280 B.C.
BM *Seleucid*s pp. 6–7, nos. 62–68; Head p. 757; Houghton part I, p. 22, no. 24; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 10, nos. 39–44; Lindgren I, p. 93, no. 1751; Sear *Greek* p. 638, no. 6852; SNG Cop *Syria: Kings* pl. 1, nos. 36–37.
The Medusa/bull bronze was struck at many mints throughout the Seleucid empire; those without any control-marks, like the one depicted here, are assigned by Houghton to Antioch.

395. Fol. 44 (6/6) AE 27 mm
O: ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ, around at r.
Female bust (Artemis) r., draped, hair tied in back, wearing necklace, with quiver over shoulder; border of dots.
R: Winged thunderbolt; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; at l., ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ; border of dots.
Bronze of King Agathocles of Syracuse (Sicily), c. 304–289 B.C.
BM *Sicily* p. 199, nos. 422–425; Calciati vol. 2, pp. 275–82, nos. 137–146; Head p. 180; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 240, nos. 179–180; Minì *Siracusa* pp. 81–82, no. 193; Sear *Greek* p. 124, no. 1200; SNG Cop *Sicily* pl. 17, no. 779.
The son of a potter of Syracuse, Agathocles rose to power as the leader of a band of mercenaries and the champion of the popular party against the ruling oligarchy. After seizing control of Syracuse in 317 B.C. Agathocles fought the Carthaginians and conquered much of Sicily, declaring himself king in 304 B.C.

396. Fol. 44v (1/6) AE 25 mm
O: Beardless male head r.; border of dots.
R: Elaborate helmet adorned with cheek pieces, ribbons, spike, and long curving horn; below, two bell-like or cap-like objects; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΤΡΥΦΩΝΟΣ in two lines; at l., ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ.
Bronze of King Tryphon of Syria, c. 142–139 B.C.
BM *Seleucid*s p. 68, nos. 8–10; Head p. 767; Houghton part II, p. 342, no. 2034; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 78, nos. 4–9; Lindgren I, p. 97, nos. 1839–1840; Sear *Greek* p. 663, no. 7089; SNG Cop *Syria: Kings* pl. 9, nos. 310–313.
The helmet is typical of a Macedonian commander's headgear, with the horn identified as that of an ibex. The objects below the helmet are variable control-marks, in this case probably identical to the "*pilei* of Dioscuri" listed for BM 15 and Hunterian 8. A general of Antiochus VI, Diodotos Tryphon deposed this child king and declared himself basileos and *autokrator*, until he was overthrown by the legitimate Antiochus VII.

397. Fol. 44v (2/6) AE 29 mm
O: ΚΩΠΑΤΡΟΥ, around at l. Bearded head (Zeus) r., laureate; at r., monogram; border of dots.
R: ΑΓΥΡΙΝΑΩΝ, around. Figure (Iolaos) standing l. in short tunic, holding horn-like object in l. arm, uncertain object in r. hand; above, Nike flying l.; at lower l., dog sitting l.; border of dots.
Bronze of Agyrium (Sicily), after c. 241 B.C.
BM *Sicily* p. 26, nos. 11–12; Calciati vol. 3, p. 136, no. 21; Head p. 125; Minì *Sicilia* pp. 100–1, no. 14; Sear *Greek* p. 110, no. 1045; SNG Cop *Sicily* pl. 3, no. 130.

Obverse legend should read ΕΠΙ CΩΠΑΤΡΟΥ (the name of a variable magistrate, same as SNG Cop 130); reverse legend should read ΑΓΥΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ. Agyrium, an inland town of Sicily, was reputed to be the ancient home of Iolaos, friend and companion of Herakles. The reverse shows Iolaos in hunting dress, holding horn and throwing stick (*pedum*).

398. Fol. 44v (3/6) AE 25 mm
O: Female head (Athena) r., wearing crested helmet; border of dots.
R: ΦΙΛΕΓΑΙΡΟΥ, around at r. Draped figure (Asklepios) sitting l., holding rod or scepter in l. hand, with r. hand feeding coiled serpent at l. on altar; border of dots.
Bronze of Pergamum (Mysia), after c. 284 B.C.
BM *Mysia* p. 121, nos. 73–74; Head p. 534; Lindgren I, p. 17, no. 289; Sear *Greek* p. 678, no. 7227; SNG Cop *Mysia* pl. 8, nos. 340–341.
Reverse legend should read ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ. Although bearing the name of Philetairos, founder of the Attalid dynasty of Pergamum (284–263 B.C.), these bronzes continued to be struck long after his reign, until the kingdom became a Roman province in 133 B.C.

399. Fol. 44v (4/6) AE 25 mm
O: Beardless male head r., wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem.
R: Elaborate helmet adorned with cheekpieces, ribbons, spike, and long curving horn; below, star; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΤΡΥΦΩΝΟΣ in two lines; at l., ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ.
Bronze of King Tryphon of Syria, c. 142–139 B.C.
BM *Seleucid*s p. 68, nos. 8–10; Head p. 767; Houghton part II, p. 342, no. 2034; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 78, nos. 4–9; Lindgren I, p. 97, no. 1840; Sear *Greek* p. 663, no. 7089; SNG Cop *Syria: Kings* pl. 9, nos. 310–313.
Struck at Antioch according to Houghton. The star control-mark is found on Hunterian 7 and SNG Cop 310.

400. Fol. 44v (5/6) AR 22 mm
O: Beardless head facing, with long flowing hair; border of dots.
R: Draped figure (Zeus) walking r., holding staff or long scepter in l. hand, hammer or axe over r. shoulder; at r., ΜΑΥΣΣΩΛΛΟ; border of dots.
Silver drachm of Mausolus, Satrap of Caria, c. 377–353 B.C.
BM *Caria* p. 182, nos. 9–13; Head p. 629; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 430, nos. 3–4; Sear *Greek* p. 451, no. 4956; SNG Cop *Caria* pl. 14, nos. 591–593.
This is the same Mausolus whose tomb (the Mausoleum) at Halikarnassos, constructed by his widow Artemisia, numbered among the seven wonders of the ancient world. The deity on the reverse is identified as Zeus Labraundos, Zeus of the Double Axe, a cult figure especially popular in Caria.

401. Fol. 44v (6/6) AE 25 mm
O: Bearded head (Zeus) r., laureate; border of dots.
R: Tripod with bowl (*lebes*) surmounted by three rings; at r., ΝΙΚΑΝ; at l., ΔΡΟΥ; below, ΔΙΡ; all within oak wreath.
Bronze of Dyrrhachium (Illyricum), 3rd–2nd c. B.C.
BM *Thessaly* p. 76, no. 163; Head p. 315; Hunterian vol. 2, pp. 6–7, nos. 47–54; Sear *Greek* p. 187, no. 1903; SNG Cop *Thessaly* pl. 10, nos. 501–512.

The head of Zeus on the obverse is said to be that of Zeus of Dodona, and therefore crowned with oak-leaves instead of laurel, although this is not evident in the drawing. The name on the reverse is that of a variable magistrate, the same Nikandros recorded for BM 163, and for issues of the cow-and-calf silver drachms of Dyrrhachium (Ceka p. 196, nos. 350–352).

402. Fol. 45 (1/6) AE 24 mm
O: Beardless male head (Herakles) r., wearing lion's-skin helmet.
R: Lion crouching r.; above, ΚΑΣΣΑΝ; below, ΔΡΟΥ; in field r., monogram of A and V.
Bronze of King Cassander of Macedon, c. 316–311 B.C.
Gaebler vol. 2, p. 176, nos. 1–2; Head p. 228; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 334, nos. 1–4; Sear *Greek* p. 627, no. 6753.
The monogram on the reverse is a variable control-mark. Cassander succeeded his father Antipater as regent of Macedon in 319 B.C. He continued to issue gold and silver coins in the name of Alexander the Great but placed his own name on the bronze.

403. Fol. 45 (2/6) AE 24 mm
O: Beardless male head (Herakles) r., wearing lion's-skin helmet.
R: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΚΑΣΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ, around. Horseman walking r., r. hand raised; in field r., monogram; between horse's legs, monogram.
Bronze of King Cassander of Macedon, c. 306–297 B.C.
Gaebler vol. 2, p. 176, no. 3; Head p. 228; Hunterian vol. 1, pp. 335–36, nos. 9–21; Sear *Greek* p. 627, no. 6754.
The monograms on the reverse are variable magistrate's marks. After executing Alexander's widow Roxana and her young son Alexander IV, Cassander assumed the royal title (basileos) himself.

404. Fol. 45 (3/6) AE 24 mm
O: Beardless male head (Apollo) r., laureate.
R: Tripod with bowl (*lebes*); above, star; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ and caduceus; at l., ΚΑΣΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ and caduceus.
Bronze of King Cassander of Macedon, c. 306–297 B.C.
Gaebler vol. 2, p. 177, no. 9; Head p. 228; Hunterian vol. 1, pp. 334–35, nos. 5–8; Sear *Greek* p. 627, no. 6755.
The star and caduceus are variable control-marks.

405. Fol. 45 (4/6) AR 24 mm
O: Beardless male head (Ariobarzanes) r., wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem.
R: Female figure (Athena) standing l., wearing helmet, holding small figure (Victory) in r. hand, shield and scepter in l.; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ; at l., ΑΡΙΟΒΑΡΖΑΝ; below ΦΙΛΟΡΩΜΑΝ / Λ in two lines.
Silver drachm of King Ariobarzanes I Philoromaios of Cappadocia, c. 95–62 B.C.
BM *Syria* p. 40, nos. 20–21; Head p. 751; Hunterian vol. 2, pp. 578–79, nos. 1–17; Sear *Greek* p. 688, no. 7302; SNG Cop *Cyprus* pl. 5, no. 155.
The reverse inscription should read …ΦΙΛΟΡΩΜΑΙΟΥ. The letter Λ indicates the regnal

year 30 (= 66/65 B.C.). The long reign of this monarch was disturbed by attacks from Tigranes of Armenia, but as his surname indicates he maintained his power with the aid of his allies the Romans.

406. Fol. 45 (5/6) AR 27 mm

O: Beardless male bust (Apollo) facing, draped, wearing crown of leaves.

R: Draped figure (Zeus) walking r., holding trident in l. hand, double axe over r. shoulder; at r., ΠΕΩΔΑΡΟΥ.

Silver didrachm of Pixodarus, Satrap of Caria, c. 340–334 B.C.

BM *Caria* p. 185, nos. 5–10; Head p. 630; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 430, no. 1; Sear *Greek* p. 451, no. 4966; SNG Cop *Caria* pl. 14, nos. 596–597.

The reverse inscription should read ΠΙΞΩΔΑΡΟΥ. Pixodarus was a younger brother of the famous Mausolus (see no. 400), and like him placed the important Carian deity Zeus Labraundos on his coins.

407. Fol. 45 (6/6) AE 24 mm

O: Beardless male head (Herakles) r., wearing lion's-skin helmet; border of two circular lines.

R: Club, globe (or pellet), and bow; at l., ΗΡΑΚΛ; border of two circular lines.

Bronze of Heracleia (Illyricum), 4th c. B.C.

BM *Thessaly* p. 78, nos. 1–4; Head p. 317; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 8, no. 1; Sear *Greek* p. 189, no. 1926; SNG Cop *Thessaly* pl. 11, nos. 535–537.

There were at least eight coin-producing towns named Heracleia in antiquity, but this one may have been a colony on the island of Pharos off the coast of Illyricum, occupied by settlers from Paros in the Cyclades in the early 4th c. B.C.

408. Fol. 45v (1/4) AE 30 mm

O: Beardless male head (Demetrius I) r., wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.

R: Back part of a ship with rudder and curving stern at r.; above, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ / LHNP in three lines; below, ΤΥΡΙΩΝ and an inscription in Oriental letters.

Bronze of King Demetrius I of Syria, 155/154 B.C; border of dots.

BM *Seleucid*s p. 48, nos. 45–46; Head p. 764; Houghton part II, p. 179, no. 1672; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 59, nos. 34–39; Lindgren I, p. 96, no. 1815; Sear *Greek* p. 654, no. 7021; SNG Cop *Syria: Kings* pl. 7, no. 247.

As the inscription (in Greek and Phoenician) reveals, the coin was struck at Tyre. The letters LHNP indicate a date in the Seleucid Era (158 = 155/154 B.C.). Demetrius I surnamed Soter (162–150 B.C.) had been a hostage in Rome for many years before returning to Syria to seize the throne from his young cousin Antiochus V.

409. Fol. 45v (2/4) AE 30 mm

O: Male head (Demetrius III) r., slightly bearded, with short wavy hair, wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.

R: Thunderbolt lying on a table or stool; above, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ / ΦΙΛΟΜ ΗΤΟΡΟΥ in three lines; below, ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ / ΚΑΛΛΙΝΙΚΟΥ in two lines; in field r., letter K; border of dots.

Bronze of King Demetrius III of Syria, c. 95–88 B.C.

BM *Seleucids* p. 101, no. 7; Head p. 772; Houghton part II, p. 588, no. 2447; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 114, nos. 2–4; Sear *Greek* p. 674, no. 7192; SNG Cop *Syria: Kings* pl. 12, no. 419.

Demetrius III surnamed Philopator was one of the many sons of Antiochus VIII Grypus who claimed the Syrian throne during the final years of the kingdom.

410. Fol. 45v (3/4) AE 30 mm

O: Beardless male head r., with short hair, wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.

R: Back part of a galley with oars, showing curving stern and rudder at r.; above, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ in two lines; below, ΣΙΔΩΝΙΩΝ and an inscription in Phoenician letters; border of dots.

Bronze of King Demetrius I of Syria, c. 162–150 B.C.

BM *Seleucid*s p. 48, no. 49; Head p. 764; Houghton part II, p. 177, no. 1666; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 58, nos. 31–32; Lindgren I, p. 96, no. 1817; SNG Cop *Syria: Kings* pl. 7, no. 244.

411. Fol. 45v (4/4) AE 30 mm

O: Beardless male head (Apollo) r., laureate, with bow and quiver over shoulder; border of dots.

R: Tripod with bowl (*lebes*) surmounted by three finials or ornaments; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; at l., ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ; border of dots.

Bronze of King Demetrius I of Syria, c. 162–150 B.C.

BM *Seleucid*s p. 80, nos. 1–2; Houghton part II, p. 172, no. 1644; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 55, nos. 8–9; Sear *Greek* p. 657, no. 7026; SNG Cop *Syria: Kings* pl. 7, no. 239.

These coins are normally found with a serrated edge, although this is not evident in the drawing.

412. Fol. 46 (1/6) AR 33 mm

O: Beardless male head (Demetrius Poliorcetes) r., with bull's horn, wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.

R: Nude male figure (Poseidon) standing l., r. foot resting on rock, holding trident in l. hand; at r. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; at l., ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ; at lower r., monogram composed of several letters including Μ, Η, and Ο; border of dots.

Silver tetradrachm of Demetrius Poliorcetes, c. 290–289 B.C.

Head p. 230; Hunterian vol. 1, pp. 337–38, nos. 4–12; Newell *Poliorcetes* p. 131, nos. 143–145; Sear *Greek* p. 628, no. 6764.

A colorful adventurer, son of Alexander's general Antigonus, Demetrius "The Besieger" won and lost several kingdoms, including Macedon, during his turbulent career. Many of his coins honor Poseidon, a reference to his great naval victory over Ptolemy of Egypt at Cyprus in 306 B.C. Demetrius struck coins at many cities from Macedonia to Phoenicia; tetradrachms with this particular monogram are assigned by Newell to the mint at Demetrias in Thessaly. See also no. 421.

413. Fol. 46 (2/6) AR 33 mm

O: Bearded head (Demetrius II) r., wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; bead-and-reel border.

R: Seminude male figure (Zeus) sitting l., holding Victory in r. hand, long scepter in l.; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ in two lines; at l., ΘΕΟΥ / ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ in two lines; in exergue, ΕΠΡ and monogram; beneath throne, letters ΣΙ.

Silver tetradrachm of King Demetrius II of Syria, 127/126 B.C.

BM *Seleucid*s p. 77, nos. 12–20; Head pp. 766 and 768; Houghton part II, p. 426, no. 2187; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 86, nos. 1–3; Sear *Greek* p. 664, nos. 7102–7103.

Though surnamed Nicator, "Victorious," Demetrius II (146–140 B.C. and 129–125 B.C.) enjoyed two precarious reigns emboiled in civil wars with rival claimants Diodotus Tryphon and Alexander Zebina. Captured by the Parthians, his rule was interrupted by a long period of imprisonment. The letters ΕΠΡ on the reverse give us a date in the Seleucid Era (185 = 127/126 B.C.), and the intitials under the throne are the mark of the mint, Sidon.

414. Fol. 46 (3/6) AR 33 mm

O: Beardless male bust (Demetrius II) r., draped and wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.

R: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ, around. Eagle standing l., r. foot resting on uncertain object, palm over shoulder; in field r., monogram and letters ΙΠΡ; at l., club and several monograms; between eagle's legs, letter M; border of dots.

Silver tetradrachm of King Demetrius II of Syria, c. 126–125 B.C.

BM *Seleucid*s p. 76, nos. 1–11; Head pp. 766 and 768; Houghton part II, pp. 429–30, no. 2195; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 90, nos. 30–35; Sear *Greek* p. 665, no. 7105; SNG Cop *Syria: Kings* pl. 10, no. 356.

The Seleucid date mark ΞΠΡ (187 = 126/125 B.C.) and the monograms make this a match with BM 11; the club is the mint-mark of the city of Tyre, where the demigod Sandan, a local version of Herakles, was revered. The object under the eagle's foot is identified as "beak of galley."

415. Fol. 46 (4/6) AR 25 mm

O: Beardless male head (Demetrius I) r., wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.

R: Cornucopia; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ and several monograms; at l., ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ and uncertain letters; border of dots.

Silver drachm of King Demetrius I of Syria, c. 153–152 B.C.

BM *Seleucid*s p. 47, no. 36–42; Head p. 764; Houghton part II, p. 172, no. 1642; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 57, nos. 22–28; Sear *Greek* p. 656, no. 7019.

The full reverse legend should read ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ, indicating this monarch's surname *Soter*, "Savior." The Seleucid date mark ΞΡ (160 = 153/152 B.C.) and the monogram ΑΠ make this coin a match with BM 39. Struck at Antioch according to Houghton.

416. Fol. 46 (5/6) AR 33 mm

O: Beardless male head (Demetrius Poliorcetes) r., with bull's horn, wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.

R: Nude male figure (Poseidon) standing l., resting r. foot on rock, trident in l. hand; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; at l., ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ and monogram composed of X and A; border of dots.

Silver tetradrachm of Demetrius Poliorcetes, c. 291–290 B.C.

Head p. 230; Hunterian vol. 1, pp. 337–38, nos. 4–10; Newell *Poliorcetes* p. 137, no. 149; Sear *Greek* p. 628, no. 6763.

For a similar tetradrachm of Poliorcetes, see no. 412. Newell assigns coins with this particular monogram to the mint of Chalcis in Euboea.

417. Fol. 46 (6/6) AR 25 mm

O: Nike holding trumpet, striding l. on prow of warship l.; border of dots.

R: Nude male figure (Poseidon) striding l., drapery over l. arm, brandishing trident in r. hand; below, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; at r., ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ and letter N in circular frame; in field l., letter A; border of dots.

Silver drachm of Demetrius Poliorcetes, c. 298–295 B.C.

Head pp. 229–30; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 338, no. 13; Newell *Poliorcetes* p. 50, no. 44; Sear *Greek* p. 628, no. 6765.

Drachmas bearing this letter and monogram are assigned to the mint of Tarsus in Cilicia by Newell. The image of the winged Victory alighting on a prow reminds us of the famous marble Nike now in the Louvre, discovered on the island of Samothrace in 1863; using these coins as evidence, 19th century scholars assigned the Nike to the time of Demetrius, commemorating his naval victory at Salamis in Cyprus in 306 B.C. More recent opinion dates the Louvre masterpiece to around 200 B.C., but the drachm of Demetrius suggests that it may have been a copy or adaptation of some lost monument of his.

418. Fol. 46v (1/5) AR 34 mm

O: Beardless male head (Demetrius I) r., wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; all within laurel wreath.

R: Female figure (Tyche) sitting l. on chair supported by a leg in floral form, holding cornucopia in l. arm, uncertain object in r. hand; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; at l., ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ and monogram or control-mark; border of dots.

Silver tetradrachm of King Demetrius I of Syria, c. 162–150 B.C.

BM *Seleucid*s pp. 46–47, nos. 25–35; Head p. 764; Houghton part II, pp. 168–70, nos. 1633–1638; Hunterian vol. 3, pp. 54–55, nos. 1–7; Sear *Greek* p. 655, no. 7014.

The object in Tyche's right hand is interpreted as a baton, while the floral leg of the throne is the draftsman's misinterpretation of a sphinx-like monster (called a "Tritoness" by Houghton), more accurately rendered on no. 420 as a Victory. These Tyche tetradrachms were struck by Demetrius in several cities; Houghton identifies this monogram as the mark of Antioch.

419. Fol. 46v (2/5) AR 34 mm

O: Bearded head (Demetrius II) r., wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; bead-and-reel border.

R: Seminude male figure (Zeus) sitting l., holding winged Victory in r. hand, long scepter in l.; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ in two lines; at l., ΘΕΟΥ / ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ in two lines, and monogram composed of letters Η and Δ; in exergue, ϚΠΡ.
Silver tetradrachm of King Demetrius II of Syria, c. 127–126 B.C.
BM *Seleucids* p. 77, nos. 12–18; Head pp. 766 and 768; Houghton part II, p. 424, no. 2181; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 86, nos. 1–3; Sear *Greek* p. 664, no. 7103; SNG Cop *Syria: Kings* pl. 10, nos. 344–348.
The letters ϚΠΡ indicate a date in the Seleucid Era, 186 (= 127/126 B.C.), similar to BM 15, which has however a different monogram. This Demetrius is remarkable for having two reigns, interrupted by captivity among the Parthians, while his son occupied the throne as Antiochus VII. Coins of the first reign have Demetrius beardless, while those of the second, like this one, usually show him bearded.

420. Fol. 46v (3/5) AR 34 mm
O: Beardless male head (Demetrius I) r., wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.
R: Female figure (Tyche) sitting l. on chair supported by Victory, holding cornucopia in l. arm, rod or arrow in r. hand; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, at l. ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ / ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ and uncertain letters or monograms, in three lines; in exergue, ΑΞΡ; border of dots.
Silver tetradrachm of King Demetrius I of Syria, 152/151 B.C.
BM *Seleucids* p. 45–46, nos. 6–22; Head p. 764; Houghton part II, pp. 170–71, no. 1641; Hunterian vol. 3, pp. 56–57, nos. 17–21; Newell *Antioch* p. 41, nos. 117–119; Sear *Greek* p. 655, no. 7015; SNG Cop *Syria: Kings* pl. 7, no. 235.
The head on the obverse should be framed in a laurel wreath, as on no. 418, but this is not indicated in the drawing. The figure supporting the chair of Tyche is described in the modern catalogues as "a winged female monster." The letters ΑΞΡ provide a date in the Seleucid era, 161 (= 152/151 B.C.), similar to BM nos. 9, 12, 17–20. See also no. 418.

421. Fol. 46v (4/5) AR 34 mm
O: Beardless male head (Demetrius Poliorcetes) r., with bull's horn, wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.
R: Nude male figure (Poseidon) standing l., resting r. foot on rock, holding long scepter or spear in l. hand; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; at l., ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ; monogram at lower r., between foot of figure and scepter.
Silver tetradrachm of Demetrius Poliorcetes, c. 290–289 B.C.
Head p. 230; Hunterian vol. 1, pp. 237–38, nos. 4–10; Newell *Poliorcetes* p. 131, nos. 143–145; Sear *Greek* p. 628, no. 6764.
This coin is very similar to no. 412 above, including the monogram on the reverse which indicates the mint at Demetrias (Thessaly); and we might wonder whether the draftsman has illustrated the same coin twice by mistake. But there are enough variations in the composition of the images and inscriptions to suggest that this is a different piece. For example, in this drawing the top of the trident of Poseidon is missing and the bull's horn of Demetrius is larger and closer to his ear. In fact, the illustrations provided by Newell indicate two distinct treatments of the portrait in the tetradrachms struck at Demetrias, one showing a small horn close to the forehead under the diadem (Newell, pl. XIV,

nos. 12–14), like that of no. 412, and the other a larger horn just in front of the ear, overlapping the diadem (Newell, pl. XIV, nos. 9–11), as in this example. These differences may have convinced the draftsman that he was dealing with two different issues rather than a pair of duplicates.

422. Fol. 46v (5/5) AR 34 mm

O: Beardless male bust (Demetrius II) r., draped and wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.

R: Eagle standing l., r. foot resting on uncertain object, palm branch over shoulder; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΤΙΡΟΥ ΙΕΡΑΣ in two lines; at l., ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ / ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ in two lines; in field r., ΒΟΡ and monogram; in field l., club; border of dots.

Silver tetradrachm of King Demetrius II, King of Syria, 141/140 B.C.

Babelon p. 126, no. 976; Houghton part II, p. 301, no. 1961; Mionnet *Description* vol. 5, p. 65, no. 567.

A coin of great rarity judging from the number of modern catalogues that miss it. Struck at Tyre, whose famous silver "shekels" or tetradrachms normally bore the head of Melkart, a local version of Herakles, here replaced momentarily by King Demetrius. The inscription ΒΟΡ is the date 172 (= 141/140 B.C.) in the Seleucid era.

423. Fol. 47 (1/6) AE 24 mm

O: Male head (Antiochus VII) r., slightly bearded, wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.

R: Victory striding l., holding wreath or palm in extended r. hand; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ in two lines; at l., uncertain letters; border of dots.

Bronze of King Antiochus VII of Syria, c. 138–129 B.C.

BM *Seleucid*s p. 73, no. 45; Head pp. 767–68; Houghton part II, p. 395, no. 2130; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 81, no. 20; Lindgren I, p. 177, no. A1840A; SNG Cop *Syria: Kings* pl. 10, no. 343.

The full inscription should read ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ. Surnamed Sidetes from his birthplace of Sidon, Antiochus was the dynamic younger brother of Demetrius II. After Demetrius was captured by the Parthians, Antiochus overthrew the usurper Tryphon, made peace with the rebellious Maccabees of Judaea, and tried to reconquer the Seleucid lands east of Syria lost to the Parthians, but died in battle at their hands. Houghton attributes this coin to the mint of Seleuceia on the Tigris.

424. Fol. 47 (2/6) AE 38 mm

O: Bearded head (Zeus) r., laureate; border of dots.

R: Eagle standing r.; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ in two lines; at l., ΘΕΟΥ / ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥ in two lines; border of dots.

Bronze of King Antiochus IV of Syria, c. 175–164 B.C.

BM *Seleucid*s p. 38, nos. 42–44; Head p. 763; Houghton part II, p. 69, no. 1412; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 49, no. 52; Lindgren I, p. 96, no. 1799; Sear *Greek* p. 653, no. 6985; SNG Cop *Syria: Kings* pl. 6, nos. 190–191.

In addition to his laurels, Zeus should be wearing a tiny cap of Osiris, which the draftsman missed, along with the thunderbolt that the eagle stands on. Surnamed Epiphanes, Antiochus IV was a despotic and ostentatious prince. It was he who sparked the uprising of the Maccabees in his attempt to hellenize the Jews. Formerly believed to have been struck in Egypt to celebrate the Seleucid conquest of that land, these coins are reassigned to Antioch by Houghton.

425. Fol. 47 (3/6) AE 24 mm

O: Beardless male head (Antiochus I) r., wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.

R: Nude male figure (Apollo) sitting on conical rock (*omphalos*), holding arrow in r. hand, resting l. hand on bow; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; at l., ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ; border of dots.

Bronze of King Antiochus I of Syria, c. 293–261 B.C.

BM *Seleucid*s p. 10, nos. 26–28; Head pp. 757–59; Houghton part I, p. 132, no. 353; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 16, nos. 32–35; Lindgren I, p. 93, no. 1756; Newell *Western Seleucid* pp. 112–13, nos. 960–962; Sear *Greek* p. 641, no. 6878; SNG Cop *Syria: Kings* pl. 2, no. 73.

Until 280 B.C. Antiochus ruled jointly with his father Seleucus, managing the turbulent eastern provinces beyond the Euphrates. During his sole tenure he earned the surname *Soter*, Savior, by defeating the Gauls who had invaded Asia Minor. Antiochus was the first of the Seleucid monarchs to introduce the type of Apollo sitting on the *omphalos*, a popular motif on Syrian coins for the next 200 years. Houghton attributes this issue to the mint at Antioch.

426. Fol. 47 (4/6) AE 29 mm

O: Beardless male head r., wearing radiate crown; border of dots; all within serrate edge or frame.

R: Elephant walking l., holding torch in trunk; above, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ in two lines, and letter Z; below, ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥ; all within serrate edge or frame.

Bronze of King Antiochus VI of Syria, c. 145–142 B.C.

BM *Seleucid*s pp. 66–67, nos. 42–48; Head pp. 766–67; Houghton part II, pp. 324–25, no. 2006; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 76, nos. 35–38; Lindgren I, p. 97, no. 1838; Sear *Greek* p. 662, no. 7081; SNG Cop *Syria: Kings* pl. 9, nos. 304–307.

The full legend on the reverse should read …ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ, "Dionysus made manifest," the official title of this monarch. A cousin of Demetrius II, Antiochus VI was a child put forward as a rival claimant to the Syrian throne by the powerful general Diodotus Tryphon. After forcing Demetrius to give up Syria and withdraw to Babylon, Diodotus murdered Antiochus and claimed the crown for himself. The letter Z on the reverse is the remnant of the mysterious inscription ΣΤΑ, which Poole (BM) interprets as Staphylus, a legendary hero and follower of Dionysos, perhaps a title adopted by Tryphon as the protector and supporter of Antiochus. Head, however, speculates that it was the name of "an important minister who fell from power abruptly," since we find the inscription erased from one of the later dies.

427. Fol. 47 (5/6) AE 27 mm

O: Beardless male head (Antiochus VIII) r., wearing radiate crown; border of dots.

R: Eagle standing l.; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ in two lines; at l., ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥ and

uncertain letters or monograms; in exergue, uncertain letters or symbols; border of dots.
Bronze of King Antiochus VIII of Syria, 121/120 B.C.
BM *Seleucids* p. 90, nos. 25–28; Head p. 769–70; Houghton part II, pp. 500–1, no. 2300; Hunterian vol. 3, pp. 102–3, nos. 28–38; Lindgren I, p. 99, no. 1864; SNG Cop *Syria: Kings* pl. 11, nos. 385–387.
The uncertain letters to the left are the initials of a variable magistrate, while the inscription in the exergue is probably the Seleucid date mark BQP (192 = 121/120 B.C.), as on all the examples in the BM catalogue.

428. Fol. 47 (6/6) AE 29 mm
O: Beardless male head (Antiochus VI) r.; border of dots; all within serrate edge or frame.
R: Elephant walking l., holding torch in trunk; above, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ in two lines; below, ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥ / ΔΙΟΝ and uncertain letters, in two lines; all within serrate edge or frame.
Bronze of King Antiochus VI of Syria, c. 145–142 B.C.
BM *Seleucids* pp. 66–67, nos. 42–48; Head pp. 766–67; Houghton part II, pp. 324–25, no. 2006; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 76, nos. 35–38; Sear *Greek* p. 662, no. 7081; SNG Cop *Syria: Kings* pl. 9, nos. 304–307.
This is actually a duplicate of the bronze illustrated as no. 426; the full inscription should read … ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ with the intitals ΣΤΑ at upper r., and the head of Antiochus should be adorned with a radiate crown. Normally the draftsman does not draw the same type of coin twice, but in this case the variations in portraiture and inscription caused by wear convinced him that nos. 426 and 428 were different issues.

429. Fol. 47v (1/6) AE 28 mm
O: Beardless male head r., wearing radiate crown; border of dots.
R: Warship with oars l., showing curving stern and rudder at r.; above, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΣ in two lines; below, ΣΙΔΩΝΙΩΝ and inscription in Oriental (Phoenician) letters; border of dots.
Bronze of King Antiochus IV of Syria, c. 175–164 B.C.
BM *Seleucids* p. 39, nos. 50–52; Head p. 763; Houghton part II, p. 83, no. 1453; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 50, no. 57; Sear *Greek* p. 653, no. 6995.
As the inscription indicates, this bronze was struck at Sidon and the galley reflects the importance of this Phoenician town as a Seleucid naval base. The legend on the reverse should read …ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, etc.

430. Fol. 47v (2/6) AE 28 mm
O: Beardless male head (Antiochus VI) r., wearing radiate crown; border of dots.
R: Amphora; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ in two lines, and palm-branch; at l., ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥ and uncertain letters or monograms; border of dots.
Bronze of King Antiochus VI of Syria, c. 175–164 B.C.
BM *Seleucids* p. 65, nos. 25–34; Head pp. 766–67; Houghton part II, pp. 328–29, no. 2015; Hunterian vol. 3, pp. 74–75, nos. 22–33; Lindgren I, p. 97, no. 1836; Sear *Greek* p. 662, no. 7079; SNG Cop *Syria: Kings* pl. 9, no. 302.

The full legend on the reverse should read …ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ. Houghton identifies the vessel on the reverse as a *kantharos*, a 2-handled cup, and assigns the coin to the mint at Apameia.

431. Fol. 47v (3/6) AE 28 mm

O: Beardless male head (Alexander Zabinas) r., with short wavy hair, wearing radiate crown; border of dots.

R: Pair of *cornucopiae* tied with ribbon or fillet; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; at. l., ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ; in field l. and r., Α Π; border of dots.

Bronze of King Alexander II Zabinas of Syria, c. 128–123 B.C.

BM *Seleucid*s p. 83, nos. 20–25; Head pp. 768–69; Houghton part II, p. 457, no. 2237; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 94, nos. 27–31; Sear *Greek* p. 667, no. 7127; SNG Cop *Syria: Kings* pl. 10, no. 368.

Recognizing the Seleucid style of the portrait, our draftsman has misinterpreted the correct inscription ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. For another coin of Alexander Zabinas, mistakenly placed among the kings of Macedon, see no. 333.

432. Fol. 47v (4/6) AE 25 mm

O: Beardless male head (Antiochus IX) r., wearing radiate crown; border of dots.

R: Female figure standing l., holding one or more *cornucopiae* in l. hand, uncertain object in r.; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ in two lines; at l., ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ; all within laurel wreath.

Bronze of Antiochus IX, King of Syria, c. 114–95 B.C.

Houghton part II, pp. 538–39, no. 2376; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 107, no. 30.

A very rare type, as can be seen by the paucity of catalogue citations. Philopatoros, father-loving, was the title of the Seleucid king Antiochus IX. Surnamed Cyzicenus from the city of Cyzicus where he was raised, this Antiochus was a half-brother of Antiochus VIII Grypus. The two monarchs were embroiled in a civil war that lasted for many years and helped bring an end to the Seleucid kingdom. The female figure on the reverse is identified by Houghton as Demeter holding an ear of grain and poppy in right hand, cornucopia in left.

433. Fol. 47v (5/6) AE 26 mm

O: Child-like male bust (Eros) r., draped and winged; border of dots.

R: Complex tiara (Head-dress of Isis) composed of crescent, globe, horns and plumes; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ; at l., ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΩΣ and uncertain object or symbol; below, uncertain object or symbol and letter Υ.

Bronze of King Antiochus VII of Syria, c. 138–129 B.C.

BM *Seleucid*s pp. 73–74, nos. 49–62; Head pp. 767–68; Houghton part II, pp. 366–68, nos. 2066–2067; Hunterian vol. 3, pp. 82–83, nos. 29–50; Lindgren I, p. 98, no. 1843; Sear *Greek* p. 664, no. 7098; SNG Cop *Syria: Kings* pl. 9, nos. 323–328.

The inscription on the reverse should read …ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ; the other symbols and letters are variable control-marks, or date marks in the Seleucid era.

434. Fol. 47v (6/6) AE 26 mm

O: Child-like male bust (Eros) r., draped and winged; border of dots.

R: Victory striding l., holding wreath in extended r. hand; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ in two lines; at l., ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ and uncertain letters; border of dots.

Bronze of King Antiochus IX of Syria, c. 114–95 B.C.

BM *Seleucids* p. 94, nos. 27–30; Head pp. 770–71; Houghton part II, p. 544, no. 2388; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 106, nos. 23–25; Lindgren I, p. 99, no. 1868; Sear *Greek* p. 672, no. 7173; SNG Cop *Syria: Kings* pl. 12, no. 413.

The uncertain letters on the reverse are a variable date mark in the Seleucid Era.

435. Fol. 48 (1/2) AE 27 mm

O: Beardless male head (Antiochus VIII) r., wearing radiate crown; border of dots.

R: Owl standing r. on amphora; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑ / ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑ in two lines; at l., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ in two lines.

Bronze of Queen Cleopatra Thea and King Antiochus VIII of Syria, c. 125–121 B.C.

BM *Seleucids* p. 87, nos. 10–15; Head p. 769; Houghton part II, p. 475, no. 2263; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 98, nos. 12–21; Lindgren I, p. 99, no. 1862; Sear *Greek* p. 668, no. 7139; SNG Cop *Syria: Kings* pl. 11, nos. 376–377.

The reverse legend should read ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. All of the examples of this coin in the BM catalogue bear the Seleucid date QP (190 = 123/122 B.C.), and other control-marks missing from the drawing. Wife of three kings of Syria—Alexander I, Demetrius II, and Antiochus VII—Cleopatra Thea was the mother of two others: Seleucus V, whom she murdered in order to seize supreme power, and Antiochus VIII, who compelled her to drink the poison she had prepared for him.

436. Fol. 48 (2/2) AE 26 mm

O: Jugate pair of busts r.; nearer one female (Cleopatra Thea), draped, veiled, and wearing crown (*stephane*); further one beardless male (Antiochus VIII), draped; border of dots.

R: Victory striding l., holding wreath in extended r. hand; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑ / ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑ in two lines; at l., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ in two lines.

Bronze of Queen Cleopatra Thea and King Antiochus VIII of Syria, c. 125–121 B.C.

BM *Seleucids* p. 86, nos. 7–8; Head p. 769; Houghton part II, p. 476, no. 2265; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 97, nos. 4–7; Lindgren I, p. 99, no. 1860; Sear *Greek* p. 668, no. 7138; SNG Cop *Syria: Kings* pl. 11, nos. 381–382.

The reverse inscription should read ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ ΘΕΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, with other control-marks missing from the drawing.

437. Fol. 48v (1/6) AR 38 mm

O: Beardless male head (Antiochus VIII) r., wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; bead-and-reel border.

R: Male figure (Zeus) standing l., nude, holding star in extended r. hand, long scepter in l., with crescent on head; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ in two lines; at l., ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ and letter M; all within olive wreath.

Silver tetradrachm of King Antiochus VIII of Syria, c. 121–96 B.C.

BM *Seleucids* pp. 88–89, nos. 2–16; Head p. 770; Houghton part II, pp. 514–15, no. 2335; Hunterian vol. 3, pp. 99–100, nos. 1–11; Sear *Greek* p. 669, no. 7143; SNG Cop *Syria: Kings* pl. 11, no. 401.

The letter M on the reverse makes this coin a match with BM 14–15. The image of Zeus shows him in his role as Ouranios, ruler of the cosmos. Although he took the official title Epiphanes, Antiochus VIII is better known as Grypus, hook-nose, a prominent characteristic in the coin portrait. After disposing of his treacherous mother Cleopatra, Grypus spent most of his reign in a destructive civil war with his half-brother Antiochus IX Cyzicenus. Curiously in the earlier examples of this tetradrachm the god is nude and in the later ones draped, as if in response to popular complaint. The coin was struck in Ptolemais, Phoenicia, according to Houghton, and the naked god may not have pleased the Semetic merchants.

438. Fol. 48v (2/6) AR 38 mm

O: Jugate pair of heads r.; nearer one female (Cleopatra Thea), draped, veiled, and wearing crown (*stephane*); further one beardless male (Antiochus VIII), wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; bead-and-reel border.

R: Seminude male figure (Zeus) sitting l., holding Victory in extended r. hand, long scepter in l.; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ / ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ / ΘΕΑΣ in three lines; at l., ΚΑΙ / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ in three lines, and monogram combining letters Σ and Υ; bead-and-reel border.

Silver tetradrachm of Queen Cleopatra Thea and King Antiochus VIII of Syria, c. 125–121 B.C.

BM *Seleucids* p. 86, nos. 2–6; Head p. 769; Houghton part II, pp. 478–79, no. 2271; Hunterian vol. 3, pp. 96–97, nos. 1–3; Sear *Greek* p. 668, no. 7135; SNG Cop *Syria: Kings* pl. 11, no. 378.

Assigned to Ptolemais (Ake) in Phoenicia by Houghton.

439. Fol. 48v (3/6) AR 38 mm

O: Beardless male head r., wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.

R: Nude male figure (Apollo) sitting l. on conical rock (*omphalos*), holding arrow in extended r. hand; the rock draped and adorned with grid-like pattern; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ and monogram; at l., ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ and monogram; border of dots.

Silver tetradrachm of King Antiochus I of Syria, c. 293–261 B.C.

BM *Seleucids* p. 9, nos. 6–18; Head p. 758; Houghton part I, pp. 207–8, no. 587; Hunterian vol. 3, pp. 13–15, nos. 10–27; Sear *Greek* p. 640, no. 6866; SNG Cop *Syria: Kings* pl. 2, no. 56.

The numismatic portrait of Antiochus I matured from a youthful likeness through middle and old age during his long reign. Gardner (BM) assigns this one to the middle-aged period. The two monograms on the reverse make the coin a match with BM 18. Houghton attributes this issue to the mint at Seleuceia on the Tigris, and to the reign of Antiochus II, whose early coins carried the portrait of his father.

440. Fol. 48v (4/6) AR 28 mm

O: Beardless male head (Antiochus VI) r., wearing radiate crown; border of dots.

R: Elaborate helmet adorned with cheek pieces, spike, ribbons, and long curving horn; at

r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ in two lines; at l., ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ / ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ in two lines; in field r., letters ΑΡ; border of dots.
Silver drachm of King Antiochus VI of Syria, c. 145–142 B.C.
BM *Seleucid*s p. 65, nos. 20–22; Head p. 767; Houghton part II, p. 324, no. 2003; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 73, nos. 14–15; Newell *Antioch* pp. 67–68, nos. 257–260; Sear *Greek* p. 661, no. 7074; SNG Cop *Syria: Kings* pl. 8, no. 300.
The drawing is missing the inscription ΤΡΥ above the helmet, indicating the monarch's chief minister Diodotus Tryphon. The letters ΑΡ may be the same monogram recorded in BM no. 22. The spiked helmet with ibex horn is Macedonian, and we find it also on the coins of Tryphon, nos. 396, 399.

441. Fol. 48v (5/6) AR 28 mm
O: Beardless male bust (Antiochus VII) r., with wavy hair, draped and wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of two circular lines.
R: Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, palm-branch over shoulder; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; at l., ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ; in field r., ΑΣ / COP; in field l., uncertain trident-like object or symbol; border of two circular lines.
Silver didrachm of King Antiochus VII of Syria, c. 137–136 B.C.
BM *Seleucids* p. 70, no. 6; Head p. 767; Houghton part II, pp. 385–86, no. 2110; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 85, nos. 63–65; Sear *Greek* p. 664, no. 7095; SNG Cop *Syria: Kings* pl. 9, nos. 330, 332.
The uncertain symbol at left is a club and monogram indicating the mint of Tyre. COP is actually SOP, a Seleucid date-mark (176 = 137/136 B.C.), as on BM no 6.

442. Fol. 48v (6/6) AR 28 mm
O: Beardless male bust (Antiochus VII) r., with wavy hair, draped and wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.
R: Eagle standing l., palm-branch over shoulder; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; at l., ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ; in field r., ΑΧ / ΠΡ; in field l., uncertain club-like object and other symbols; between eagle's legs, uncertain letter or monogram; border of dots.
Silver didrachm of King Antiochus VII of Syria, c. 138–129 B.C.
BM *Seleucid* p. 70,no. 6; Head p. 767; Houghton part II, pp. 383–386, no. 2110; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 85, nos. 63–65; Sear *Greek* p. 664, no. 7095; SNG Cop *Syria: Kings* pl. 9, nos. 330, 332.
Like no. 441 this piece was struck in Tyre on the Phoenician standard with didrachms of about 7 grams. The letters ΠΡ on the reverse, if correctly transcribed, give us the date of 180 in the Seleucid era (133/132 B.C.)

443. Fol. 49 (1/6) AE 25 mm
O: Female head (Roma) r., wearing necklace and helmet adorned with wings.
R: Monogram (including letters Α, Ν, Τ) / ΓΙΙΕΛΛΗΣ / ΑΓ in three lines; all within oak wreath.
Bronze of Pella (Macedonia), after 168 B.C.
BM *Macedon* p. 90, no. 3; Gaebler vol. 2, p. 95, no. 6; Head p. 244; SNG Cop *Macedonia* pl. 7, no. 261.
Similar bronzes were struck in several cities of Macedon after the Roman conquest of the

province in 168 B.C. The reverse legend should read ΠΕΛΛΗΣ, with two monograms of Roman officials. Poole (BM) speculates that the obverse may be interpreted as a portrait of Perseus rather than Roma, but the pearl necklace would be an unusual attribute for the hero.

444. Fol. 49 (2/6) AE 25 mm

O: Beardless male head (Herakles) r., wearing lion's-skin helmet.

R: Two goats resting side by side r.; above, BA; below, letter Φ.

Bronze of King Philip V of Macedon, c. 220–179 B.C.

Gaebler vol. 2, p. 191, no. 12; Head p. 233; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 344, nos. 13–14; Sear *Greek*, p. 632, no. 6797; SNG Cop *Macedonia* pl. 32, nos. 1248–1251.

445. Fol. 49 (3/6) AE 25 mm

O: Female head (Athena) r, wearing domed and crested (Corinthian) helmet, adorned with serpent.

R: Nude male figure (Pan) striding r., with long tail, adjusting a trophy; in field r., wreath; between legs of figure, monogram including letters A, N.

Bronze of King Antigonus Gonatas of Macedon, c. 277–239 B.C.

Head p. 232; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 341, nos. 7–18; Sear *Greek* p. 630, no. 6786.

The monogram reads ANTI; the reverse should include the letters BA above. The wreath is a variable control-mark. This is the same coin as no. 473.

446. Fol. 49 (4/6) AE 25 mm

O: Female head (Astarte) r., veiled, wearing necklace and crown (*stephane*); border of dots.

R: Hump-backed bull leaping l; above, monogram of Φ Y, the letter Ξ, and CN; below, ΡΟΔ/NII.

Bronze of Aradus (Phoenicia), 1st c. B.C.

Baramki p. 122, no. 175; BM *Phoenicia* p. 41, no. 331; Head p. 790; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 234, nos. 96–99; Lindgren I, p. 118, no. 2234; Sear *Greek* p. 551, no. 6005; SNG Cop *Phoenicia* pl. 2, nos. 71–72.

The letters above the bull are magistrates' initials and other variable control-marks; the inscription below the bull includes various Phoenician letters and a date mark in the local era, which begins in 259 B.C. when the city gained its independence from the Seleucid kingdom. If correctly transcribed the date mark (ΡΟΔ) would be 174 = 86/85 B.C. Baramki 175 and BM 331 have the same date mark and similar monograms.

447. Fol. 49 (5/6) AE 25 mm

O: Beardless male bust r., draped and wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; around, uncertain inscription, including letters ΚΛ ΗΤ; border of dots.

R: Female bust r., draped, with hair rolled up; part of a turret crown visible on her head; around, uncertain inscription including letters ΕΤ..ΗΝ..ΛΙΤΩΝ; in field r., monogram; border of dots.

Unidentified Greek bronze of the Roman Imperial period.

The style of the portrait on the obverse resembles those of some emperors of the 3rd century. The reverse bust seems to be that of some city-goddess (Tyche).

448. Fol. 49 (6/6) AE 25 mm

O: Female bust (Tyche) r., veiled and wearing turret crown; border of dots.

R: Pyramidal structure on garlanded rectangular base; inside, nude figure (Sandan) standing on an animal (lion); at r. ΑΡΣΕΩ; at l., two monograms.

Bronze of Tarsus (Cilicia), 2nd–1st c. B.C.

BM *Cilicia* p. 180, nos. 106–112; Head p. 733; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 548, nos. 17–18; Lindgren I, p. 86, nos. 1615–1616; Sear *Greek* p. 517, no. 5672; SNG Cop *Cilicia* pl. 12, nos. 333–340.

The reverse legend should read ΤΑΡΣΙΩΝ; the monograms are marks of variable magistrates; one of them, a combination of H P, also appears on BM 110. The pyramidal structure is the pyre of Sandan, an ancient Hittite lion-god whom the Greeks of Tarsus identified with Herakles. The pyre with its statue of the god, we are told, was erected and burned at an annual festival (BM p. lxxxvi).

449. Fol. 49v (1/6) AE 29 mm

O: Female bust (Hera) r., draped and wearing crown (*stephane*), scepter over shoulder; border of dots.

R: Two uncertain objects side by side, each consisting of a rectangular cloth-like base and triangular upper part, with a horizontal ribbon or banner above; at r., inscription of four letters in unknown language; at l., monogram or symbol; border of dots.

Bronze of Capua (Campania), c. 216–211 B.C.

BM *Italy* p. 83, no. 15; Head p. 34; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 30, nos. 9–10; Sambon p. 401, no. 1038; Rutter p. 65, no. 495; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 10, no. 339.

The inscription is KAPU in Oscan, the language of the Samnites who inhabited the city. Capua defected to Hannibal in 216 B.C. and its bronze coinage is assigned to this period, which lasted until the Romans recaptured the town in 211. Head describes the reverse scene as “two veiled figures, archaic idols,” while Sambon elaborates further: “two idols (*xoana* of Artemis?), together on a common base, veiled.” Rutter explains the symbol at left on the reverse as a triple knot, MacDonald (Hunterian) as a “tripod-like object.”

450. Fol. 49v (2/6) AE 29 mm

O: Female head (Berenice II) r., veiled; border of dots.

R: Draped figure (Marathus) standing l., leaning l. arm on column, holding palm-like object in r. hand; uncertain vertical object in l. field; at l. and r., uncertian inscriptions in unknown language; border of dots.

Bronze of Marathus (Phoenicia), 2nd c. B.C.

Baramki p. 162, no. 6; BM *Phoenicia* pp. 120–21, nos. 3–13; Head p. 793; Hunterian vol. 3, pp. 246–47, nos. 10–16; Lindgren I, p. 122, no. 2298; SNG Cop *Phoenicia* pl. 5, nos. 163–166.

The obverse head may be that of Queen Berenice II of Egypt. The reverse shows Marathus as a youth holding an *aphlaston*—the curving stern ornament of a ship, trophy of a victory at sea. The inscriptions are in Phoenician, including the name of the town on the right. The uncertain object on the reverse is actually a date mark consisting of Phoenician letters. The local era begins in 229 B.C.; for these coins the recorded dates range from 40 (190/189 B.C.) to 108 (123/122 B.C.). An important port city of northern Phoenicia, Marathus was constantly at war with its neighbor Aradus, which eventually destroyed it. The mixed nature of its Semetic and Hellenic population is reflected in the coinage: the silver coins of Marathus have Greek inscriptions and the bronze Phoenician.

451. Fol. 49v (3/6) AE 29 mm

O: Beardless male bust (Ptolemy VI) r., draped and laureate, caduceus over shoulder; border of dots.

R: Draped figure (Marathus) standing l., holding flower-like object in r. hand; at l. and r., inscriptions in unknown language; border of dots.

Bronze of Marathus (Phoenicia), 2nd c. B.C.

Baramki p. 163, nos. 12–13; BM *Phoenicia* pp. 122–23, nos. 19–23; Head p. 793; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 246, nos. 2–8; Lindgren I, p. 122, no. 2301; Sear *Greek* p. 554, no. 6038; SNG Cop *Phoenicia* pl. 5, nos. 159–161.

The bust may be that of Ptolemy VI of Egypt in the guise of Hermes. Like the previous coin, the reverse shows the youth Marathus holding an *aplustre*, with the name of the town in Phoenician letters on the right and a date mark in the Phoenician style at l. The Phoenician manner of dating employs an N-like mark for 20, a horizontal dash for 10, and a vertical stroke for 1, preceded by the letters שת for *shanat*, “year.” If correctly transcribed, the date here is 86. Examples of this coin in the BM catalogue range in date from 80 (180/179 B.C.) to 91 (169/168 B.C.).

452. Fol. 49v (4/6) AE 29 mm

O: Female bust (Tyche) r., draped, wearing necklace and turret crown, palm branch over shoulder; border of dots.

R: Seminude male figure (Poseidon) sitting l. on the forepart of a warship, holding spear or long scepter in l. hand, wreath in r.; the warship is adorned with a figure in fighting stance (Athena) on the prow at l; above r., letter K; below, inscription in unknown language; border of dots.

Bronze of Aradus (Phoenicia), 2nd–1st c. B.C.

Baramki p. 108, nos. 37–38; BM *Phoenicia* pp. 36–37, nos. 300–310; Head p. 790; Hunterian vol. 3, pp. 231–32, nos. 73–77; Lindgren I, p. 118, no. 2230; Sear *Greek* p. 551, no. 6002; SNG Cop *Phoenicia* pl. 2, nos. 62–67.

The K-like letter on the reverse is actually the Semetic aleph, a variable control-mark like that on Hunterian 73. The inscription below includes the date and additional Phoenician letters. The martial types of the coins of Aradus no doubt reflect the long naval conflict with its rival Marathus, which came to an end with the destruction of the latter around 145 B.C.

453. Fol. 49v (5/6) AE 29 mm

O: Vine-leaf on stalk, with three sharp lobes and serrated edges; at l., inscription including BAM and unfamiliar letters; at lower r., letter M; border of dots.

R: Palm-tree with bunches of dates hanging; below, l. and r., letters of an unknown language; border of dots.

Bronze of Simon Bar Kochba of Palestine, c. 133–134 A.D.

Baramki p. 101, nos. 6–8; BM *Palestine* p. 307, nos. 31–32; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 296, nos. 8–9; Meshorer vol. 2, p. 270, no. 42a; Mildenburg pp. 316–18, nos. 82–93; SNG Cop *Palestine* pl. 4, no. 117.

Bar Kochba led the second revolt of the Jews against Rome, A.D. 133–135, striking bronze and silver coins inscribed in Hebrew "year one" or "year two of the deliverance of Jerusalem." This coin belongs to the second year, and the arrangement of the letters of Simon's name on the reverse identify it as Mildenburg's die no. O7, for which he listed 10 surviving examples.

454. Fol. 49v (6/6) AE 29 mm

O: Beardless male head (Herakles) l., wearing lion's-skin helmet; border of dots.

R: Fish, with inscriptions in Oriental language l. and r.; border of dots.

Bronze of Gades (Hispania), 2nd–1st c. B.C.

Head p. 3; Heiss p. 348, nos. 19–22; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 663, nos. 7–9; Sear *Greek* p. 7, no. 47; Villaronga p. 85, no. 21.

The head on the obverse is actually Melkart, the Tyrian Herakles, for Gades was founded as a Phoenician trading post, "the extreme western emporium of the ancient world" as Head describes it. The Phoenician inscriptions indicate the name of the city and the denomination of the coin. Famous for its fisheries, Gades chose the economically important tuna for its badge.

455. Fol. 50 (1/4) AR 37 mm

O: Beardless male head r., wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.

R: Nude male figure (Apollo) sitting l. on round rock (*omphalos*) decorated with diagonal network of lines, holding bow in l. hand and arrow in r.; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ and monogram; at l., ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ and monogram; border of dots.

Silver tetradrachm of King Antiochus I of Syria, 280–261 B.C.

BM *Seleucids* p. 9, no. 7; Head p. 758; Houghton part 1, p. 139, no. 379; Hunterian vol. 3, pp. 13–15, nos. 10–27; Sear *Greek* p. 640, no. 6866; SNG Cop *Syria: Kings* pl. 2, no. 51.

The tetradrachms struck by Antiochus Soter are distinguished by a noticeable aging of the portrait during his reign: this piece belongs to the second or "middle aged" period. Houghton attributes it to the mint at Seleuceia on the Tigris. The monograms are identical to those recorded for Hunterian 15.

456. Fol. 50 (2/4) AR 37 mm

O: Pair of jugate beardless heads (Cleopatra and Antiochus VIII) r.; nearer one wears veil and crown (*stephane*); farther one wears headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.

R: Seminude male figure (Zeus) sitting l. on high-backed throne, holding long scepter in l. hand, Victory in r.; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ / ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ in two lines; at l., ΚΑΙ / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ in three lines, and initials ΙΕ; under throne, letter Δ; border of dots.

Silver tetradrachm of King Antiochus VIII Grypos and Queen Cleopatra Thea of Syria, c. 125–121 B.C.

BM *Seleucids* p. 86, no. 5; Head p. 769; Houghton part II, p. 474, no. 2262; Hunterian vol. 3, pp. 96–97, nos. 1–3; Newell *Antioch* p. 90, no. 360; Sear *Greek* p. 668, no. 7136; SNG Cop *Syria: Kings* pl. 11, no. 375.

The long and troubled reign of Antiochus VIII (125–96 B.C.) began as a joint rule with his mother Cleopatra, until he forced her to drink a cup of poisoned wine that she had prepared for him. The king's surname Grypos was not official, but means "hooked-nose," a feature that becomes more visible and pronounced on his later coins. Tetradrachms with the control-mark IE are assigned by Houghton to Antioch.

457. Fol. 50 (3/4) AR 37 mm

O: Beardless male head (Antiochus VIII) r., wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; border of dots.

R: Nude male figure (Zeus) standing l., with crescent on top of head, holding spear or long scepter in l. hand, star in extended r. hand; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ in two lines; at r., ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ and two monograms; below, ΓQΡ; all within laurel wreath.

Silver tetradrachm of King Antiochus VIII of Syria, c. 120–119 B.C.

BM *Seleucid*s p. 88, no. 3; Head p. 770; Houghton part II, p. 509, no. 2322; Hunterian vol. 3, pp. 99–100, nos. 1–11; SNG Cop *Syria: Kings* pl. 11, no. 399.

The deity on the reverse is Zeus in his aspect of Ouranios, lord of the sky. The letters ΓQΡ indicate a date in the Seleucid era, 193 = 120/119 B.C. In some versions of this coin Zeus is naked, in others draped; see also no. 437. The monograms here are a match with SNG Cop 399, assigned to the mint at Damascus.

458. Fol. 50 (4/4) AR 40 mm

O: Beardless male head (Nicomedes II) r., wearing headband (*taenia*) or diadem; circular line border.

R: Seminude male figure (Zeus) standing l., holding spear or long scepter in l. hand, wreath in extended r. hand; in field l., eagle standing l.; at r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; at l., ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΟΥ; circular line border.

Silver tetradrachm of King Nicomedes II Epiphanes of Bithynia, c. 148–120 B.C.

BM *Bithynia* pp. 213–14, nos. 1–16; Head p. 520; Hunterian vol. 2, pp. 261–62, nos. 1–10; Sear *Greek* p. 684, no. 7273; SNG Cop *Bosporus* pl. 16, nos. 646–645; Waddington vol. 1, pp. 228–33, no. 40.

The reverse shows the conceit of Zeus crowning the monarch's name, found on many Hellenistic royal coins. Missing from the drawing are the magistrate's monogram and dynastic date mark normally inscribed below the eagle on the reverse. The Bithynian kingdom, occupying a prosperous region along the Black Sea coast of Anatolia, was founded by a local prince in the turbulent aftermath of Alexander's invasion of Persia. It came to an end in 74 B.C. when the last king bequeathed it to the Roman Republic.

459. Fol. 50v (1/6) AE 31 mm

O: Bearded head (Zeus) r., laureate; at r., thunderbolt; border of dots.

R: Eagle standing r., wings open; at l., Κ/Δ; above, Υ; at r., ΑΣ; border of dots.

Bronze of Cnossus (Crete), c. 200–67 B.C.

BM *Crete* pp. 24–25, nos. 53–59; Head p. 463; Hunterian vol. 2, pp. 176–77, nos. 29–31; Sear *Greek* p. 294, no. 3229; SNG Cop *Argolis* pl. 8, nos. 388–389; Svoronos *Crète* pp. 83–85, nos. 142–151.

The letters on the obverse spell the name of Kydas, a variable magistrate, perhaps the same official (or his father) who signed the cistophoric tetradrachm in the same collection with the title of Cretarch (no. 217).

460. Fol. 50v (2/6) AE 31 mm

O: Beardless male head l.; uncertain inscription around; border of dots.

R: Seminude male figure (Zeus) sitting l., holding long scepter in l. hand, uncertain object in r.; around, uncertain inscription ending ΣΥΔΩΝΟΣ; border of dots.

Unidentified Greek Bronze of Roman Imperial period, 1st c. A.D.

The style of the portrait and the hair is that of a 1st-century emperor such as Tiberius or Domitian. The inscription ΣΥΔΩΝΟΣ suggests the mint of Sidon, but this city was always spelled ΣΙΔΩΝΟΣ on its Greek-Imperial coins, and the image of Zeus enthroned was not one of its normal types. The most likely suspect is a bronze of Smyrna in Lydia with the head of Vespasian and on the reverse Zeus enthroned (RPC vol. 2, p. 157, no. 996).

461. Fol. 50v (3/6) AE 31 mm

O: Male head with pointed beard l., laureate; border of dots.

R: Horse runnning or leaping l.; border of dots.

Bronze of Kingdom of Numidia, 2nd c. B.C.

Head p. 884; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 609, nos. 4–5; Sear *Greek* p. 610, no. 6597.

Without a Punic inscription giving the name of the king, missing from the drawing, it is not easy to assign this coin to a particular ruler of the Numidian dynasty, which produced bronzes with similar types and portraits under Masinissa (202–148 B.C.), Micipsa, Gulussa, and Adherbal (d. 112 B.C.).

462. Fol. 50v (4/6) AE 28 mm

O: Female bust (Tyche) r., draped and veiled, wearing turret crown; at l., ΣΙΛ; border of dots.

R: Galley with oars l., female figure (Astarte) standing l. on deck, holding spear or long scepter and uncertain object; in field l., LNI; below, uncertain letters; border of dots.

Bronze of Sidon (Phoenicia), 1st c. B.C.

Baramki pp. 183–85, nos. 75–93; BM *Phoenicia* pp. 163–164, nos. 130–136; Head p. 798; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 251, nos. 17–18; Lindgren I, p. 123, no. 2323; Sear *Greek* p. 547, no. 5964; SNG Cop *Phoenicia* pl. 6, nos. 218–220.

The letters on the obverse are variable control-marks. Below the galley on the reverse should be ΣΙΔΩΝΙΩΝ and an inscription in Phoenician letters. The letters LNI are a date mark in the local era, which began in 111 B.C. when Sidon achieved its autonomy from the Seleucids. If correctly transcribed, LNI would be 51 = 61/60 B.C. The objects held by Astarte on the reverse are identified as a rudder and a cruciform standard; among the Phoenicians this important goddess was in charge of love (like the Greek Aphrodite) and war (like Athena).

463. Fol. 50v (5/6) AE 31 mm

O: Beardless male bust (Melkart) r., laureate, draped with lion's-skin; border of dots.

R: Club surrounded by uncertain inscriptions, including the letters IK; all within oak wreath.

Bronze of Tyre (Phoenicia), 1st–2nd c. A.D.

Baramki pp. 242–43, nos. 135–151; BM *Phoenicia* pp. 259–60, nos. 288–298; Head p. 800; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 264, nos. 14–15; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 517, no. 5211; SNG Cop

Phoenicia pl. 9, nos. 338–343.
The inscriptions on the reverse include ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕWΣ, the name of the city in Phoenician letters, and the monogram TYP, as well as a date-mark in the local era, unfortunately illegible.

464. Fol. 50v (6/6) AE 28 mm
O: Bearded male bust r., draped; at r., thunderbolt; border of dots.
R: Female head l., veiled and wearing crown (*stephane*); border of dots.
Unidentified Greek Bronze of the Roman Imperial period.
The bust on the obverse appears to be Zeus, while the female bust may be a portrait of a Roman empress of the 2nd or 3rd century, the inscription worn away.

465. Fol. 51 (1/6) AE 26 mm
O: Beardless male head (Herakles) l., wearing lion's-skin helmet.
R: Female figure (Athena) striding r., holding oval shield and brandishing spear; uncertain animal or object at lower r.
Bronze of Syracuse (Sicily), c. 278–275 B.C.
BM *Sicily* pp. 206–7, nos. 493–506; Head p.183; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 243, nos. 216–221; Sear *Greek* p. 125, no. 1213; SNG Cop *Sicily* pl. 18, nos. 808–814.
The inscription ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ, which should appear on either the obverse or reverse of this coin, is missing from the drawing. The object at lower right on the reverse is a variable control symbol, possibly the owl listed for BM 498. These coins are assigned to the brief period of Pyrrhus's adventure as King of Sicily, with the archaic-looking figure of Athena Promachus symbolizing the Greeks united against the Carthaginians.

466. Fol. 51 (2/6) AE 26 mm
O: Beardless male head (Herakles?) r., wearing headband (*taenia*); at l., tripod; border of dots.
R: Lion striding r.; above, club; in exergue, spear or arrow; border of dots.
Bronze of Syracuse (Sicily), c. 310–304 B.C.
BM *Sicily* pp. 196–97, nos. 389–404; Head p. 182; Hunterian vol. 1, pp. 238–39, nos. 164–171; Sear *Greek* p. 124, no. 1201; SNG Cop *Sicily* pl. 17, no. 769.
The legend ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ, which should appear on the obverse, is missing from the drawing. Poole (BM) and Head assigned these coins to the second period of coinage under the tyrant (later king) Agathocles. The variable obverse symbol of a tripod, and the reverse symbol of an arrow, appear among the coins listed in the BM catalogue, although not on the same piece. The head on the obverse may be a portrait of Agathocles in the guise of a young Herakles; the lion on the reverse, besides alluding to the labors of Herakles, may represent the Carthaginians whom Agathocles defeated and drove back to Africa.

467. Fol. 51 (3/6) AE 26 mm
O: Bearded head (Zeus) l., laureate.
R: Boar running r.; above, spear; in exergue, ΡΟΑΝΩΝ.
Bronze of Arpi (Apulia), late 3rd century B.C.
BM *Italy* p. 130, no. 4; Head p. 45; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 53, nos. 2–4; Rutter p. 77, no. 642; Sear *Greek* p. 61, no. 569; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 15, nos. 603–605.

The reverse legend should read ΑΡΠΑΝΩΝ; the obverse is missing the inscription ΔΑΞΟΥ, possibly the Altinius Dazus mentioned by Livy, chief magistrate of Arpi during the Second Punic War, who betrayed Hannibal by delivering his city into the hands of the Romans.

468. Fol. 51 (4/6) AE 26 mm

O: Female head (Demeter) r., wearing necklace and corn-wreath.

R: ΕΡΕΣΙ; below, ram's head l.; all within corn-wreath.

Bronze of Eresus (Lesbos), c. 300–200 B.C.

Head p. 560; Mionnet *Description* vol. 3, p. 37, no. 38; Ralli-Photopoulou pp. 60, 68; SNG Cop *Aeolis* pl. 7, no. 343.

"If the gods eat bread they send Hermes to buy it at Eresus," runs an ancient proverb recorded by Head. The ram is especially sacred to Hermes, whose likeness appears on other bronze coins of this city; but it may be the draftsman's misinterpretation of the same mark rendered by Goltzius as a curled-up dolphin. The coins of this series recorded by Ralli-Photopoulou show the head of long-haired Apollo, not Demeter on the obverse. See no. 40 for more discussion of these bronzes of Eresus.

469. Fol. 51 (5/6) AE 26 mm

O: Beardless male bust (Hermes) l, draped and wearing a low, wide-brimmed hat with knob at the top; at l., ΠΙΛΟΒVΜ; border of dots.

R: Nude male figure (Herakles) standing frontal, wrestiling with a lion at r.; between his legs, a club; at l., uncertain inscription including the letters ONX…A; border of dots.

Bronze of Suessa Aurunca (Campania), c. 265–240 B.C.

BM *Italy* p. 125, nos. 17–19; Head p. 42; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 47, nos. 6–7; Rutter p. 60, no. 448; Sambon p. 350, no. 871; Sear *Greek* p. 61, no. 564; SNG Cop *Italy* pl. 14, nos. 582–583.

The obverse legend should read ΠΡΟΒVΜ, the reverse SVESANO. The knob at the top of Hermes's cap (*petasos*) is a small pair of wings. The obverse legend is most likely the Latin *probum*, meaning valid for currency, which suggests that these bronze pieces were tokens meant to take the place of small denominations of silver (the obol and its fractions).

470. Fol. 51 (6/6) AE 26 mm

O: Octagonal shield (aegis) covered with scales or leaves and a facing head (gorgon) in center.

R: Victory walking r., carrying palm branch over l. shoulder; at r., ΣΟΥ and monogram composed of several letters including A, M, E.

Bronze of Amisus (Pontus), c. 120–63 B.C.

BM *Bithynia* p. 20, nos. 72–78; Head p. 502; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 220, nos. 12–16; Lindgren I, p. 2, no. 33; Sear *Greek* p. 340, no. 3642; SNG Cop *Bosporus* pl. 5, nos. 167–172; Waddington vol. 1, p. 57, no. 44.

The reverse legend should read ΑΜΙΣΟΥ. The monogram is a variable magistrate's mark, identical to several examples listed by Waddington. Under the reign of Mithradates the Great the cities of Pontus and Paphlagonia produced a uniform bronze coinage showing the aegis and Nike, differing only in the name of the mint. The aegis, a goat-skin adorned with the severed head of Medusa, was the protective armor of Athena in her role as defender of the Greeks—the same role assumed by Mithradates in his confrontations with Rome.

471. Fol. 51v (1/6) AE 24 mm

O: Bearded head (Asklepios) r., wearing headband (*taenia*); border of dots.

R: Serpent coiled round a crooked staff; border of dots.

Bronze of Pergamum (Mysia), after 133 B.C.

BM *Mysia* p. 130, nos. 164–168; Head p. 536; Lindgren I, p. 17, no. 299; Sear *Greek* p. 369, no. 3971; SNG Cop *Mysia* pl. 9, no. 402.

Though these small bronzes carry no inscription, they have been assigned to Pergamum based on comparison with other coins of that city, where the cult and the shrine of Asklepios were of great importance.

472. Fol. 51v (2/6) AE 24 mm

O: Bearded head (Poseidon) r., trident over shoulder.

R: Bull's head facing; at l., monogram of K P; at r., letter O; at top, monogram; all within laurel wreath.

Bronze of Corcyra, c. 229–48 B.C.

BM *Thessaly* p. 143, nos. 460–464; Head p. 327; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 19, nos. 30–32; Sear *Greek* p. 199, no. 2053; SNG Cop *Epirus* pl. 5, nos. 220–222.

The monogram in the drawing is identical to that recorded for BM 460–464.

473. Fol. 51v (3/6) AE 24 mm

O: Female head (Athena) r., wearing high domed and crested (Corinthian) helmet; border of dots.

R: Nude male figure (Pan) striding r., with long tail behind, adjusting trophy at r; at lower l., uncertain symbol or structure; at upper l., letter B; between legs of figure, monogram of A N; border of dots.

Bronze of King Antigonus Gonatas of Macedon, c. 277–239 B.C.

Head p. 232; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 341, nos. 7–18; Sear *Greek* p. 630, no. 6786.

The inscription at the top of the reverse should be B A, and the monogram between the legs of Pan is that of Antigonus. The uncertain object at lower left of the reverse is a Macedonian helmet with cheek-pieces and plumes.

474. Fol. 51v (4/6) AE 24 mm

O: Foreparts of a horse r.; above and below, uncertain inscription, including letters ΩΧΑΝ…ΛΥ.

R: Foreparts of a bull butting or charging r.

Bronze of Alexander of Pherae (Thessaly), c. 369–357 B.C.

BM *Thessaly* p. 47, nos. 18–19; Head p. 308; Sear *Greek* p. 211, no. 2212; SNG Cop *Thessaly* pl. 5, no. 246.

The true obverse and reverse are switched in the drawing. The obverse legend should read ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ.

475. Fol. 51v (5/6) AE 24 mm

O: Helmet with crest and cheek-pieces; below, l. and r., Α ΣΙ.

R: Monogram of H, Δ, P within a circle, surrounded by six lunette forms.
Bronze of King Demetrius Poliorcetes of Macedon, c. 294–288 B.C.
Head p. 232; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 342, nos. 1–5; Newell *Poliocertes* pp. 118–19, nos. 125–132; Sear *Greek* p. 629, no. 6774.
The legend on the obverse should read BA ΣI. The design on the reverse represents the central boss and peripheral crescents of a traditional round Macedonian shield. The monogram is composed of the letters ΔHMHTPI. Head was of the opinion that these coins were struck under Demetrius II (239–229 B.C.), but Newell's arguments, connecting them to the earlier Demetrius and to the mint at Pella, have carried more weight.

476. Fol. 51v (6/6) AE 24 mm
O: Foreparts of a horse r.; below, ΓAMAYΩN; above, letter Y.
R: One-handled cup or beaker; at l., monogram.
Bronze of Cyme (Aeolis), c. 320–250 B.C.
BM *Troas* pp. 108–9, nos. 40–52; Head p. 553; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 306, nos. 2–4; Lindgren I, p. 22, no. 392; Sear *Greek* p. 386, no. 4188; SNG Cop *Aeolis* pl. 2, nos. 69–86.
The obverse inscription above the horse should be the ethnic legend KY. The inscription below is a variable magistrate's name, not among those listed in the catalogues; the monogram on the reverse, however, is the same as BM 49.

477. Fol. 52 (1/6) AE 39 mm
O: Two male busts facing, draped, one large and one small, with wild serpentine hair; above, cursive inscription of Arabic letters; border of dots.
R: Cursive inscription of Arabic letters in 6 lines, more letters or symbols on either side; border of dots.
Bronze dirhem of Qutb al-Din Il-Ghazi II, Mardin (Mesopotamia) c. A.D. 1181–1182.
BM *Seljook* p. 145, no. 386; Ghalib Edhem pp. 36–37, nos. 43–45; Hennequin pp. 451–53, nos. 1035–1041; Lane Poole p. 26, no. 35; Spengler vol. 1, p. 93, no. 32.1.
The six coins on this page were struck by various princes of the Artuqid and Zangid dynasties who dominated northern Mesopotamia in the 12th century, and whose struggles with the "Franks" form an interesting chapter in the history of the Crusades. A peculiarity of this region and period of Muslim numismatics is the production of large (c. 25–35 mm) copper coins, often bearing figural imagery derived from ancient Classical and Byzantine models, which were probably meant to substitute for silver dirhems during a period of silver shortage. Whether our collector recognized these pieces as medieval Islamic coins, or thought they were the relics of some unknown ancient civilization, cannot be determined. The draftsman makes a valliant effort to reproduce the Kufic Arabic inscriptions with care, but clearly does not recognize or understand the language, since the reverses of the dirhems are all copied upside-down. Qutb al-Din was the fourth prince of the Artuqid dynasty that ruled Mardin, in northern Mesopotamia. The obverse legend, which gives the date of issue *anno Hegirae*, is copied well enough to recognize most of the letters: *sab'wa sab'iin wa khamsami'a* = 577 (1181/1182). The image is copied from a Byzantine coin of the 7th century, showing the Emperor Heraclius and his son side-by-side.

478. Fol. 52 (2/6) AE 39 mm
O: Male bust facing, draped, r. hand in front of chest, with wild serpentine hair; cursive inscription of Arabic letters l. and r.; border of dots.

R: 6-pointed star (hexagram) with cursive inscription of Arabic letters within, in 4 lines; around, more letters or symbols; border of dots.
Bronze dirhem of Husam al-Din Yuluq Arslan, Mardin (Mesopotamia) 1186/1187.
BM *Seljook* p. 149, no. 401; Ghalib Edhem pp. 41–42, no. 53–55; Hennequin pp. 464–465, nos. 1080–1085; Lane Poole p. 28, no. 44; Spengler vol. 1, p. 97, no. 33.4.
Son of Il-Ghazi II who produced the previous coin, Yuluq Arslan ruled Mardin from 1184 to 1201, during which time he was compelled to acknowledge Saladin as his overlord. The inscription inside the star on the reverse of this coin spells out the name and titles of that Muslim hero: *al-malik al-naasir Salaah al-Dunyaa wa al Din Yuusuf bin Ayyuub*. The inscription distributed on the outer edge of the reverse, between the points of the hexagram, indicates the date of issue beginning with the formula *Duriba sanah*, "struck in the year…" Enough of it is readable (including the letters for *thalath*, three, visible at the 3-o'clock position in the drawing) to determine the date as A.H. 583 = 1186/1187.

479. Fol. 52 (3/6) AE 39 mm
O: Two male heads; on r., profile head l. wearing laurel crown or diadem; on l., bust facing, draped, wearing crown with three points; above, cursive inscription of Arabic letters; border of dots.
R: Cursive inscription of Arabic letters in four lines; more letters or symbols on either side; border of dots.
Bronze dirhem of Husam al-Din Yuluq Arslan, Mardin (Mesopotamia) c. 1190–1192.
BM *Seljook* p. 150, nos. 405–408; Ghalib Edhem pp. 39–40, nos. 47–52; Hennequin pp. 467–470, nos. 1098–1117; Lane-Poole p. 29, no. 47; Spengler vol. 1, p. 101, no. 34.
Like the previous coin, this dirham spells out the name and titles of Saladin on the reverse. The obverse is a curious pastiche, combining a classical profile modeled on some Julio-Claudian coin portrait like that of Nero, and a frontal bust from a Byzantine follis, adorned with the 3-peaked crown associated with royal portraits on Sassanian coinage.

480. Fol. 52 (4/6) AE 37 mm
O: Beardless male head r., wearing headband or diadem; border of dots.
R: Cursive inscription of Arabic letters in four lines, with other letters or symbols on either side, within a circular frame of two lines ending in a knot at the top; border of dots.
Bronze dirhem of Husam al-Din Timurtash, Mardin (Mesopotamia) c. 1122–1152.
BM *Seljook* p. 139, no. 364; Ghalib Edhem p. 27, nos. 25–26; Hennequin pp. 432–33, nos. 948–951; Lane Poole p. 24, no. 27; Spengler vol. 1, p. 76, no. 26.
These coins are among the most common of the series, and seem to have been produced over a long period during the 30-year reign of Timurtash, second of the Artuqid dynasty of Mardin. Most of the letters of his name and title are still quite readable on the reverse, attesting to both the high quality of the specimen and the accuracy of the draftsman. The obverse head, it is commonly agreed, derives from some coin portrait of a Seleucid monarch, perhaps Antiochus VII (see nos. 441–442).

481. Fol. 52 (5/6) AE 37 mm
O: Female or beardless male head facing l., with long unruly hair; above, two winged figures; on either side, cursive inscription of Arabic letters; border of dots.
R: Cursive inscription of Arabic letters in five lines; border of dots.

Bronze dirhem of Saif al-Din Ghazi II, Mosul (Mesopotamia) c. 1170–1174.
BM *Seljook* pp. 181–82, nos. 510–520; Ghalib Edhem p. 89, no. 120–123; Hennequin pp. 192–98, nos. 287–322; Spengler vol. 2, p. 9, no. 60.
This prince was the fourth of the Zengid line which ruled Mosul. His father, Qutb al Din Mawdud, was the first to issue this type with the facing head, but Ghazi's name can be read without difficulty on the reverse here, beginning with the top line *Ghazi bin* (Mawdud bin Zengi, etc.). Less easy to decipher is the date on the obverse, but the modern catalogues record coins dated from A.H. 569 to 574 (c. 1173–1180). The facing head may be derived from a classical image of the nymph Arethusa, originally designed for the coins of Syracuse and adapted by a number of Greek cities in the East.

482. Fol. 52 (6/6) AE 37 mm
O: Beardless male head r., with long hair, wearing wide-brimmed hat or helmet with plume-like ornaments on top; at l., cursive inscription of Arabic letters; border of dots.
R: Cursive inscription of Arabic letters in four lines, within border of dots; outside frame around edge, another inscription of Arabic letters.
Bronze dirhem of ʻIzz al-Din *Mas'ud* I, Jazira (Mesopotamia) c. 1180–1181.
BM *Seljook* p. 185, nos. 527–528; Ghalib Edhem p. 93, no. 129; Hennequin pp. 199–200, nos. 323–326; Spengler vol. 2, p. 17, no. 62.
The obverse type is thought to be copied from the head of the helmeted Athena from Hellenistic tetradrachms of Side in Pamphylia, which had widespread currency in the Greek East. The type was introduced by the earlier Zengid prince Saif al-Din Ghazi II, but ʻIzz al-Din's name and titles can be deciphered on the reverse here, especially the letters of the name *Mas'ud* on the bottom line. All of these coins of ʻIzz al-Din were struck at Jazira in A.H. 577 (1180/1181), as attested by the inscription on the obverse.

483. Fol. 52v (1/2) AR 30 mm
O: לקש לארשי in paleo-Hebrew script. Cup or chalice with long stem; above, בש in paleo-Hebrew script; border of dots.
R: םילשורי השרקה in paleo-Hebrew script. Stem with three flowers or fruits; border of dots.
Silver shekel of First Jewish Revolt, Jerusalem (Judaea) c. A.D. 67–68.
Baramki p. 94, no. 2; BM *Palestine* p. 270, nos. 7–9; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 285, nos. 1–2; Meshorer vol. 2, p. 260, no. 8; Reifenberg p. 57, no. 139; SNG Cop *Palestine* pl. 4, no. 98.
The obverse legend means "Shekel of Israel" and the reverse is "Jerusalem the Holy." The mark of *shin* and *bet* above the chalice indicates the Year 2 of the revolt against Rome. Earlier numismatists, including MacDonald (Hunterian), believed these were coins of the Maccabees, interpreting the date mark as the second year of the Jews' liberation under Simon Maccabeus, i.e., 137 B.C.

484. Fol. 52v (2/2) AE 37 mm
O: Incomplete or broken legend in paleo-Hebrew script. Amphora with long stem and fluted body; border of dots.
R: Incomplete or broken inscription in paleo-Hebrew script, in two lines within laurel wreath.

Bronze of the Second Jewish Revolt, Judaea c. 133–134.
Meshorer vol. 2, p. 270, no. 39; Mildenberg, p. 330, Group 2b; Reifenberg p. 64, no. 197.
The obverse legend should read שבלחרישראל, meaning “Year 2 of the Freedom of Israel.” The reverse is ןצו / שמ, Shimon, indicating the leader of the revolt, Simon bar-Kochba. These coins are rare, and were struck on Roman sestertii and large provincial bronzes whose images and inscriptions had been filed off.

485. Fol. 53 (1/4) AE 40 mm
O: Bearded Janiform head (Janus).
R: Ship’s prow r.; letter S at upper l.
Bronze libral as, Rome, c. 225–217 B.C.
Crawford no. 35/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 5, nos. 1–21; Sydenham no. 71.
The “S” here is an anomaly, since this is the mark of the smaller bronze semis, which features the head of Saturn, not Janus. Moreover the vertical line above the prow is the mark “I” indicating the full value of the as. Possible the “S” is some sort of counter-mark added later, or (more likely, considering other instances in the manuscript) the draftsman is conflating two different coins in the same drawing.

486. Fol. 53 (2/4) AE 40 mm
O: Beardless male head (Mercury) r., wearing winged cap; above, two balls; border of two circular lines.
R: Ship’s prow r.; above, ROMA; below, two balls or dots; border of two circular lines.
Bronze sextans, Rome, c. 217–215 B.C.
Crawford no. 38/5; Grueber vol. 1, p. 49, nos. 408–413; Sydenham no. 85.

487. Fol. 53 (3/4) AE 34 mm
O: She-wolf with twins; below, two balls or dots; border of two circular lines.
R: Eagle standing r.; at r., ROMA; at upper l., two balls or dots.
Bronze sextans, Rome, c. 217–215 B.C.
Crawford no. 39/3; Grueber vol. 2, p. 137, nos. 120–124; Sydenham no. 95.

488. Fol. 53 (4/4) AE 28 mm
O: Beardless male head (Hercules) r., wearing lion’s-skin helmet; below, three balls or dots; border of two circular lines.
R: Winged thunderbolt; above, ORRA; below, TOR and three dots or balls; border of two circular lines.
Bronze quadrans, Lucera (Apulia) c. 211–208 B.C.
Crawford no. 97/5a or 97/13a; Grueber vol. 2, p. 147; Sydenham no. 126.
The reverse has been altered. It should be a ship’s prow with the inscription ROMA. Possibly a genuine antique with a worn reverse reworked by a modern engraver? The thunderbolt has a distinctly modern, mannerist air about it.

489. Fol. 53v (1/2) AE 30 mm
O: Ship’s prow or “beak” (rostrum); above, CRASS.
R: Crocodile standing r.

Bronze dupondius of M. Licinius Crassus, mint uncertain c.36–30 B.C.
Grueber vol. 2, p. 532, no. 230; Sydenham no. 1275.
The true obverse and reverse are switched in the drawing. The legend should read CRAS.

490. Fol. 53v (2/2) AE 25 mm
O: ASSORV, around at r.
Beardless male head (Apollo) r., laureate.
R: Nude male (river god Chrysas) standing l., holding cornucopia and jug; at r., CRYSAS.
Bronze of Assorus (Sicily), c. 225–200 B.C.
BM *Sicily* p. 31, no. 1; Calciati vol. 3, p. 259, no. 1; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 168, no. 1; Minì *Sicilia* p. 107, no. 1; SNG Cop *Sicily* pl. 4, no. 150.
Assorus was an inland Sicel town of Sicily that came under Roman domination in the 3rd century B.C.

491. Fol. 54 (1/6) AR 23 mm
O: M. FOVRI L F, around. Bearded Janiform head (Janus); border of two circular lines.
R: Female warrior (Roma) at r., crowning trophy at l.; at r., ROMA; in exergue, PHILI; above, star; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of M. Furius Philus, Rome, c. 119 B.C.
Crawford no. 281/1; Grueber vol. 2, p. 283, nos. 555–561; Sydenham no. 529.

492. Fol. 54 (2/6) AR 28 mm
O: Beardless Janiform head (Janus), laureate; border of two circular lines.
R: Male figure (Jupiter) in quadriga r., holding scepter and thunderbolt, with Victory driving; below, ROMA in tablet; border of two circular lines.
Silver didrachm (quadrigatus), Rome, c. 225–212 B.C.
Crawford no. 28/3; Grueber vol. 2, p. 132, nos. 78–99; Sydenham no. 64.

493. Fol. 54 (3/6) AR 23 mm
O: Bearded head (Romulus, aka Quirinus) r., laureate; at l., QVIRINVS; at r., C. MEMMI C F; border of two circular lines.
R: MEMMIVS AEDI CERIALIA PRMVS FECIT, around.
Female deity (Ceres) seated r., holding rod and corn-ears; at r., snake; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of C. Memmius, Rome, 56 B.C.
Crawford no. 427/2; Grueber vol. 1, p. 496, nos. 3940–3942; Sydenham no. 921.
Reverse inscription should read AED. not AEDI, and PREIMVS not PRMVS.

494. Fol. 54 (4/6) AR 23 mm
O: Beardless male head (Ancus Martius) r., wearing headband; at l., *lituus*; below, ANCVS; border of two circular lines.
R: Horseman rearing r. on platform of arches; at l., PHILIPPVS; within arches, AQVA MAR; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of L. Marcius Philippus, Rome, c. 56 B.C.

Crawford no. 425/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 485, nos. 3890–3895; Sydenham no. 919.
The platform on the reverse is identified as an aqueduct, the Aqua Martia, and the horseman as an equestrian statue set up to honor the moneyer's ancestor, the praetor Q. Marcius Rex, notable for building and repairing aqueducts.

495. Fol. 54 (5/6) AR 23 mm
O: Female head (Roma) r., wearing winged helmet; below, ROMA; at l., X; border of two circular lines.
R: Female figure (Roma) seated r. on pile of arms, wearing helmet; at r., wolf and twins; above, two birds flying; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius, Rome, c. 115–114 B.C.
Crawford no. 287/1; Grueber vol. 2, p. 284, nos. 562–565; Sydenham no. 530.

496. Fol. 54 (6/6) AR 23 mm
O: Female head (Roma) r., in winged helmet; at l., ROMA; border of two circular lines.
R: Victory holding palm in quadriga galloping r.; above, wreath; below, X; in exergue, M TVLLI; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of M. Tullius, Rome, c. 120 B.C.
Crawford no. 280/1; Grueber vol. 2, p. 266, nos. 502–507; Sydenham no. 531.

497. Fol. 54v (1/6) AR 23 mm
O: Female head (Roma) r., in winged helmet; at l., wreath and XVI as monogram (X with horizontal bar); at bottom, ROMA; border of two circular lines.
R: Two horsemen (Dioscuri) galloping or rearing back-to-back, with two stars above and spears crossing; in exergue: C SERVELI M F; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of C. Servilius, Rome, c. 136 B.C.
Crawford no. 239/1; Grueber vol. 2, p. 279, nos. 540–547; Sydenham no. 525.
Reverse legend should read …SERVEILI…

498. Fol. 54v (2/6) AR 23 mm
O: Female head (Roma), r., wearing winged helmet; at l., PITIO; at r., X; border of two circular lines.
R: Two horsemen (Dioscuri) galloping r.; above, two stars; below, L SEMP; in exergue, ROMA within tablet; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of L. Sempronius Pitio, Rome, c. 148 B.C.
Crawford no. 216/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 95, nos. 711–717; Sydenham no. 402.

499. Fol. 54v (3/6) AR 23 mm
O: Female head (Roma) r., wearing winged helmet; at l., SISENA; at r., ROMA; under chin, X; border of two circular lines.
R: Male figure (Jupiter) in quadriga, r.; above, head (Sol) with radiate crown; below, monster with snake-like legs (Scylla); in exergue: CN. CORNEL. L.F.
Silver denarius of Cn. Cornelius Sisena, Rome, c. 118–107 B.C.
Crawford no. 310/1; Grueber vol. 2 p. 267, no. 508; Sydenham no. 542.

500. Fol. 54v (4/6) AR 23 mm

O: Beardless male head (Philip V of Macedon) r., wearing helmet adorned with goat's horns and long ribbons behind; above ROMA as monogram; at r., Φ; border of two circular lines.

R: Horseman holding branch, galloping or rearing r.; below, L. PHILIPPVS in tablet; in exerge, XVI as monogram (X crossed by horizontal bar); border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of L. Marcius Philippus, Rome, c. 113–112 B.C.

Crawford no. 293/1; Grueber vol. 2, p. 277, nos. 532–534; Sydenham no. 551.

The horseman is regarded today as an equestrian statue erected to honor one of the moneyer's ancestors.

501. Fol. 54v (5/6) AR 23 mm

O: Beardless head (Mars or Roma) r., wearing crested helmet; at l., LXVII; border of two circular lines.

R: She-wolf walking l.; above, ROMA; in exergue, PSATRIE; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of P. Satrienus, Rome, c. 77 B.C.

Crawford no. 388/1b; Grueber vol. 1, p. 392, nos. 3209–3237; Sydenham no. 781a.

Reverse inscription in exergue should read P. SATRIE/NVS. The number on the obverse is a variable control-mark.

502. Fol. 54v (6/6) AR 23 mm

O: Female head (Roma), r., wearing winged helmet; at l., X; border of two circular lines.

R: Two horsemen (Dioscuri) galloping r., two stars above; below, ROMA in tablet; border of two circular lines.

Anonymous silver denarius, Rome, after 211 B.C.

Crawford no. 53/2; Grueber vol. 1, p. 36, nos. 289–294, or p. 45, nos. 353–366; Sydenham nos. 207 or 229.

503. Fol. 55 (1/6) AR 23 mm

O: Beardless head (Minerva or Mars) r., wearing crested helmet; at l., S C; at r., XVI as monogram (X with a horizontal bar); border of two circular lines.

R. Ram walking r.; in exergue, L RVSTI; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of L. Rustius, Rome, c. 76 B.C.

Crawford no. 389/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 398, nos. 3271–3273; Sydenham no. 782.

Crawford identifies the obverse head as that of Minerva, based on the ram type of the reverse, since the constellation Aries was associated with this goddess; Grueber and Sydenham label it "head of young Mars."

504. Fol. 55 (2/6) AR 23 mm

O: P FONTEIVS P F CAPITO IIIVIR, around. Bearded male bust (Mars) r., wearing crested helmet; border of two circular lines.

R: MN FONTEI OR, around at l. Horseman galloping r., menacing with spear two warriors crouched below; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of P. Fonteius Capito, Rome, c. 55 B.C.

Crawford no. 429/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 478, nos. 3851–3855; Sydenham no. 900.

Reverse inscription should read MN FONT TR MIL.

505. Fol. 55 (3/6) AR 23 mm

O: Galley r.; above, L LVTAT / Q in two lines; all within oak-wreath; border of two circular lines.

R: Female head (Roma) r., wearing helmet decorated with two stars; at r., CERCO; at l., XVI as monogram (X with horizontal bar); border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of Q. Lutatius Cerco, Rome, c. 109–108 B.C.

Crawford no. 305/1; Grueber vol. 2, p. 297, nos. 636–642; Sydenham no. 559.

In the drawing the true obverse and reverse have been switched. Reverse inscription should read Q LVTATI / Q in two lines.

506. Fol. 55 (4/6) AR 23 mm

O: Female head (Roma) r., wearing helmet; at l., ROMA; at r., X; torque as border; border of two circular lines.

R: Horseman galloping l. with shield and spear; below, L TORQVA; at r., Q; in exergue, EX S C; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of L. Manlius Torquatus, Rome, c. 113–112 B.C.

Crawford no. 295/1; Grueber vol. 2, p. 270, nos. 518–521; Sydenham no. 545.

507. Fol. 55 (5/6) AR 23 mm

O: Beardless male head (Apollo) r., wearing headband; above, star; at l., T-shaped tool and ACISCVLVS; all within laurel wreath; border of two circular lines.

R: Bird with helmeted human head standing r., carrying shield and two spears; in exergue, L VALERI; all within laurel wreath; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of L. Valerius Acisculus, Rome, c. 45 B.C.

Crawford no. 474/2b; Grueber vol. 1, p. 535, no. 4106; Sydenham no. 999a.

Reverse legend should read L. VALERIVS. The bird on the reverse is identified by modern cataloguers as an owl, although in the drawing it resembles an eagle. The tool on the obverse is an adze, in Latin *acisculus*.

508. Fol. 55 (6/6) AR 23 mm

O: Beardless male head (Apollo) r., wearing headband; at l., T-shaped tool (adze) and ACISCVLVS; border of two circular lines.

R: Female figure (Europa) riding a bull r., holding veil raised in an arc above; in exergue: L VALERIVS; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of L. Valerius Acisculus, Rome, c. 45 B.C.

Crawford no. 474/1a; Grueber vol. 1, p. 534, nos. 4099–4104; Sydenham no. 998.

Some authorities (e.g., Sydenham) identify the scene on the reverse as the legend of Valeria Luperca riding a heifer; but Crawford maintains that this animal is clearly a bull.

509. Fol. 55v (1/6) AR 23 mm

O: Female bust (Roma) r.; at l., ROMA; below, M CATO; border of two circular lines.

R: Winged female figure (Victory) seated r., extending dish (*patera*) in r. hand; in exergue, VICTRIX; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of M. Porcius Cato, Rome, c. 89 B.C.

Crawford no. 343/1b; Grueber vol. 1, p. 303, nos. 657–661; Sydenham no. 596.

510. Fol. 55v (2/6) AR 23 mm

O: Beardless male jugate heads (Honos and Virtus) r.; nearer one wearing laurel crown, farther one wearing helmet; at l., HO; at r., VIRT; below, KALB; border of two circular lines.

R: Two female figures (Italia and Roma) standing, clasping hands; figure on l. holding cornucopia; figure on r. holding staff or sword; at l., ITA; at r., RO; in exergue, CORD; at l., caduceus; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of Q. Furius Calenus and Mucius Cordus, Rome, c. 70 B.C.

Crawford no. 403/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 415, nos. 3358–3363; Sydenham no. 797.

The inscription on the obverse should read KALENI, on the reverse, CORDI.

511. Fol. 55v (3/6) AR 23 mm

O: Bearded head (Jupiter) l., laureate; border of two circular lines.

R: Male figure (Jupiter) in galloping quadriga r., holding scepter and brandishing thunderbolt; in exergue, L SCIP ASIAG; above, letter S; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of L. Cornelius Scipio Asiagenus, Rome, c. 106 B.C.

Crawford no. 311/1c; Grueber vol. 1, p. 209, nos. 1395–1396; Sydenham no. 576.

The letter above the quadriga is a control-mark, which in this issue consisted of the letters of the Latin alphabet. This denarius is described as serrate, that is, with notches or saw-toothed rim, although this feature is not indicated in the drawing.

512. Fol. 55v (4/6) AR 23 mm

O: Beardless male head (Apollo) r., laureate; border of two circular lines.

R: Nude, bearded figure (satyr Marsyas) walking l., r. arm raised and sack or wine-skin over l. shoulder; at r., column with figure at the top; at l., L CENSOR; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of L. Marcius Censorinus, Rome, c. 82 B.C.

Crawford no. 363/1d; Grueber vol. 1, p. 338, nos. 2657–2659; Sydenham no. 737.

513. Fol. 55v (5/6) AR 23 mm

O: P ACOLEIVS LARISCOLVS, around. Female bust (Diana) r., draped; border of two circular lines.

R: Three female figures or statues facing, their arms raised, foliage behind them or sprouting from their heads; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of P. Accoleius Lariscolus, Rome, c. 43 B.C.

Crawford no. 486/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 569, nos. 4211–4214; Sydenham no. 1148.

The inscription on the obverse should read ACCOLEIVS. The bust on the obverse is identified by Crawford as Diana Nemorensis, and the figures on the reverse are this goddess's triple-cult statue (Diana-Hecate-Selene), with a cypress grove beyond. Grueber, however, argues that the bust is that of Acca Larentia, wife of the shepherd Faustulus who brought up Romulus and Remus, and the statues are those of the Nymphae Querquetulanae, tutelary spirits of the forest. Older antiquarians, beginning with Fulvio Orsini in 1577, interpreted the three reverse figures as the Heliades, sisters of the tragic Phaeton, who were transformed into poplars or larch trees after his death.

514. Fol. 55v (6/6) AR 23 mm

O: Female bust (Venus) r., laureate and wearing crown (*stephane*); border of two circular lines.

R: Three trophies; at l., jug; at r., *lituus*; in exergue, TAP as monogram; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of Faustus Cornelius Sulla, Rome, c. 56 B.C.

Crawford no. 426/3; Grueber vol. 1, p. 489, nos. 3909–3911; Sydenham no. 884.

The inscription SC and a scepter should appear behind the head on the obverse. The inscription on the reverse should be the name FAVSTVS as a monogram, resembling the letters TAS joined together with a small letter F on top of the A. The moneyer was a supporter of Pompey, and the three trophies refer to the three triumphs of that general.

515. Fol. 56 (1/6) AR 23 mm

O: Beardless male head (Hercules) r., wearing lion's skin; at l., S C and TAS as monogram; border of two circular lines.

R: Globe or circle surrounded by four wreaths; at bottom, branch-like object and corn-ear; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of Faustus Cornelius Sulla, Rome, c. 56 B.C.

Crawford no. 426/4a; Grueber vol. 1, p. 490, nos. 3912–3915; Sydenham no. 882.

The monogram of the obverse is that of Faustus, as in the previous coin (no. 514). The branch-like object on the reverse is an *aplustre*, an ornament attached to a ship's stern; the four wreaths on the obverse represent the three triumphs of Pompey along with the *corona aurea* granted to him by the Senate.

516. Fol. 56 (2/6) AR 23 mm

O: Female bust (Diana) r., with bow and quiver; border of two circular lines.

R: A POST A F S N ALBIN, around.

Togate figure at r., standing on rocky landscape, holding hand above lighted altar in center; at l., bull r.; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of A. Postumius Albinus, Rome, c. 81 B.C.

Crawford no. 372/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 351, nos. 2836–2838; Sydenham no. 745.

517. Fol. 56 (3/6) AR 23 mm

O: Female bust (Ceres) r., wearing corn-wreath; at l., AED DI; border of two circular lines.

R: Two togate figures seated r. on bench; at l., P A; at r., corn-ear; in exergue, M FAN L CRT; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of M. Fannius and L. Critonius, Rome, c. 86 B.C.

Crawford no. 351/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 314, nos. 2463–2466; Sydenham no. 717.

Obverse inscription should read AED PL.

518. Fol. 56 (4/6) AR 23 mm

O: Beardless male head (Apollo) r., laureate; at l., MN FONTEI; below, thunderbolt; at r., C F; border of two circular lines.

R: Winged genius or cupid riding a goat, r.; above, two liberty-caps (*pilei*); below, thunderbolt; all within laurel wreath; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of Mn. Fonteius, Rome, c. 85 B.C.

Crawford no. 353/1c; Grueber vol. 1, p. 323, nos. 2478–2482; Sydenham no. 724a.
The object below the goat on the reverse is identified today as a Bacchic staff (*thyrsos*), not a thunderbolt.

519. Fol. 56 (5/6) AR 23 mm
O: Two beardless, jugate male heads (Dioscuri) r., laureate; above, two stars; at r., letters P Π; at lower r., XVI as monogram (X crossed by horizontal bar); border of two circular lines.
R: Galley with oars r.; MN FONTEI; in exergue, K; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of Mn. Fonteius, Rome, c. 108–107 B.C.
Crawford no. 307/1a; Grueber vol. 1, p. 195, no. 1230; Sydenham no. 566b.
The letters on the obverse should be P P, indicating the Dioscuri as *Penates Publici*. The letter K below the galley on the reverse is a control-mark, selected from the letters of the Latin alphabet.

520. Fol. 56 (6/6) AR 23 mm
O: Female bust (Ceres) r., wearing corn-wreath; at l., corn-ear; at r., leaf-like form; above, III VIR; in exergue, BROCCHI; border of two circular lines.
R: Curule chair flanked by fasces; above, L FVRI / CN F in two lines; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of L. Furius Brocchus, Rome, c. 63 B.C.
Crawford no. 414/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 486, nos. 3896–3900; Sydenham no. 902.
The object to the right of the head on the obverse is meant to be a barley-corn.

521. Fol. 56v (1/6) AR 23 mm
O: Bearded head (Saturn) l., laureate; at r., sickle and ROMA; at l., letter E; border of two circular lines.
R: Bearded head (Saturn) r., wearing laurel crown; at l., sickle and indecipherable letters; border of two circular lines.
Brockage of silver serrate denarius of L. Memmius Galerius, Rome, c. 106 B.C.
Banti *Repubblicana* vol. 6, p. 148, no. 6; Crawford no. 313/1b; Grueber vol. 1, p. 205, nos. 1332–1334; Sydenham no. 574.
A brockage is an error in which the same type appears on both sides, and usually results when a coin becomes stuck to the bottom of the punch-die, leaving an incuse impression of the obverse on the next coin which is struck. Thus a brockage will show two obverse sides, one correct and the other reversed: "most silver issues of the Republic are represented by brockages of this kind" (cf. Crawford p. 583). The letter E is a control-mark, which consists of variable letters.

522. Fol. 56v (2/6) AR 23 mm
O: Bearded head (Saturn) l., wearing laurel crown; at r. sickle and ROMA; at l., letter F; border of two circular lines.
R: Figure (Venus) in *biga* trotting r.; above, flying figure (Cupid) with wreath; in exergue, L MEMMI / GAL in two lines; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of L. Memmius Galerius, Rome, c. 106 B.C.

Crawford no. 313/1b; Grueber vol. 1, p. 205, no. 1335; Sydenham no. 574.
The F on the obverse is a control-mark, consisting of letters of the Latin alphabet.

523. Fol 56v (3/6) AR 23 mm
O: SALVTIS, around at l. Female head (Salus) r., laureate; at l.,; border of two circular lines.
R: MN ACILIVS IIIVIR VALETV, around._Female figure (Valetudo) standing l., l. arm resting on column, r. hand holding snake; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of Mn. Acilius Glabrio, Rome, c. 49 B.C.
Crawford no. 442/1a; Grueber vol. 1, p. 496, nos. 3943–3946; Sydenham no. 922.

524. Fol. 56v (4/6) AR 23 mm
O: Female head (Gallia) r., with long straight hair; at l., *carnyx* (Gallic club); border of two circular lines.
R: L HOSTILIVS SASERNA, around. Female figure (Diana) standing facing, holding spear in l. hand and stag in r.; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of L. Hostilius Saserna, Rome, c. 48 B.C.
Crawford no.448/3; Grueber vol. 1, p. 514, nos. 3996–3998; Sydenham no. 953.

525. Fol. 56v (5/6) AR 23 mm
O: Bearded head r., with wild hair; at l., uncertain object shaped like a spear-head; border of two circular lines.
R: *Biga* galloping r., with driver and warrior brandishing shield and spear; above, L HOSTILIVS; below, SASER; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of L. Hostilius Saserna, Rome, c. 48 B.C.
Crawford no. 448/2a; Grueber vol. 1, p. 513, nos. 3994–3995; Sydenham no. 952.
The inscription on the reverse should read SASERN. The object behind the head on the obverse is a Gallic shield, and the head may be a portrait of the Gallic chief Vercingetorix, alluding to Caesar's victories in Gaul.

526. Fol. 56v (6/6) AR 23 mm
O: RVFVS III VIR, around. Beardless jugate male heads (Dioscuri) r., in round caps, two stars above; border of two circular lines.
R: MN CORDIVS, around at r. Female figure (Venus Verticordia) standing l., holding scales in r. hand, diagonal staff or scepter in l., Cupid perched on shoulder; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of Mn. Cordius Rufus, Rome, c. 46 B.C.
Crawford no. 463/1b; Grueber vol. 1, p. 524, no. 4039; Sydenham no. 976c.

527. Fol. 57 (1/6) AR 23 mm
O: Beardless male head (Apollo) r., wearing laurel crown; at l., SER; at r., SVLL; border of two circular lines.
R: Naval trophy including anchor, prow, and rudder; at r., nude captive standing; at l., robed figure standing; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of Servius Sulpicius Galba, Rome, c. 51 B.C.

Crawford no. 438/1; Grueber vol. 2, p. 488, nos. 3907–3908; Sydenham no. 931.
Obverse inscription should read SER. SVLP.

528. Fol. 57 (2/6) AR 23 mm
O: P FONTEIVS CAPITO IIIVIR CONCORDIA, around. Female head (Concordia) r., veiled and wearing crown (*stephane*); border of two circular lines.
R: 2-story structure (*Villa Publica*) with an arcade of five arches below and a roofed portico above; on l., T DIDI; on r., VIL PVB; below, IMP; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of P. Fonteius Capito, Rome, c. 55 B.C.
Crawford no. 429/2a; Grueber vol. 1, p. 479, nos. 3856–3860; Sydenham no. 901.

529. Fol. 57 (3/6) AR 23 mm
O: Female head (Sibyl) r., with hair tied up; border of two circular lines.
R: Winged sphinx r.; above, T CARISIVS; in exergue, III VIR; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of T. Carisius, Rome, c. 46 B.C.
Crawford no. 464/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 529, nos. 4060–4063; Sydenham no. 983.

530. Fol. 57 (4/6) AR 23 mm
O: Female head (Juno Moneta) r.; behind, MONETA; border of two circular lines.
R: Coining implements: anvil with tongs on l., hammer on r.; above, round cap (of Vulcan) and T CARISIVS; all within laurel wreath; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of T. Carisius, Rome, c. 46 B.C.
Crawford no. 464/2; Grueber vol. 1, p. 527, nos. 4056–4059; Sydenham no. 982.

531. Fol. 57 (5/6) AR 23 mm
O: Female head r., wearing cap; at r., CN PLANC; at l., AED CVR; border of two circular lines.
R: Goat walking r.; uncertain objects at l.; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of Cn. Plancius, Rome, c. 55 B.C.
Crawford no. 432/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 491, nos. 3920–3922; Sydenham no. 933.
Obverse inscription should read CN. PLANCIVS AED. CVR. S.C. Crawford identifies the female on the obverse as Macedonia, wearing the wide-brimmed hat emblematic of that nation; the animal on the reverse is identified as a Cretan goat, and the objects are meant to be a bow and quiver.

532. Fol. 57 (6/6) AR 23 mm
O: RVFVS S C, around at l. Female head (Venus) r., wearing crown (*stephane*); border of two circular lines.
R: Cupid on dolphin r.; below, MN CORDIVS; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of Mn. Cordius Rufus, Rome, c. 46 B.C.
Crawford no. 463/3; Grueber vol. 1, p. 524, nos. 4040–4041; Sydenham no. 977.

533. Fol. 57v (1/6) AR 23 mm
O: Female head (Flora) r., wearing crown of flowers; at l., *lituus*; at r., FLORAL PRIMVS; border of two circular lines.

R: Two soldiers facing each other, holding round shields and swords upright; in exergue, C SERVEIL; at r., C F; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of C. Servilius, Rome, c. 57 B.C.

Crawford no. 423/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 469, nos. 3816–3819; Sydenham no. 890.

534. Fol. 57v (2/6) AR 23 mm

O: Female bust (Libertas) r., wearing crown (*stephane*); at l., uncertain oblong object and MAXSVMVS; border of two circular lines.

R: Two female figures (Roma and Venus) standing, holding staffs or scepters; figure on l. wears helmet and has one foot on animal or monster head; figure on r. has flying Cupid over shoulder; at either side, rudder standing upright and prow; in exergue C EGNATIVS CN F; at l., letter L; at r., CN N; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of C. Egnatius Maxsumus, Rome, c. 75 B.C.

Crawford no. 391/3; Grueber vol. 1, p. 401, nos. 3285–3292; Sydenham no. 787.

The uncertain object on the obverse is meant to be a *pileus* (liberty cap).

535. Fol. 57v (3/6) AR 23 mm

O: Female head (Roma) r., wearing winged helmet; at l., ROMA; at r., XVI as monogram (X crossed by horizontal bar); border of two circular lines.

R: M METELLVS Q F, around. Round shield with animal's head in middle; all within laurel wreath.

Silver denarius of M. Caecilius Metellus, Rome, c. 127 B.C.

Crawford no. 263/1a; Grueber vol. 1, p. 175, nos. 1145–1147; Sydenham no. 480.

The shield on the reverse is that of Macedonia, where the moneyer's ancestors had won victories; the head in the middle is identified as that of an elephant.

536. Fol. 57v (4/6) AR 23 mm

O: Bearded head (Saturn) r.; at l., sickle, oval object, and S C; at r., SVFENAS; border of two circular lines.

R: PR L V P F, around. Female figure (Roma) sitting at l. on pile of shields, holding scepter; at r., victory crowning her; in exergue, SEX NONI; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of M. Nonius Sufenas, Rome, c. 59 B.C.

Crawford no. 421/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 470, nos. 3820–3823; Sydenham no. 885.

The oval object on the obverse is sometimes explained as the stone given to Saturn by Rhea in place of her infant son, Jupiter.

537. Fol. 57v (5/6) AR 23 mm

O: Female bust (Vesta) r., wearing veil; at l., Q CASSIVS; at r., VEST; border of two circular lines.

R: Round, domed temple with statues decorating the roof; within, curule chair; at l., bowl or cup; at r., AC within tablet; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of Q. Cassius, Rome, c. 55 B.C.

Crawford no. 428/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 482, nos. 3871–3872; Sydenham no. 917.

538. Fol. 57v (6/6) AR 23 mm

O: L. METEL, around at l. Beardless male head (Apollo) r., laureate; below, star; border of two circular lines.

R: Female figure (Roma) seated at l. on pile of arms, holding scepter; at r., Victory crowning her; at l., C MALL; below, ROMA; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of A. Postumius Albinus, L. Caecilius Metellus, and C. Publicius Malleolus, Rome? c. 96 B.C.

Crawford no. 335/1b; Grueber vol. 2, p. 311, nos. 730–731; Sydenham no. 611a.

539. Fol. 58 (1/6) AR 23 mm

O: Female bust (Diana) r., bow and quiver over shoulder; at l., GETA; at r., III VIR; border of two circular lines.

R: Boar r., wounded by spear and attacked by hound; in exergue, C HOSIDI C F; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of C. Hosidius Geta, Rome, c. 68 B.C.

Crawford no. 407/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 421, nos. 3388–3393; Sydenham no. 903.

540. Fol. 58 (2/6) AR 23 mm

O: Female head (Roma) r., wearing winged helmet; at l., ROMA as monogram; border of two circular lines.

R: Two warriors or gladiators in combat, the one on the l. swinging a whip or chain overhead; in exergue, uncertain letters, including EID; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of T. Didius, Rome, c. 113–112 B.C.

Crawford no. 294/1; Grueber vol. 2, p. 276, nos. 530–531; Sydenham no. 550.

The obverse should include XVI as a monogram (X crossed with a horizontal bar); reverse inscription should read T DEIDI.

541. Fol. 58 (3/6) AR 23 mm

O: Beardless male head (Mars) l., wearing crested and plumed helmet; border of two circular lines.

R: Two warriors fighting with sword and shield, a fallen comrade below; in exergue, Q THERM M F; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of Q. Minucius Thermus, Rome, c. 103 B.C.

Crawford no. 319/1; Grueber vol. 2, p. 302, nos. 653–656; Sydenham no. 592.

542. Fol. 58 (4/6) AR 23 mm

O: C MEMMIVS, around at r. Female head (Ceres) r., wearing corn-wreath; border of two circular lines.

R: Trophy with captive kneeling at base; at r., C MEMMIVS; at l., IMPERATOR; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of C. Memmius, Rome, c. 56 B.C.

Crawford no. 427/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 495, nos. 3937–3939; Sydenham no. 920.

Obverse inscription should read C MEMMI C F.

543. Fol. 58 (5/6) AR 23 mm

O: Beardless male head r., wearing oak-wreath; at r., XVI as monogram (X crossed with

horizontal bar); border of two circular lines.
R: Two male figures (Dioscuri) standing, holding horses; in exergue, L MEMIVS; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of L. Memmius, Rome, c. 109–108 B.C.
Crawford no. 304/1; Grueber vol. 2, p. 299, nos. 643–644; Sydenham no. 558.
Reverse inscription should read L. MEMMI.

544. Fol. 58 (6/6) AR 23 mm
O: Bearded bust (*Genius Populi Romani*) r., draped and wearing diadem, scepter over shoulder; above, G P R; border of two circular lines.
R: Scepter, wreath, and rudder flanking a round shield; below, CN LEN Q; in field, EX S C; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of Cn. Cornelius Lentulus, "uncertain Spanish mint" (Crawford) c. 76–75 B.C.
Crawford no. 393/1a; Grueber vol. 2, p. 358, nos. 52–56; Sydenham no. 752.

545. Fol. 58v (1/6) AR 23 mm
O: Beardless male head (Apollo) l., wearing headband; at l., Q POMPONI; at r., MVSA; border of two circular lines.
R: Male figure (Hercules) walking r., wearing lion's skin and playing lyre; at lower r., club; at r., HERCVLES; at l., MVSARVM; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of Q. Pomponius Musa, Rome, c. 66 B.C.
Crawford no. 410/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 441, nos. 3602–3605; Sydenham no. 810.

546. Fol. 58v (2/6) AR 23 mm
O: Bearded head (Jupiter) l., laureate; at r., RVFVS; at l., S C; border of two circular lines.
R: Eagle standing l. on scepter, head to r., holding wreath in one claw; in field, III; in exergue, Q POMPONI; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of Q. Pomponius Rufus, Rome, c. 73 B.C.
Crawford no. 398/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 407, nos. 3331–3332; Sydenham no. 793.
The number III on the reverse is a control-mark, which varies from I to VIII.

547. Fol. 58v (3/6) AR 23 mm
O: Female head (Roma) r., wearing necklace and winged helmet; above, ROMA; at r., X; border of two circular lines.
R: Three figures: in center, man standing in military dress, l., raises hand over the head of a togate figure at l.; soldier or attendant at r.; in exergue, PROVOCO; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of P. Porcius Laeca, Rome, c. 110–109 B.C.
Crawford no. 301/1; Grueber vol. 2, p. 301, nos. 649–652; Sydenham no. 571.
Missing in the drawing is the inscription on the obverse, P LAECA.

548. Fol. 58v (4/6) AR 23 mm
O: Beardless male bust (Mercury) r., wearing headband; at l., wreath; at r., dish or cup; border of two circular lines.

R: Knife and dish (*patera*); above, M. PISO M F / FRVGI in two lines; all within laurel wreath; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of M. Pupius Piso Frugi, Rome, c. 61 B.C.
Crawford no. 418/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 446, nos. 3633–3635; Sydenham no. 824.

549. Fol. 58v (5/6) AR 23 mm
O: Beardless male head (Mars) r., wearing helmet with side feathers; below, NASO; at r., S C; at l., VII; border of two circular lines.
R: Female figure (Diana) holding spear or scepter in chariot drawn by two stags, r.; at l., two dogs running; under chariot, a third dog or hare; in exergue, L AXSIVS; at l., VII; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of L. Axsius Naso, Rome, c. 71 B.C.
Crawford no. 400/1a; Grueber vol. 1, p. 409, nos. 3348–3353; Sydenham no. 794.
The numbers on the obverse and reverse are control-marks, which vary from I to X.

550. Fol. 58v (6/6) AR 23 mm
O: Beardless male bust (Virtus) r., wearing crested helmet; at r., VIRTVS; at l., III VIR; border of two circular lines.
R: Warrior at r. with round shield, supporting or lifting fallen female figure at l.; at r., MN AQVIL; at l., MN F MN N; in exergue, SICIL; border of two circular lines.
Silver serrate denarius of Manius Aquillius, Rome, c. 71 B.C.
Crawford no. 401/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 416, nos. 3364–3369; Sydenham no. 798.

551. Fol. 59 (1/6) AR 23 mm
O: Female head (Vesta) r., veiled; at l., S C; border of two circular lines.
R: Liturgical objects: knife, ladel, axe; at l., AE; at r., CVR; in exergue, P GALB; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of P. Sulpicius Galba, Rome, c. 69 B.C.
Crawford no. 406/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 433, nos. 3517–3518; Sydenham no. 839.

552. Fol. 59 (2/6) AR 23 mm
O: SICINIVS III VIR, around. Beardless male head (Apollo) r., wearing headband; below, star; at r., Q; border of two circular lines.
R: C COPONIVS PR S C, around. Club draped with lion's skin; at r., bow; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of Q. Sicinius and C. Coponius, "mint moving with Pompey" (Crawford) c. 49 B.C.
Crawford no. 444/1b; Grueber vol. 2, p. 468, nos. 24–30; Sydenham no. 939b.

553. Fol. 59 (3/6) AR 23 mm
O: Female head (Libertas) r., wearing headband; at l., LIBERTATIS; border of two circular lines.
R: Structure (rostra) composed of four arches, with ship's prows attached; on top, table or bench; above, PALIKANVS; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of Lollius Palicanus, Rome, c. 45 B.C.
Crawford no. 473/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 517, nos. 4011–4013; Sydenham no. 960.

554. Fol. 59 (4/6) AR 23 mm

O: CAPITOLINVS, around at l. Bearded head (Jupiter) r.; border of two circular lines.

R: Façade of temple with six columns and statues adorning rooftop; below, PETILIVS; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of Petillius Capitolinus, Rome, c. 43 B.C.

Crawford no. 487/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 571, nos. 4217–4219; Sydenham no. 1149.

555. Fol. 59 (5/6) AR 23 mm

O: Eagle standing r. on thunderbolt; above, PETILIVS; below, CAPITOLINVS; border of two circular lines.

R: Façade of temple with six columns and statues adorning rooftop; at l., S; at r., F; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of Petillius Capitolinus, Rome, c. 43 B.C.

Crawford no. 487/2b; Grueber vol. 1, p. 572, nos. 4222–4223; Sydenham no. 1151.

556. Fol. 59 (6/6) AR 23 mm

O: Bearded head (Jupiter) r., laureate; border of two circular lines.

R: Façade of temple with four columns and panelled doors within; below, M VOLTEI M F; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of M. Volteius, Rome, c. 78 B.C.

Crawford no. 395/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 388, nos. 3154–3157; Sydenham no. 774.

557. Fol. 59v (1/6) AR 23 mm

O: Beardless male head (Apollo) r., laureate; laurel-wreath border.

R: Curule chair; above, C CONSIDIVS; below, PAETVS; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of C. Considius Paetus, Rome, c. 46 B.C.

Crawford no. 465/1a; Grueber vol. 1, p. 531, nos. 4080–4083; Sydenham no. 990.

558. Fol. 59v (2/6) AR 23 mm

O: Female head (Ceres) r.; at l., knife; border of two circular lines.

R: Caduceus; at r., M PLAETORI; at l., CEST EX S C; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of M. Plaetorius Cestianus, Rome, c. 69 B.C.

Crawford no. 405/3b; Grueber vol. 1, p. 437, no. 3546; Sydenham no. 805.

Caduceus on reverse should have wings, missing in this drawing. The knife on the obverse is one of several variable control-marks.

559. Fol. 59v (3/6) AR 23 mm

O: CESTIANVS, around at l. Female head (Cybele) r., wearing turret crown; at l., uncertain object; at r., letter O or globe; border of two circular lines.

R: M PLAETORIVS AED CVR EX S C, around. Curule chair, with uncertain object (tripod or trident) at l.; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of M. Plaetorius Cestianus, Rome, c. 67 B.C.

Crawford no. 409/2; Grueber vol. 1, p. 439, nos. 3574–3595; Sydenham no. 808.

The uncertian object on the obverse behind the head is the forepart of a lion, one of Cybele's attributes; the object on the reverse is a variable control-mark.

560. Fol. 59v (4/6) AR 23 mm

O: Female bust r., in crested helmet; at l., CESTIANVS; at r., cornucopia and S C; border of two circular lines.

R: M PLAETORIVS M F AED CVR, around.

Eagle standing on thunderbolt r., head turned to l.; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of M. Plaetorius Cestianus, Rome, c. 67 B.C.

Crawford no. 409/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 441, nos. 3596–3601; Sydenham no. 809.

Grueber identifies the helmeted goddess as Vacuna; Crawford regards her as a composite deity combining the attributes of Isis, Minerva, Apollo, Diana, and Victory.

561. Fol. 59v (5/6) AR 23 mm

O: Female head (Ceres) l., wearing corn-wreath; at r., CAEICIN; at upper r., letter H; border of two circular lines.

R: Yoke of oxen walking l.; in exergue, L CASSI; above, letter O; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of L. Cassius Caeicianus, Rome, c. 102 B.C.

Banti *Repubblicana* vol. 3, p. 46, nos. 8/29–30; Crawford no. 321/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 237, nos. 1740–1741; Sydenham no. 594.

The single letters on either side are variable control-marks. Banti records several examples of the H/O combination, all of which have an extra control-mark—a dot—above or to the right of the O. The piece shown here has a dot to the left of the O, an arrangement not recorded in the catalogues.

562. Fol. 59v (6/6) AR 23 mm

O: Female head (Pietas) r., wearing crown (*stephane*) at l., PIETAS; at r., uncertain letter; border of two circular lines.

R: Nude man running r., holding a draped figure on his shoulder; at l., M HERENN; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of M. Herennius, Rome, c. 108–107 B.C.

Crawford no. 308/1a; Grueber vol. 1, p. 195, nos. 1231–1257; Sydenham no. 567.

The reverse scene is interpreted today as one of the two Catanaean brothers who rescued their parents during an eruption of Mt. Etna. The uncertain letter on the obverse is a variable control-mark.

563. Fol. 60 (1/6) AR 23 mm

O: P YPSAE S C, around at r. Female bust r., wearing headband; at l., dolphin; border of two circular lines.

R: Quadriga galloping l.; below, C YPSAE COS / PRIV in two lines; at r., CEPIT; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of P. Plautius Hypsaeus, Rome, c. 60 B.C.

Crawford no. 420/2a; Grueber vol. 1, p. 477, nos. 3845–3847; Sydenham no. 911.

The head on the obverse is said to be that of Leuconoe, daughter of Neptune.

564. Fol. 60 (2/6) AR 23 mm

O: Camel standing r., with kneeling figure (King Aretus) holding reigns; above, M SCAVR

/ AED CVR in two lines; in exergue, REX ARETA; in field l. and r., EX S C; border of two circular lines.
R: Quadriga galloping l.; scorpion under horses; above, P VPSAEVS / AED CVR in two lines; below, CN YPSAE COS / PREIV in two lines; at r. CATVS; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of M. Aemilius Scaurus and P. Plautius Hypsaeus, Rome, c. 58 B.C.
Crawford no. 422/1b; Grueber vol. 1, p. 484, nos. 3878–3882; Sydenham no. 913.
Inscription on obverse should read REX ARETAS; on the reverse, P. HYPSAEVS/AED. CVR., C. HYPSAE. COS./PREIVE. and CAPTV. The obverse celebrates the victory of Pompey's lieutenant M. Aemilius Scaurus over Aretas III, king of Petra.

565. Fol. 60 (3/6) AR 23 mm
O: A PLAVTIVS AED CVR S C, around. Female head (Cybele) r., wearing turret crown; border of two circular lines.
R: Camel standing r., with kneeling figure in front of it, extending branch; below, BACCHIVS; at r., IVDAEVS; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of A. Plautius, Rome, c. 55 B.C.
Crawford no. 431/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 490, nos. 3916–3919; Sydenham no. 932.
Bacchius Judaeus, a name otherwise unknown to history, may be Aristobulus II, king of Judaea, defeated and led captive to Rome by Pompey the Great.

566. Fol. 60 (4/6) AR 23 mm
O: Beardless male head (Mars) l., in crested helmet; at r., CAESAR; border of two circular lines.
R: *Biga* drawn by Cupids l.; above, letter K reversed; below horses, lyre; in exergue, L IVLI LV F; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of L. Julius Caesar, Rome, c. 103 B.C.
Banti *Repubblicana* vol. 5, p. 91, no. 8/18; Crawford no. 320/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 209, nos. 1405–1434; Sydenham no. 593a.
Reverse inscription should read L IVLI L F. The letter K on the reverse is a variable control-mark; Banti cites one example with this letter know to him.

567. Fol. 60 (5/6) AR 23 mm
O: Female bust (Vesta) l., draped and veiled; at r., cup; at l., letter C; border of two circular lines.
R: Togate figure standing l., dropping tablet into basket at l.; at r., LONGIN IIIV; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of L. Cassius Longinus, Rome, c. 63 B.C.
Crawford no. 413/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 494, no. 3930; Sydenham no. 935.
The letter C on the obverse is a variable control-mark.

568. Fol. 60 (6/6) AR 23 mm
O: Beardless male head r., with long hair; at l., rod or scepter; border of two circular lines.
R: Eagle standing r., on thunderbolt; at r., jug; at l., *lituus*; below, Q CASSIVS; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of Q. Cassius Longinus, Rome, c. 55 B.C.

Crawford no. 428/3; Grueber vol. 1, p. 481, nos. 3868–3870; Sydenham no. 916.
The head on the obverse is identified as Bonus Eventus by Grueber, as the Genius Populi Romani by Crawford.

569. Fol. 60v (1/6) AR 23 mm
O: Female bust (Cybele) r., wearing veil and turret crown; at l, letter T; border of two circular lines.
R: Victory in *biga* galloping r.; under horses, bird; in exergue, C FABI C F; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of C. Fabius Hadrianus, Rome, c. 102 B.C.
Crawford no. 322/1a; Grueber vol. 1, p. 222, nos. 1581–1590; Sydenham no. 589.
The letter T on the obverse is a variable control-mark.

570. Fol. 60v (2/6) AR 23 mm
O: Beardless male head (Bacchus) r., wearing ivy crown, and staff (*thyrsos*) over shoulder; border of two circular lines.
R: Q CASSI Q F, around at r. Beardless male head (Liber) l., with long hair; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of L. Cassius Longinus, Rome, c. 78 B.C.
Crawford no. 386/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 387, nos. 3152–3153; Sydenham no. 779.
Grueber interpets the head on the obverse as Liber, that on the reverse as Libera. Reverse inscription should read L. CASSI. Q.F.

571. Fol. 60v (3/6) AR 23 mm
O: Female head (Ceres) r., wearing corn-wreath; at r., uncertain object (lyre or vase); at l., uncertain inscription; border of two circular lines.
R: Ploughman with yoke of oxen, l.; above, CIL; below, C MARI C F / S C in two lines; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of C. Marius Capito, Rome, c. 81 B.C.
Banti *Repubblicana* vol. 6, p. 121, nos. 10/25–26; Crawford no. 378/1c; Grueber vol. 1, p. 354, nos. 2855–2890; Sydenham no. 744b.
The CIL on the reverse is a variable control-mark, although it does not correspond to any of the numbers listed by Grueber and Crawford for this coin; perhaps it is a misinterpretation of CII or CIII, illustrated by Banti. The inscription on the obverse should read CAPIT., with the same control-mark as on the reverse; the object to the right of the head is another variable control-mark.

572. Fol. 60v (4/6) AR 23 mm
O: Beardless male head (Sol) r., radiate; border of two circular lines.
R: Crescent surrounded by seven stars; below, L LVCRETI; above, TRIO; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of L. Lucretius Trio, Rome, c. 76 B.C.
Crawford no. 390/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 396, nos. 3245–3246; Sydenham no. 783.
The seven stars represent the constellation known to moderns as the Big Dipper (Great Bear), which the Romans called the *Triones* (ox-team).

573. Fol. 60v (5/6) AR 23 mm

O: Female bust (Victory) r., with wings on shoulders; at upper l., uncertain marks; border of two circular lines.
R: Three legionary standards, the middle one topped by an eagle; at l., C VAL FLA; at r., IMPERA; below, EX S C; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of C. Valerius Flaccus, Massalia (Gaul) c. 82 B.C.
Crawford no. 365/1b; Grueber vol. 2, p. 389, nos. 13–26; Sydenham no. 747b.
The uncertain letters on the obverse are a variable control-mark or symbol. The inscription on the reverse should read IMPERAT. Note that the drawing of the reverse is marked with radiate lines around the edges, suggesting some sort of serration.

574. Fol. 60v (6/6) AR 23 mm

O: PRO COS EX S C, around at l. Female bust r., wearing crown (*stephane*); at r., scales; at l., caduceus; border of two circular lines.
R: Victory in quadriga galloping r.; in exergue, L FABI L F HISP; below horses, letter A; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of C. Annius Luscus and L. Fabius Hispaniensis, north Italy c. 82–81 B.C.
Crawford no. 366/1c; Grueber vol. 2, p. 355, no. 29; Sydenham no. 748b.
The obverse inscription should read C. ANNI. T.F. T.N. PRO COS. EX S.C.; the letter A on the reverse is a variable control-mark.

575. Fol. 61 (1/6) AR 23 mm

O: SVLLA COS, around at r. Beardless male head (Sulla) r.; border of two circular lines.
R: Q POM RVFI COS, around. Beardless male head r.; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of Q. Pompeius Rufus, Rome, c. 54 B.C.
Crawford no. 434/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 484, nos. 3883–3884; Sydenham no. 908.
Reverse inscription should read …RVFVS…

576. Fol. 61 (2/6) AR 23 mm

O: Female head (Venus) r., wearing crown (*stephane*); at r., Cupid holding palm-leaf; below, L SVLLA; border of two circular lines.
R: Jug and *lituus* flanked by two trophies; above, IMPER; below, ITERVM; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of L. Cornelius Sulla, “mint moving with Sulla” (Crawford) c. 84–83 B.C.
Crawford no. 359/2; Grueber vol. 2, p. 460, nos. 3–4; Sydenham no. 761.

577. Fol. 61 (3/6) AR 23 mm

O: Curule chair; at l., *lituus*; at r., wreath; above, SVLLA COS; below (in tablet), Q POMPEI RV; border of two circular lines.
R: Curule chair; at l., arrow; at r., laurel branch; above, Q POMPEI Q F RVFVS; below (in tablet), COS; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of Q. Pompeius Rufus, Rome, c. 54 B.C.
Crawford no. 434/2; Grueber vol. 1, p. 485, nos. 3885–3889; Sydenham no. 909.
In the drawing the true obverse and reverse have been switched. Obverse inscription should read Q. POMPEI. RVF. The obverse and reverse of the drawing should be switched.

578. Fol. 61 (4/6) AR 23 mm

O: Beardless male head (Hercules) r., wearing headband and lion's skin tied below chin; at l., FELIX; border of two circular lines.

R: *Biga* galloping r., driver (Diana) holding *lituus*; above horses, two stars; below, two stars; in exergue, FAVSTVS; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of Faustus Cornelius Sulla, Rome, c. 56 B.C.

Crawford no. 426/2; Grueber vol. 1, p. 472, nos. 3826–3829; Sydenham no. 880.

Obverse inscription should read FEELIX.

579. Fol. 61 (5/6) AR 23 mm

O: Female bust (Diana) r., wearing diadem, with crescent above; at l., *lituus*; at r., FAVSTVS; border of two circular lines.

R: Togate figure sitting on platform l., with two other figures, one kneeling before him at l. and holding olive branch; the other kneeling at r. with hands tied behind back; at upper r., FELIX; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of Faustus Cornelius Sulla, Rome, c. 56 B.C.

Crawford no. 426/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 471, nos. 3824–3825; Sydenham no. 879.

The figures on the reverse are identified as Sulla on a raised seat receiving Bocchus, king of Mauretania, with the captive Jugurtha, king of Numidia, nearby.

580. Fol. 61 (6/6) AR 23 mm

O: Male head (Silanus) r., with wild shaggy hair and beard; uncertain marks or symbol below; all within torque border.

R: Victory in *biga* galloping r., holding whip and palm; below, D SILANVS L F; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of D. Junius Silanus, Rome, c. 91 B.C.

Crawford no. 337/1a; Grueber vol. 1, p. 248, no. 1841; Sydenham no. 644a.

The uncertain object below the obverse head is identified as a plow.

581. Fol. 61v (1/6) AR 23 mm

O: L SERVIVS RVFVS, around. Bearded head r.; border of two circular lines.

R: Two nude, helmeted warriors (Dioscuri), standing facing, holding spears which cross between them; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of L. Servius Rufus, Rome, c. 41 B.C.

Crawford no. 515/2; Grueber vol. 1, p. 566, no. 4205; Sydenham no. 1082.

Grueber identifies the head on the obverse as that of the heroic tribune Servius Sulpicius Rufus, while Sydenham suggests that the portrait is that of Brutus, expressing the moneyer's political sentiment during this troubled period.

582. Fol. 61v (2/6) AR 23 mm

O: Female head (Pietas) r., wearing crown (*stephane*); at r., stork; border of two circular lines.

R: Elephant walking l.; in exergue, Q C M P I; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius, North Italy c. 81 B.C.

Crawford no. 375/1; Grueber vol. 2, p. 357, nos. 43–46; Sydenham no. 750.

583. Fol. 61v (3/6) AR 23 mm

O: Bearded head (Jupiter) r., laureate; at r., Q METELLVS; at bottom, PIVS; border of two circular lines.

R: Elephant walking r.; above, L SCIPIO; below, IMP; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio, Africa c. 47–46 B.C.

Crawford no. 459/1; Grueber vol. 2, p. 570, nos. 1–3; Sydenham no. 1046.

The obverse inscription should read Q. METEL. PIVS.

584. Fol. 61v (4/6) AR 23 mm

O: Bearded head (King Tatius) r.; at l., SABINVS; at r., S C; under chin, TA; border of two circular lines.

R: Togate figure in *biga* l.; at r., corn-ear; above, IVDEX; in exergue, T VETTIVS; border of two circular lines.

Silver serrate denarius of T. Vettius Sabinus, Rome, c. 70 B.C.

Crawford no. 404/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 417, nos. 3370–3372; Sydenham no. 905.

585. Fol 61v (5/6) AR 23 mm

O: Bearded head (Hercules) r.; border of two circular lines.

R: Robed figure (Genius of the Roman People) seated frontal on curule chair, holding cornucopia and rod; above, Victory flying with crown; at l., P LENT P F; at r., L N; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of P. Cornelius Lentulus, Rome, c. 74 B.C.

Crawford no. 397/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 406, nos. 3329–3330; Sydenham no. 791.

Obverse should have inscription at l., Q. S. C.

586. Fol. 61v (6/6) AR 23 mm

O: L LENT C MARC COS, around.

Beardless male head (Apollo) r.; border of two circular lines.

R: Nude male figure (Jupiter) standing facing, holding thunderbolt in r. hand, eagle in l.; at l., star and letter Q; at r., altar decorated with garland; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of L. Cornelius Lentulus and C. Claudius Marcellus, "Apollonia, then Asia" (Crawford) c. 49 B.C.

Crawford no. 445/2; Grueber vol. 2, p. 466, nos. 21–22; Sydenham no. 1030.

587. Fol. 62 (1/6) AR 23 mm

O: Female head r., wearing turret crown; at r., caduceus and CRASSIV; at l., corn-ear and LEG PRO; below, ship's beak or prow (rostrum); border of two circular lines.

R: Trophy with round shield; at r., jug and METELL; at l., *lituus* and SCIP IMP; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio and P. Licinius Crassus Junianus, Africa c. 47–46 B.C.

Crawford no. 460/3; Grueber vol. 2, p. 572, nos. 6–7; Sydenham no. 1049.

Obverse inscription should read CRASSI IVN. and LEG PRO PR. Reverse inscription should be METEL PIVS and SCIP IMP. The deity with the turret crown is identified by Grueber as Utica, Pompey's naval base.

588. Fol. 62 (2/6) AR 23 mm

O: *Triskeles* with winged, facing head (Medusa) in center; corn-ears between legs; border of two circular lines.

R: Nude male figure (Jupiter) standing r., holding thunderbolt in r. hand, eagle in l.; at l., LENT MAR; at r., COS; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of L. Cornelius Lentulus and C. Claudius Marcellus, "Apollonia, then Asia" (Crawford) c. 49 B.C.

Crawford no. 445/1b; Grueber vol. 2, p. 558, nos. 1–4; Sydenham no. 1029.

589. Fol. 62 (3/6) AR 23 mm

O: Female head (Africa) r., wearing elephant's skin helmet; at r., corn-ear and Q METEL; at l., SCIPIO IMP; below, plow; border of two circular lines.

R: Nude male figure (Hercules) standing facing, r. arm on hip, l. arm resting on club draped with lion's skin; at r., EPPIVS; at l., LEG F C; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio and M. Eppius, Africa c. 47–46 B.C.

Crawford no. 461/1; Grueber vol. 2, p. 573, nos. 10–14; Sydenham no. 1051.

Obverse inscription should read Q. METELL, etc.

590. Fol. 62 (4/6) AR 23 mm

O: Beardless male head (Bacchus) r., wearing leafy crown; border of two circular lines.

R: Garlanded altar at l., with fire on top and a ribboned rod (*thyrsos*) above; at r., uncertain animal (pig or horse) leaping or climbing onto altar; in exergue, C VIBIVS; at r., VARVS; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of C. Vibius Varus, Rome, c. 42 B.C.

Crawford no. 494/36; Grueber vol. 1, p. 589, no. 4295–4298; Sydenham no. 1138.

The animal on the reverse is identified as a panther, attribute of Bacchus, while the "fire" on the altar is in fact a mask resting upon it.

591. Fol. 62 (5/6) AR 23 mm

O: Bearded male head (M. Antonius) r.; border of two circular lines.

R: C VIBIVS VARVS, around.

Female figure (Fortuna) standing l., holding Victory in r. hand, cornucopia in l.; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of C. Vibius Varus, Rome, c. 42 B.C.

Cohen vol. 1, p. 36, no. 4; Crawford no. 494/32; Grueber vol. 1, p. 588, nos. 4293–4294; Sydenham no. 1144.

Had the collector recognized the head as Antony, he would have placed this denarius among the others of that Triumvir on fol. 69.

592. Fol. 62 (6/6) AR 23 mm

O: Female bust (Minerva) r., wearing crested helmet and aegis; border of two circular lines.

R: C VIBIVS VARVS, around. Nude male figure (Hercules) standing l., holding club downward in r. hand, lion's skin hanging from l. arm; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of C. Vibius Varus, Rome, c. 42 B.C.

Crawford no. 494/38; Grueber vol. 1, p. 590, nos. 4303–4305; Sydenham no. 1140.

593. Fol. 62v (1/6) AR 23 mm

O: Beardless male head r.; at r., C COEL CALDVS; below head, COS; at l., L D within tablet; border of two circular lines.

R: Beardless male head (Sol) r., radiate; at r., CALDVS III VIR and round shield; at l., uncertain oblong object; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of C. Coelius Caldus, Rome, c. 51 B.C.

Crawford no. 437/1a; Grueber vol. 1, p. 474, nos. 3833–3834; Sydenham no. 891.

The obverse portrait is identified as the censor C. Coelius Caldus, grandfather of the moneyer. The uncertain object on the reverse is described by Crawford as an oval shield decorated with a thunderbolt.

594. Fol. 62v (2/6) AR 23 mm

O: Beardless male head (C. Coelius Caldus) r.; on r., C COEL CALDVS; below, COS; at l., standard (*vexillum*); at lower r., uncertain object; border of two circular lines.

R: Figure standing behind table decorated with two trophies at corners; table inscribed L CALDVS / VII VIR EP; on r., C CALDVS; on l., IMP A X; in exergue, CALDVS III VIR; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of C. Coelius Caldus, Rome, c. 51 B.C.

Crawford no. 437/2b; Grueber vol. 1, p. 475, nos. 3837–3840; Sydenham no. 895.

The *vexillum* on the obverse should be inscribed HIS (Hispania); the uncertain object on the obverse is "a standard in the form of a boar" (Crawford). The inscription on the obverse should read …VII VIR EPVL. As with the previous coin, the portrait on the obverse may be the older C. Coelius Caldus, consul in 94 B.C.

595. Fol. 62v (3/6) AR 23 mm

O: Beardless male head r.; at l., RESTI; border of two circular lines.

R: Nude male figure (Hercules) walking r., holding club in r. hand, cloak and trophy in l.; at r., C ANT; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of C. Antius Restio, Rome, c. 47 B.C.

Crawford no. 455/1a; Grueber vol. 1, p. 521, nos. 4029–4031; Sydenham no. 970.

The obverse inscription should read RESTIO, and the reverse C ANTIVS C F.

596. Fol. 62v (4/6) AR 23 mm

O: Beardless male head (Apollo) r., laureate; at l., lyre; border of two circular lines.

R: Female figure (Diana) standing r., with bow over shoulder, holding long torch in each hand; at r., P CLODIVS; at l., M F; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of P. Clodius, Rome, c. 42 B.C.

Crawford no. 494/23; Grueber vol. 1, p. 586, nos. 4290–4291; Sydenham no. 1117.

597. Fol. 62v (5/6) AR 23 mm

O: Beardless male head (Sol) r., radiate; at l., letter I; border of two circular lines.

R: Crescent surrounded by five stars; below, P CLODIVS / M F in two lines; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of P. Clodius, Rome, c. 42 B.C.

Crawford no. 494/21; Grueber vol. 1, p. 586, nos. 4287–4289; Sydenham no. 1115.

The letter I on the obverse is intended to be a quiver, attribute of Diana (Luna).

598. Fol. 62v (6/6) AR 23 mm

O: Beardless male head r.; around, A POSTVMIVS COS; border of two circular lines.

R: Wreath of corn-ears; within, ALBINV / BRVTI F in two lines; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of D. Junius Brutus Albinus, Rome, c. 48 B.C.

Crawford no. 450/3b; Grueber vol. 1, p. 509, nos. 3967–3971; Sydenham no. 943a.

The head on the obverse may be that of the moneyer's adoptive father, A. Postumius Albinus, consul in 99 B.C.

599. Fol. 63 (1/6) AR 23 mm

O: Beardless male head (M. Claudius Marcellus) r.; at l., *triskeles*; at r., MARCELLI; border of two circular lines.

R: Male figure (Marcellus) at l., carrying trophy into temple; at r., MARCELLVS; at l., COS QUINQ; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, Rome, c. 50 B.C.

Crawford no. 439/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 567, nos. 4206–4208; Sydenham no. 1147.

Obverse inscription should read MARCELLINVS.

600. Fol. 63 (2/6) AR 23 mm

O: C NVMONIVS VAALA, around. Beardless male head r.; border of two circular lines.

R: Warrior at r. attaching a curving, spiked rampart, defended by two warriors at l.; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of C. Numonius Vaala, Rome, c. 41 B.C.

Crawford no. 514/2; Grueber vol. 1, p. 571, no. 4216; Sydenham no. 1087.

Reverse should be inscribed VAALA in exergue. Both the moneyer and his ancestor, whose portrait and heroic deed appear on this coin, are otherwise unknown.

601. Fol. 63 (3/6) AR 23 mm

O: M PLAET CEST BRVT IMP, around. Beardless male head (M. Junius Brutus) r.; border of two circular lines.

R: Round dome-like cap (*pileus*), flanked by two daggers, points downward; below, FID MAR; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of M. Junius Brutus and L. Plaetorius Cestianus, "mint moving with Brutus" (Crawford) c. 43–42 B.C.

Crawford no. 508/3; Grueber vol. 2, p. 480, nos. 68–70; Sydenham no. 1301.

Reverse inscription should read EID MAR. The error FID MAR is also found in Goltzius's engraving of the same coin in the 1563 *C. Iulius Caesar*. This suggests that there were some Renaissance collectors, unfamiliar with the ancient spelling *eidibus*, who interpreted the inscription as *f(ecit)* or *f(actum) idibus martiis*, "done on the Ides of March." Fulvio Orsini's illustration of this coin in the 1577 *Familiae Romanae* correctly transcribes the legend as EID MAR.

602. Fol. 63 (4/6) AR 23 mm

O: Bearded head (L. Junius Brutus), r.; at l., BRVTVS; border of two circular lines.

R: Bearded head (C. Servilius Ahala) r.; at l., AHALA; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of M. Junius Brutus, Rome, c. 54 B.C.
Crawford no. 433/2; Grueber vol. 1, p. 480, nos. 3864–3867; Sydenham no. 907.
M. Junius Brutus was descended, of course, from the first consul Brutus on his father's side, and on his mother's from the hero Servilius Ahala.

603. Fol. 63 (5/6) AR 23 mm
O: L SESTIAN PRO Q, around. Female bust r., draped and veiled; border of two circular lines.
R: Q. CAEPIO BRVTVS PROCOS, around. Tripod flanked by axe on l. and ladel on r.; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of M. Junius Brutus and L. Sestius, "mint moving with Brutus" (Crawford) c. 43–42 B.C.
Crawford no. 502/2; Grueber vol. 2, p. 473, nos. 41–45; Sydenham no. 1290.
Obverse inscription should read L SESTI PRO Q. Grueber identifies the deity on the obverse as Ceres, Crawford as Libertas. M. Junius Brutus is also known (through adoption) as Q. Caepio Brutus.

604. Fol. 63 (6/6) AR 23 mm
O: Bearded head (Neptune) r.; below, trident; at l., CASCA; at r., LONGVS; border of two circular lines.
R: Victory walking r., holding palm branch tied with ribbons over shoulder; at l., BRVTVS; at r., IMP; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of M. Junius Brutus and P. Servilius Casca Longus, "mint moving with Brutus" (Crawford) c. 43–42 B.C.
Crawford no. 507/21; Grueber vol. 2, p. 478, nos. 63–65; Sydenham no. 1298.

605. Fol. 63v (1/6) AR 23 mm
O: Beardless male head (Apollo) r., laureate; at r., COS TIC; at l., LEG; border of two circular lines.
R: Trophy with figure-8 shield and two crossed spears; at r., BRVTVS; at l., IMP; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of M. Junius Brutus and Pedanius Costa, "mint moving with Brutus" (Crawford) c. 43–42 B.C.
Crawford no. 506/2; Grueber vol. 2, p. 477, nos. 59–61; Sydenham no. 1296.
Obverse inscription should read COSTA LEG.

606. Fol. 63v (2/6) AR 23 mm
O: LIBERTAS, around at l.
Female head (Libertas) r.; border of two circular lines.
R: Four togate men walking l; second and third man carry axes; in exergue, BRVTVS; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of M. Junius Brutus, Rome, c. 54 B.C.
Crawford no. 433/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 479, nos. 3861–3863; Sydenham no. 906.
The reverse scene represents the first consul L. Junius Brutus walking between two lictors carrying fasces, with a herald (*accensus*) marching in front.

607. Fol. 63v (3/6) AR 23 mm

O: Bearded head (Jupiter) r.; border of two circular lines.

R: L LENTVLVS MAR COS, around. Statue of goddess (Artemis of Ephesus) with many breasts standing facing, two hands out to the sides; ribbons or garlands hang down from hands to ground; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of L. Cornelius Lentulus and C. Claudius Marcellus, "Apollonia, then Asia" (Crawford) c. 49 B.C.

Crawford no. 445/3b; Grueber vol. 2, p. 467, no. 23; Sydenham no. 1031.

608. Fol. 63v (4/6) AR 23 mm

O: LEIBERTAS C CASSI IMP, around. Female bust (Libertas) r., veiled and wearing crown (*stephane*); border of two circular lines.

R: Jug and *lituus*; below, LENTVLVS / SPINT in two lines; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of C. Cassius Longinus and P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, "mint moving with Brutus and Cassius" (Crawford) c. 43–42 B.C.

Crawford no. 500/3; Grueber vol. 2, p. 482, nos. 74–75; Sydenham no. 1305.

609. Fol. 63v (5/6) AR 23 mm

O: Monstrous head (Medusa) l., with snaky hair and winged headband; at r., SABVLA; border of two circular lines.

R: Warrior (Bellerophon) riding Pegasus r., brandishing spear; below, L COSSVTI C F; at l. numeral XVI; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of L. Cossutius Sabula, Rome, c. 74 B.C.

Crawford no. 395/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 405, nos. 3320–3328; Sydenham no. 790.

The number on the reverse is a control-mark, which varied from I to XXXXII.

610. Fol. 63v (6/6) AR 23 mm

O: CONCORDIA, around at l. Female head (Concordia), r., veiled and wearing crown (*stephane*); border of two circular lines.

R: Platform-like structure (shrine of Venus Cloacina), surmounted by railing and two standing figures, inscribed CLOACIN.; above, L MVSSIDIVS LONGVS; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of L. Mussidius Longus, Rome, c. 42 B.C.

Crawford no. 494/42a; Grueber vol. 1, p. 577, nos. 4242–4247; Sydenham no. 1093.

611. Fol. 64 (1/6) AR 23 mm

O: Beardless male head r.; border of two circular lines.

R: Basket (*modius*), flanked by corn-ears; above, L LIVINEIVS; in exergue, REGVLVS; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of L. Livineius Regulus, Rome, c. 42 B.C.

Crawford no. 494/29; Grueber vol. 1, p. 581, nos. 4269–4270; Sydenham no. 1111.

The portrait on this coin and the next two is that of some distinguished ancestor of the moneyer, probably not the Acilius Regulus, hero of the First Punic War, whose exploits are related at length by Livy; but Renaissance collectors may have thought so.

612. Fol. 64 (2/6) AR 23 mm

O: REGVLVS PR, around. Beardless male head r.; border of two circular lines.

R: Curule chair between six fasces, three on either side; above, L LIVINEIVS; below, REGVLVS; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of L. Livineius Regulus, Rome, c. 42 B.C.

Crawford no. 494/27; Grueber vol. 1, p. 581, nos. 4264–4255; Sydenham no. 1109.

613. Fol. 64 (3/6) AR 23 mm

O: Beardless male head r.; border of two circular lines.

R: Wild beast fight on two levels: in foreground, man with spear on r. confronts attacking lion at l.; in background, man with shield is flanked by two beasts; in exergue, L REGVLVS; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of L. Livineius Regulus, Rome, c. 42 B.C.

Crawford no. 494/30; Grueber vol. 1, p. 581, nos. 4271–4273; Sydenham no. 1112.

614. Fol. 64 (4/6) AR 23 mm

O: Bearded head (Pan) r.; below, C VIBIVS C F; at r., branch or flower; border of two circular lines.

R: Bearded head (Silenus) r.; at l., PANSA; below, palmette or shell; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of C. Vibius Pansa, Rome, c. 90 B.C.

Crawford no. 342/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 295, nos. 2310–2311; Sydenham no. 689.

In the drawing the true obverse and reverse have been switched. The objects below the heads are variable control-marks.

615. Fol. 64 (5/6) AR 23 mm

O: Helmeted figure (Minerva) in galloping quadriga r., holding spear; in exergue, C VIBIVS C F; border of two circular lines.

R: Beardless male head (Apollo), r., wearing laurel crown; at l., PANSA; at r., S C; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of C. Vibius Pansa, Rome, c. 90 B.C.

Crawford no. 342/5b; Grueber vol. 1, p. 293, nos. 2283–2291; Sydenham 685.

In the drawing the true obverse and reverse of the coin have been switched. The letters S.C. here are an erroneous interpretation of a variable control-mark, which in some instances includes the letter S.

616. Fol. 64 (6/6) AR 23 mm

O: Beardless male head (Liber) r., wearing ivy-wreath; at l., PANSA; border of two circular lines.

R: Female figure (Ceres) walking r., with torches in hand, and horn-like projections on head; at r., plow; at l., C VIBIVS C F C N; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of C. Vibius Pansa, Rome, c. 48 B.C.

Crawford no. 449/2; Grueber vol. 1, p. 510, nos. 3976–3977; Sydenham no. 946.

617. Fol. 64v (1/6) AR 23 mm

O: Monstrous head (Medusa) facing, with wild hair and snakes coiled on either side;

below, L PLAVTIVS; border of two circular lines.
R: Winged female deity (Aurora) in the midst of four lively horses, leading them to the r.; below, uncertain letters; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of L. Plautius Plancus, Rome, c. 47 B.C.
Crawford no. 453/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 516, nos. 4004–4010; Sydenham no. 959.
The inscription on the reverse should read PLANCVS.

618. Fol. 64v (2/6) AR 23 mm
O: Female bust (Venus) r., wearing laurel crown and diadem; at l., S C; border of two circular lines.
R: Warrior standing l., with horse behind; at l., P CRASSVS; at r., M F; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of P. Licinius Crassus, Rome, c. 55 B.C.
Crawford no. 430/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 487, nos. 3901–3906; Sydenham no. 929.

619. Fol. 64v (3/6) AR 23 mm
O: Female head (Venus), r., wearing diadem; below, C NORBANVS; at l., LXXIII; border of two circular lines.
R: Corn-ear, fasces with axe, and caduceus; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of C. Norbanus, Rome, c. 83 B.C.
Banti *Repubblicana* vol. 6, p. 254, no. 1/20; Crawford no. 357/1b; Grueber vol. 1, p. 348, no. 2782; Sydenham no. 739.
The numeral on the obverse is a variable control-mark, which range from I-CCXXVIIII; see Banti for an illustration of this particular number.

620. Fol. 64v (4/6) AR 23 mm
O: PAVLLVS LEPIDVS CONCORDIA, around. Female head (Concordia) r., veiled and wearing crown (*stephane*); border of two circular lines.
R: Trophy with togate figure (Aemilius Paulus) standing at r.; at l., three standing figures, an adult with two children (Perseus of Macedon and his two sons); above, TER; below, PAVLLVS; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of L. Aemilius Lepidus Paullus, Rome, c. 62 B.C.
Crawford no. 415/1; Grueber vol. 1, p. 418, nos. 3373–3375; Sydenham no. 926.
Here the moneyer advertises his ancestral connections (which, as Crawford notes, were spurious) by alluding to the victory of the Roman general L. Aemilius Paulus over Perseus at Pydna in 168 B.C.

621. Fol. 64v (5/6) AR 23 mm
O: ALEXANDRIA, around at bottom. Female head (Alexandria) r., wearing turret crown; border of two circular lines.
R: Togate figure (M. Lepidus) standing at r., crowning smaller figure (Ptolemy V) on l., who holds rod or scepter; at l., TVTOR REG; at r., PONT MAX; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of M. Aemilius Lepidus, Rome, c. 61 B.C.
Crawford no. 419/2; Grueber vol. 1, p. 449, no. 3648; Sydenham no. 831.

Obverse inscription should read ALEXANDREA. The moneyer is the same Lepidus who later joined Octavian and Antony in the triumvirate after the death of Julius Caesar. The reverse type alludes to the role of his ancestor M. Aemilius Lepidus as guardian of the child king Ptolemy V Epiphanes in 201 B.C. Our collector shows an impressive knowledge of early Roman history in placing this coin between the two other Lepidus denarii, since the moneyer's name is not indicated explicitly on the coin.

622. Fol. 64v (6/6) AR 23 mm

O: Female head (Vestal Aemilia) r., veiled and laureate; border of two circular lines.

R: 2-story structure of colonnades, with sloping tiled roof (Basilica Aemilia); above, AIMILIA; at l., REF; at r., S C; in exergue, M LEPIDVS; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of M. Aemilius Lepidus, Rome, c. 61 B.C.

Crawford no. 419/3a; Grueber vol. 1, p. 450, nos. 3650–3653; Sydenham no. 833.

Here the future triumvir reminds the electorate that among his ancestors was the consul who built the first great basilica in the Roman Forum, 179 B.C. See also nos. 621, 675.

Fols. 65r and 65v have drawings of blank medallions.

Fols. 66r and 66v are blank.

623. Fol. 67 (1/4) AE 40 mm

O: Laureate janiform head with youthful features on l., older features on r.; above, MAGN; border of dots.

R: Ship's prow r., decorated with eye and star; above, PIVS; below, IMP.; border of dots.

Bronze as of Sextus Pompeius Magnus Pius, Spain and Sicily c. 45 B.C.

Cohen vol. 1, p. 4, no. 16; Crawford no. 479/1; Grueber vol. 2, p. 371, nos. 95–100; Sydenham no. 1044.

This coin and others on this page were struck by Sextus, son of Pompey the Great, who controlled Sicily in defiance first of Caesar and later of Octavian. The janiform head is meant to portray the late Pompey on both sides; the distinction between a young and old face is the draftsman's invention.

624. Fol. 67 (2/4) AR 28 mm

O: MAG PIVS IMP ITER, around. Beardless male head (Pompey) r.; at l., jug; at r., *lituus*; border of dots.

R: Three nude male figures, the central one (Neptune) standing l. with one foot on a ship's prow, holding hook-like object (*aplustre*); the other two figures on either side carry persons on their shoulders; at top, PRAEF; in exergue, CLAS ET OR / MARIT EX S C in two lines; border of dots.

Silver denarius of Sextus Pompeius Magnus Pius, Sicily c. 42–40 B.C.

Cohen vol. 1, p. 5, no. 17; Crawford no. 511/3a; Grueber vol. 2, p. 560, nos. 7–10; Sydenham no. 1344.

Reverse legend should read CLAS ET ORAE etc.

625. Fol. 67 (3/4) AR 28 mm

O: M POBLICI LEG PRO PR, around. Female head (Roma) r., wearing crested helmet; border of dots.

R: CN MAGNVS IMP, around. Warrior (Pompey) at r., standing l. on ship's prow, receiving palm branch from female figure (Hispania) at l., who holds a pair of rods or spears over her shoulder; border of dots.

Silver denarius of M. Poblicius and Cn. Pompeius Magnus, Spain c. 46–45 B.C.

Cohen vol. 1, p. 1, no. 1; Crawford no. 469/1a; Grueber vol. 2, p. 364, nos. 72–76; Sydenham no. 1035.

This was struck by Pompey's other son Gnaeus, commemorating his father's victories in Spain.

626. Fol 67 (4/4) AR 28 mm

O: PRAEF CLAS ET ORAE MARIT EX S C, around. Sea monster (Scylla) with female body from waist up, lower body composed of serpentine forms and dog-like beasts, wielding rudder over her head; border of dots.

R: MAG PIVS IMP ITER, around. Ship moving l. in front of column or high pedestal on which a figure stands; on the prow is an eagle on a base or stand (*aquila*); border of dots.

Silver denarius of Sextus Pompeius Magnus Pius, Sicily c. 42–40 B.C.

Cohen vol. 1, p. 31, no. 2; Crawford no. 511/4a; Grueber vol. 2, p. 563, nos. 18–19; Sydenham no. 1348.

In the drawing the true obverse and reverse have been switched. The columnar structure behind the ship may be the Pharos of Messana in Sicily, surmounted by a statue of Neptune.

627. Fol. 67v (1/2) AR 28 mm

O: Beardless male head (Pompey), r.; at l., NEPTVNI; at r., trident; below, dolphin; border of dots.

R: Galley with sail and oars r.; at upper l., star; below, Q NASIDIV; border of dots.

Silver denarius of Q. Nasidius, "mint moving with Sextus Pompey" (Crawford) c. 44–43 B.C.

Cohen vol. 1, p. 5, no. 20; Crawford no. 483/2; Grueber vol. 2, p. 564, nos. 21–24; Sydenham no. 1350.

Obverse inscription should read Q NASIDIVS.

628. Fol. 67v (2/2) AR 28 mm

O: Beardless male head (Pompey), r.; at l., NEPTVNI; at r., trident; below, dolphin; border of dots.

R: Galley with sail and oars r.; star at upper l.; below, Q NASIDIVS; border of dots.

Silver denarius of Q. Nasidius, "mint moving with Sextus Pompey" (Crawford) c. 44–43 B.C.

Cohen vol. 1, p. 5, no. 20; Crawford no. 483/2; Grueber vol. 2, p. 564, nos. 21–24; Sydenham no. 1350.

Why two examples of the same denarius are illustrated here is not easy to determine. The die-maker's variations in the design of the ships, and even in the physiognomy of the portraits, are very great and our collector may have suspected that the coins portrayed two different men.

629. Fol. 68 (1/4) AE 37 mm

O: DIVOS IVLIVS, around. Beardless male head (Julius Caesar) r., laureate; border of dots.

R: CAESAR DIVI F, around. Beardless male head (Octavian) r., bare-headed; border of dots.

Bronze as of Octavian, Italy c. 38 B.C.

Cohen vol. 1, p. 22, no. 4; Crawford no. 535/1; Grueber vol. 2, p. 412, nos. 105–107; Sydenham no. 1335.

In the drawing the true obverse and reverse have been switched.

630. Fol. 68 (2/4) AR 28 mm

O: CAESAR IMP, around at r. Beardless male head (Julius Caesar) r., laureate; at l., 8-pointed star; border of dots.

R: P SEPVLLIVS MACER, around. Female figure (Venus) standing l., head bowed, holding Victory and a scepter resting on a star; border of dots.

Silver denarius of P. Sepullius Macer, Rome, c. 44 B.C.

Cohen vol. 1, p. 15, no. 41; Crawford no. 480/5b; Grueber vol. 1, p. 548, nos. 4165–4166; Sydenham no. 1071.

631. Fol. 68 (3/4) AR 28 mm

O: CAESAR DICT PERPETVO, around. Beardless male head (Julius Caesar) r., laureate and veiled; border of dots.

R: P SEPVLLIVS MACER, around. Female figure (Venus) standing l., head bowed, holding Victory and scepter; at lower r., shield; border of dots.

Silver denarius of P. Sepullius Macer, Rome, c. 44 B.C.

Cohen vol. 1, p. 15, no. 39; Crawford no. 480/13; Grueber vol. 1, p. 549, nos. 4173–4174; Sydenham no. 1074.

632. Fol. 68 (4/4) AR 28 mm

O: CAESAR DICT PERPETVO, around. Beardless male head (Julius Caesar), r., laureate; border of dots.

R: P SEPVLLIVS MACER, around. Female figure (Venus) standing l., head bowed, holding Victory and scepter; border of dots.

Silver denarius of P. Sepullius Macer, Rome, c. 44 B.C.

Cohen vol. 1, p. 15, no. 40; Crawford no. 480/10; Grueber vol. 1, p. 548, nos. 4168; Sydenham no. 1072.

633. Fol. 68v (1/5) AR 28 mm

O: CAESAR IMP, around at r. Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate; at l., *lituus* and bowl; border of dots.

R: M METTIVS, around at r. Female figure (Venus) standing l., holding spear or staff in l. hand, Victory in r.; at l., letter H; at lower r., shield and globe; border of dots.

Silver denarius of M. Mettius, Rome, c. 44 B.C.

Cohen vol. 1, p. 14, no. 34; Crawford no. 480/3; Grueber vol. 1, p. 544, no. 4146; Sydenham no. 1056.

The letter H on the reverse is a variable control-mark.

634. Fol. 68v (2/5) AR 28 mm

O: DIV IVLII DIVI F, around. Two beardless male heads (Julius Caesar and Octavian) facing, the one on the l. wearing a laurel crown; border of dots.

R: M AGRIPPA COS / DESIG in two lines; border of dots.

Silver denarius of M. Vipsanius Agrippa, "mint moving with Octavian" (Crawford) c. 38 B.C.

Cohen vol. 1, p. 22, n. 5; Crawford no. 534/2; Grueber vol. 2, p. 410, nos. 100–101; Sydenham no. 1330.

Inscription at l. side of obverse should read DIVOS IVLIVS.

635. Fol. 68v (3/5) AR 28 mm

O: CAESAR DIC, around at r. Head of Julius Caesar r., laureate; at l., jug; border of dots.

R: M ANTO IMP R P C, around. Beardless male head (M. Antonius) r., bare-headed; at l., *lituus*; border of dots.

Silver denarius of Mark Antony, Gallia Transalpina and Cisalpina c. 43 B.C.

Cohen vol. 1, p. 20, no. 2; Crawford no. 488/2; Grueber vol. 2, p. 398, nos. 57–58; Sydenham no. 1166a.

In the drawing the true obverse and reverse have been switched.

636. Fol. 68v (4/5) AR 28 mm

O: Elephant walking r.; in exergue, CAESAR; border of dots.

R: Priestly implements: bowl, sprinkler, axe decorated with boar's head, cap with straps and spike (apex); border of dots.

Silver denarius of Julius Caesar, "mint moving with Caesar" (Crawford) c. 49–48 B.C.

Cohen vol. 1, p. 17, no. 49; Crawford no. 443/1; Grueber vol. 2, p. 390, nos. 27–30; Sydenham no. 1006.

Obverse should show elephant trampling a serpent (dragon).

637. Fol. 68v (5/5) AR 28 mm

O: Female head (Venus) r., wearing diadem; border of dots.

R: Two *cornucopiae* bound with ribbons; below, Q; border of dots.

Silver denarius of "Q," uncertain mint c. 81 B.C.

Crawford no. 375/2; Grueber vol. 2, p. 464, nos. 17–19; Sydenham no. 755.

638. Fol. 69 (1/5) AE 27 mm

O: Beardless male head (M. Antonius) r., bare-headed; at l., IMP and round shield with star inscribed within; border of dots.

R: Eagle standing r. on thunderbolt; at r., caduceus and letters ZA; at l., S SOSIVS; border of dots.

Bronze of M. Antonius and C. Sosius, Zacynthus (Pelopponesus) c. 39 B.C.

Cohen vol. 1, p. 47, no. 91; Grueber vol. 2, p. 504, nos. 139–140; RPC vol. 1, p. 263, no. 1290; Sydenham no. 1271.

The reverse legend should read C SOSIVS Q. The star-shaped ornament on the obverse is a countermark. The consul Sosius was one of Antony's officers and commanded a wing of his fleet at Actium. He survived, was pardoned by Octavian, and built the Temple of Apollo whose ruined columns can be seen near the Theater of Marcellus in Rome.

639. Fol. 69 (2/5) AE 33 mm

O: M. ANTONIPIH, around at l. Two jugate male heads (Numa Pompilius and Ancus Martius) r., the nearer bearded and laureate; the farther beardless and wearing a headband or diadem; border of dots.

R: Ship's prow and ship's stern overlapping; behind, a column or pedestal surmounted by Victory holding a wreath; at l., CENCO / POMA in two lines.

Bronze as of C. Marcius Censorinus, Rome, c. 88 B.C.

Crawford no. 346/4a; Grueber vol. 1, p. 305, nos. 2415–2418; Sydenham no. 715.

The obverse inscription, obviously worn or incomplete on this example, which is mistaken for a coin of Mark Antony, should read NVMA POMPILI. and ANCVS MARCI; the reverse should read C CENSO / ROMA.

640. Fol. 69 (3/5) AE 27 mm

O: ANT IMP COS DESIG ITER ET TER IIIV R P C, around. Two jugate heads (Antony and Octavia) r.; border of dots.

R: M OPPIVS CAP and uncertain letters, around. Galley with oars and sail, r.; below, A and uncertain letters.

Bronze as of Mark Antony and M. Oppius Capito, Italy c. 37–36 B.C.

Cohen vol. 1, p. 55, no. 11; Grueber vol. 2, p. 519, nos. 165–171; Sydenham no. 1268.

Obverse inscription should read M. ANT IMP TER COS DESIG ITER.ET TER III.VIR R P C. Reverse legend should read M OPPIVS CAPITO PROPR PRAEF CLASS F C.

641. Fol. 69 (4/5) AE 33 mm

O: Figure of goddess (Tyche) seated r., wearing turret crown, holding corn ears; below at r., nude figure swimming (river god Kydnos); at l., ΜΗΤΡΟΓΟΛΕ/ΩΟ; above at r., ΣΑΡΤΑ and uncertain letters.

R: Uncertain inscription including ΟΝΓ ΛΩΡ ΑΝΤΟΝΙ, around.

Robed male figure (Antoninus Pius as Zeus) sitting l. on throne, holding vertical spear or scepter; border of dots.

Bronze of Antoninus Pius, Tarsus (Cilicia), c. A.D. 138–161.

BM *Cilicia* p. 190, no. 160; Lindgren I, p. 86, no. 1620; Sear *Greek Imperial* no. 1485; SNG Cop *Cilicia* pl. 12, nos. 352–353.

In the drawing the true obverse and reverse have been switched. The full obverse inscription is AVT KAI TI AI ΑΔΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC CEB EV, with Π Π in field; the reverse, ΑΔΡΙΑ at r., ΤΑΡCΕΩΝ / ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕ/ΩC at l. The collector has misinterpreted the worn legend to assign this coin to Mark Antony.

642. Fol 69 (5/5) AE 27 mm

O: Pair of beardless jugate heads (King Rhoemetalces and wife) r., nearer one laureate, farther one wearing diadem; at l., ANT.; above, PO and uncertain letters; at r., uncertain letters; border of dots.

R: ΚΑΙΖΑΡΟ ΕΒΛΑΤ ΕΙ and uncertain letters, around. Beardless male head (Augustus) r., bare-headed, with star above; below, prow; border of dots.

Bronze of King Rhoemetalces I of Thrace, c. 11 B.C.–12 A.D.

BM *Thrace* p. 209, nos. 4–6; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 437, nos. 1–4; RPC vol. 1, p. 314, no. 1711;

Sear *Greek Imperial*, no. 5396; SNG Cop *Thrace* pl. 24, nos. 1188–1191.
In the drawing the true obverse and reverse have been switched. The inscription on the obverse should read ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ; on the reverse, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΡΟΙΜΗΤΑΛΚΟΥ. The prow and the star around the head of Augustus in the drawing are misinterpretations by the draftsman of worn letters of the Greek legend. Familiar with coins showing the three heads of Octavian, Antony, and Octavia, the collector has probably mistaken the jugate royals for Antony and Octavian's sister.

643. Fol. 69v (1/6) AR 32 mm
O: M ANTONIVS IMP COS DESIG ITER ET TERT, around. Pair of jugate heads (M. Antonius and Octavia) r.; nearer one wears headband, farther one wears diadem; border of dots.
R: IIIVIR R P C, around. Cylindrical basket (*cista mystica*) flanked by two serpents; on the basket stands a figure (Bacchus) l., holding staff and vessel; border of dots.
Silver cistophorus of Mark Antony, Asia Minor c. 39 B.C.
Cohen vol. 1, p. 53, no. 3; Grueber vol. 2, p. 503, nos. 135–137; RPC vol. 1, p. 377, no. 2202; Sydenham no. 1198.

644. Fol. 69v (2/6) AR 28 mm
O: M ANTONIVS IIIVIR R P C, around. Bearded head (M. Antonius) r., bare-headed; border of dots.
R: Nude male figure (Mars) standing facing, head l., wearing helmet, holding sword and vertical spear; at l., P CLODIVS; at r., M F; border of dots.
Silver denarius of P. Clodius, Rome, c. 42 B.C.
Cohen vol. 1, p. 44, no. 72; Crawford no. 494/17; Grueber vol. 1, p. 584, no. 4278; Sydenham no. 1121.

645. Fol. 69v (3/6) AR 32 mm
O: M ANTONIVS IMP COS DESIG ITER ET TERT, around. Beardless male head (M. Antonius) r., wearing headband; all within wreath of ivy and berries; border of dots.
R: IIIVIR R P C, around. Female head (Octavia) r., above cylindrical basket (*cista mystica*), flanked by two serpents; border of dots.
Silver cistophorus of Mark Antony, Asia Minor c. 39 B.C.
Cohen vol. 1, p. 52, no. 2; Grueber vol. 2, p. 502, nos. 133–134; RPC vol. 1, p. 377, no. 2201; Sydenham no. 1197.

646. Fol. 69v (4/6) AR 28 mm
O: ANT IMP IIIVIR R P C, around. Beardless male head (M. Antonius) r., bare-headed; at l., *lituus*; border of dots.
R: CN. DOMIT. AHENOBARBVS IMP, around. Ship's prow r.; above, star with many points; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Mark Antony and Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, "mint moving with Antony" (Crawford) c. 40 B.C.
Cohen vol. 1, p. 37, no. 10; Crawford no. 521/2; Grueber vol. 2, p. 495, nos. 112–113; Sydenham no. 1179.

647. Fol. 69v (5/6) AR 28 mm

O: IIIV IMP IIII, around. Bearded head (Jupiter Ammon) r., with ram's horn; border of dots.

R: Victory walking r., holding palm and wreath; at r., ANTONIO / AVG; at l., SCARPVS IMP.

Silver denarius of Mark Antony and L. Plinarius Scarpus, Cyrenaica c. 31 B.C.

Cohen vol. 1, p. 35, no. 1; Crawford no. 546/2a; Grueber vol. 2, p. 584, no. 2; Sydenham no. 1280.

Obverse legend should read M ANTO COS III IMP IIII.

648. Fol. 69v (6/6) AR 28 mm

O: ANTON AVG IMP III COS DES III IIIV R P C, around. Beardless male head (M. Antonius) r., bare-headed; border of dots.

R: ANTONIVS / AVG IMP III in two lines; border of dots.

Silver denarius of Mark Antony, "mint moving with Antony" (Crawford) c. 33 B.C.

Cohen vol. 1, p. 36, no. 2; Crawford no. 542/2; Grueber vol. 2, p. 523, nos. 177–178; Sydenham no. 1209.

649. Fol. 70 (1/6) AR 28 mm

O: ANTONI ARMENIA DEVICTA, around. Beardless male head (M. Antonius) r., bare-headed; at l., tall crown (Armenian tiara); border of dots.

R: CLEOPATRA REGINAE REGVM FILIORVM REGUM, around. Female bust (Cleopatra) r., wearing diadem; border of dots.

Silver denarius of Mark Antony and Cleopatra, "mint moving with Antony" (Crawford) c. 32 B.C.

Cohen vol. 1, p. 57, no. 1; Crawford no. 543/1; Grueber vol. 2, p. 525, nos. 179–181; Sydenham no. 1210.

Reverse legend should read CLEOPATRAE…, but Crawford notes that some dies are inscribed CLEOPATRA.

650. Fol. 70 (2/6) AR 28 mm

O: ANT IMP AVG IIIVIR R P C M NERVA PROQ P, around. Beardless male head (M. Antonius) r., bare-headed; border of dots.

R: L ANTONIVS COS, around. Beardless male head (L. Antonius) r., bare-headed; border of dots.

Silver denarius of Mark Antony and M. Cocceius Nerva, "mint moving with Antony" (Crawford) c. 41 B.C.

Cohen vol. 1, p. 60, no. 2; Crawford no. 517/5a; Grueber vol. 2, p. 492, no. 107; Sydenham no. 1185.

Obverse legend should read M. ANT, etc.

651. Fol. 70 (3/6) AR 28 mm

O: M ANT IMP AVG IIIVIR R P C L GELL Q P, around. Beardless male head (M. Antonius) r., bare-headed; at l., jug; border of dots.

R: CAESAR IMP PONT IIIVIR R P C, around. Beardless male head (Octavian) r., bare-headed; at l., *lituus*; border of dots.

Silver denarius of Mark Antony, Octavian, and L. Gellius Publicola, "mint moving with Antony" (Crawford) c. 41 B.C.
Cohen vol. 1, p. 50, no. 10; Crawford no. 517/8; Grueber vol. 2, p. 493, nos. 109–110; Sydenham no. 1188.

652. Fol. 70 (4/6) AR 28 mm
O: ANT AVG IIIVIR R P C, around. Galley with oars, r., carrying standard at the prow; border of dots.
R: Eagle on staff (*aquila*), flanked by two standards; in field, LEG XI.
Silver denarius of Mark Antony, "mint moving with Antony" (Crawford) c. 32–31 B.C.
Cohen vol. 1, p. 41, no. 39; Crawford no. 544/25; Grueber vol. 2, p. 529, no. 203; Sydenham no. 1229.

653. Fol. 70 (5/6) AR 28 mm
O: M ANT IMP AVG IIIVIR R P C M BARBAT Q P, around. Beardless male head (M. Antonius) r., bare-headed; border of dots.
R: CAESAR IMP PONT IIIVIR R P C, around. Beardless male head (Octavian) r., bare-headed; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Mark Antony, Octavian, and M. Barbatus Philippus, "mint moving with Antony" (Crawford) c. 41 B.C.
Cohen vol. 1, p. 50, no. 8; Crawford no. 517/2; Grueber vol. 2, p. 490, nos. 100–103; Sydenham no. 1181.

654. Fol. 70 (6/6) AR 28 mm
O: COS DESIG ITER ET TERT IIIVIR R P C, around. Beardless male head (Sol) r., radiate, with long hair; border of dots.
R: M ANTONIVS M F M N AVGVR IMP TER, around. Togate and veiled figure (M. Antonius) standing r., holding *lituus*; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Mark Antony, "mint moving with Antony" (Crawford) c. 38 B.C.
Cohen vol. 1, p. 38, no. 13; Crawford no. 533/2; Grueber vol. 2, p. 506, nos. 141–143; Sydenham no. 1199.
In the drawing the true obverse and reverse have been switched.

655. Fol. 70v (1/1) AE 39 mm
O: DIVOS AVGVSTOS P Q R, around. Oak wreath supported by two capricorns, back to back; below, globe; border of dots.
R: Incomplete inscription including AVGVST P M TR POT XXXVII…ESAR DIVI AVG F, around. S C large in center; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Tiberius, Rome, c. A.D. 35–36.
BMC vol. 1, p. 136, nos. 109–112; Cohen vol. 1, p. 104, no. 303; RIC vol. 1, p. 98, no. 63.
The true obverse and reverse are switched in the drawing. Obverse legend should read TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVST P M TR POT XXXVII; reverse legend DIVO AVGVSTO S P Q R, with the 3-line legend OB / CIVES / SER within the oak wreath.

656. Fol. 71 (1/6) AE 29 mm
O: Head of Augustus r., bare-headed; at l., ΚΑΙΣΑΡΑ; at r., ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ; border of dots.

R: Victory standing l., holding wreath in r. hand; at l., NIKOΠΟΛΕ; at r., IEPA; border of dots.
Bronze of Augustus, Nicopolis (Epirus) c. 27 B.C.–14 A.D.
BM *Thessaly* p. 103, nos. 10–11; RPC vol. 1, p. 272, no. 1364; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 4, no. 36; SNG Cop *Epirus* pl. 2, no. 57.
Obverse legend should read ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ ΚΤΙΣΜΑ. Reverse legend should be ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΙΣ ΙΕΡΑ.

657. Fol. 71 (2/6) AE 33 mm
O: ΚΑΙΣAROΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ, around. Head of Augustus r., laureate; border of dots.
R: Laurel wreath with S C large in center; border of dots.
Bronze of Augustus, Antioch (Syria), c. 5–4 B.C.
Butcher p. 325, no. 44; McAlee p. 118, no. 205; RPC vol. 1, p. 625, no. 4246.
The RPC lists five known examples of this coin. Butcher suggests that "the type may be a contemporary imitation rather than an official issue."

658. Fol. 71 (3/6) AE 29 mm
O: ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ, around at l. Beardless male head (Claudius) r., laureate; border of dots.
R: Female figure (Tyche) standing l., wearing turret crown, holding staff or scepter in r. hand, cornucopia in l.; at r., ΙΚΩΝΟ / ΙΝΚΑΙΛΔΟΔ in two lines; at l., ΚΕΩΝ and uncertain letters; in field lower l., letter E or trident-like object; border of dots.
Bronze of Claudius, Laodiceia (Syria), c. A.D. 48.
Hunterian vol. 3, p. 204, no. 10; Lindgren I, p. 109, no. 2073; RPC vol. 1, p. 638, no. 4447.
Obverse legend should read ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΥ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ. Reverse should be ΙΟΥΛΙΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ, indicating the town's honorary title of Julia Laodiceia. The utensil in Tyche's right hand is a rudder, alluding to the importance of this community as a seaport. A similar piece was catalogued incorrectly in BM under Tiberius, so we should not be disappointed that our collector places it here among the coins of Augustus. Less worn coins show the date 98 in the local era (= A.D. 48).

659. Fol. 71 (4/6) AE 27 mm
O: ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΘΕΟΣ ΙΗΟΣ, around. Head of Augustus r., bare-headed; border of dots.
R: ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, around. Female figure (Artemis Tauropolos) riding a bull running r., her veil arching over her head; border of dots.
Bronze of Augustus, Amphipolis (Macedon) c. 27 B.C.–14 A.D.
BM *Macedonia* p. 52, no. 73; RPC vol. 1, p. 306, no. 1626; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 4, no. 29; SNG Cop *Macedonia* pl. 3, nos. 89–91.
The obverse legend should read ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΘΕΟΥ ΥΙΟΣ, "Caesar son of god."

660. Fol. 71 (5/6) AE 29 mm
O: Head of Caligula r., laureate; at r., incomplete inscription beginning KA; border of dots.
R: Female figure (Europa) riding a bull running l., her veil arching over her head; below, ΣΙΔΟΝΩΣ; border of dots.
Bronze of Caligula, Sidon (Phoenicia), c. A.D. 37–41
BM *Phoenicia* p. 178, no. 208; RPC vol. 1, p. 655, no. 4612; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 37, no. 401.

The reverse legend should read ΣΙΔΩΝΟΣ. Goltzius, perhaps copying this same coin from Loredan's collection, likewise misidentifies Caligula as his great-uncle Augustus (Augustus pl. 54, no. 14).

661. Fol. 71 (6/6) AE 27 mm
O: ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ, around at r. Head of Augustus r., bare-headed; border of dots.
R: Female figure (Artemis Tauropolos) riding a bull running r., her veil arching over her head; below, ΔΗΜ / ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛ in two lines; border of dots.
Bronze of Augustus, Amphipolis (Macedon), c. 27 B.C.–A.D. 14.
Gaebler vol. 2, p. 41, no. 71; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 278, nos. 27–28; RPC vol. 1, p. 306, no. 1630; SNG Cop *Macedonia* pl. 3, no. 92.
Obverse legend should read ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ. Reverse legend should be ΔΗΜΟΥ ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ.

662. Fol. 71v (1/6) AE 25 mm
O: ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΘΕΩΣ ΙΗΩΣ, around. Head of Augustus r., laureate; border of dots.
R: Incomplete or garbled inscription, including ΟΖΥΥ…ΕΝΙΩΝ, around. Figure walking r., wearing short tunic and holding round shield; border of dots.
Bronze of Augustus, Clazomenae (Ionia), c. 27 B.C.–14 A.D.
BM *Ionia* p. 31, nos. 115–116; RPC vol. 1, p. 422, no. 2495; SNG Cop *Ionia* pl. 2, no. 116.
Obverse legend should read ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΚΤΙΣΤΗΣ, Augustus the Founder. This is thought to refer to the emperor's help in rebuilding the city after an earthquake of 12 B.C. (RPC p. 421). Reverse inscription should read ΚΛΑΖΟΜΕΝΙΩΝ. The figure on the reverse is identified as a warrior.

663. Fol. 71v (2/6) AE 25 mm
O: Incomplete or garbled inscription, including ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ Κ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ… ΖΠΝΟΔ, around. Beardless male head (Zenodorus) l., bare-headed; border of dots.
R: Incomplete inscription, including ΝΕ. Beardless male head (Octavian) r., bare-headed; border of dots.
Bronze of Octavian and Zenodorus, Chalcis (Syria), c. 32/31 B.C.
RPC vol. 1, p. 662, no. 4774.
Obverse inscription should be ΖΗΝΟΔΟΡΟΥ ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΟΥ ΑΡΧΗΡΕΩΣ, the reverse ΝΕ L ΒΠΣ (Year 282 = 32/31 B.C.). Not to be confused with the Greek mathematician of the same name, this Zenodorus ruled a small principality in Syria with support from Rome, taking the title "Tetrarch and High Priest (Archereus)."

664. Fol. 71v (3/6) AE 25 mm
O: CΕΒΑCΤΟC, around. Bust of Nero r., bare-headed and draped; border of dots.
R: Incomplete or garbled inscription, including CΕΒΑCΤΗΝΩΝ ΙΟΥΑΙC ΛΙRΝΥ, around. Seminude male figure (Zeus) seated l., holding eagle in r. hand, vertical scepter in l.; border of dots.
Bronze of Nero, Sebaste (Phrygia) c. A.D. 55.
BM *Phrygia* pp. 373–74, nos. 26–28; Lindgren I, p. 162, no. A1028A; RPC vol. 1, p. 510, no. 3155; SNG Cop *Phrygia* pl. 20, nos. 678–680.

Reverse legend should read CEBACTHNΩN IOYΛIOC ΔIONYCIOC, refering to a magistrate named Julius Dionysos. The portrait of young Nero early in his reign is easily mistaken for the youthful Augustus.

665. Fol. 71v (4/6) AE 25 mm

O: ΟΡΗΙΔΙΩΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΩΝ, around. Beardless male head (Vedius Pollio) r., bare-headed, with uncertain object behind; border of dots.

R: ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΣ ΠΑΡΡΑΣΙΟΥ, around. Bearded head (Zeus) r., laureate; border of two circular lines.

Bronze of Vedius Pollio, Tralles (Lydia) c. 28 B.C.

BM *Lydia* p. 338, nos. 76–78; RPC vol. 1, p. 440, no. 2635; SNG Cop *Lydia* pl. 20, no. 688. Obverse legend should read ΟΥΗΙΔΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΩΝ. This Vedius Pollio was a friend of Augustus, famous for feeding his slaves to lampreys. He may have been put in charge of reconstructing Tralles (at that time called Caesarea) after an earthquake, and for that reason is honored on this coin by a local magistrate named Menander son of Parrhasios. See RPC p. 439 for speculation on whether the portrait is that of Pollio or Augustus.

666. Fol. 71v (5/6) AE 25 mm

O: ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ, around. Head of Augustus r., bare-headed; border of dots.

R: ΘΕΣΣΑ/ΛΟΝΙ/ΚΕΩΝ in three lines; star above; all within laurel wreath; border of dots.

Bronze of Augustus, Thessalonica (Macedon) c. 17 B.C.

BM *Macedonia* p. 116, nos. 71–72; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 370, no. 41; RPC vol. 1, p. 300, no. 1559; SNG Cop *Macedonia* pl. 10, no. 396; Touratsoglou pp. 147–49, nos. 138–174.

667. Fol. 71v (6/6) AE 25 mm

O: Beardless male head r., radiate; border of dots.

R: ΑΥVΙΟΣ. Bearded head (Zeus) r., laureate; border of dots.

Bronze of Roman Imperial period, unknown Greek mint.

The head on the obverse appears to be that of Augustus or some other Julio-Claudian ruler, but this particular combination of radiate portrait and head of Zeus is not recorded in RPC for small bronze pieces like this. Coins of Nero struck at Alexandria combine a radiate portrait of the emperor with a laureate head of Zeus, but these are silver tetradrachms and the emperor faces left (RPC 5313–5314).

668. Fol. 72 (1/6) AR 31 mm

O: IMP IX TR PO V, around at bottom. Head of Augustus r., bare-headed; border of two circular lines.

R: Round temple (of Mars Ultor) on stepped podium with dome and four columns, standard visible within; MART VLTO l. and r. in field; border of two circular lines.

Silver tetradrachm of Augustus, Pergamum (Mysia) c. 19–18 B.C.

BMC vol. 1, p. 114, no. 704; Cohen vol. 1, p. 90, no. 202; RIC vol. 1, p. 82, no. 507; RPC vol. 1, p. 379, no. 2220; SNG Cop *Cyprus* pl. 12, no. 423; Sutherland pp. 81–84, nos. 536–588. The first three coins on this page are provincial silver struck on the Greek standard, distinguished from the three western denarii on the lower half of the page by their larger size and line borders. In his study of the cistophori of Augustus, Sutherland noted 59 surviving examples of this coin, which celebrates the return of the Roman military standards captured by the Parthians. These were placed in a temple on the Capitol dedicated to Mars Ultor, the Avenger.

669. Fol. 72 (2/6) AR 31 mm

O: IMP IX TR PO V, around at bottom. Head of Augustus r., bare-headed; border of two circular lines.

R: Triumphal arch with one opening, four horses r. at top; on architrave IMP IX TR PO V; within arch, S P R / SIGNIS / RECEPTIS; border of two circular lines.

Silver tetradrachm of Augustus, Pergamum (Mysia) c. 19–18 B.C.

BM vol. I, p. 114, no. 703; Cohen vol. 1, p. 103, no. 298; RIC vol. 1, p. 82, no. 509; RPC vol. 1, p. 379, no. 2218; SNG Cop *Cyprus* pl. 12, nos. 421–422; Sutherland pp. 74–76, nos. 448–478.

670. Fol. 72 (3/6) AR 31 mm

O: IMP CAESAR, around at bottom. Head of Augustus r., bare-headed; border of two circular lines.

R: Altar adorned with garlands and figures of two stags standing face to face; above, AVGVSTVS.

Silver tetradrachm of Augustus, Ephesus (Ionia) c. 25–20 B.C.

BMC vol. 1, pp. 112–13, nos. 694–695; Cohen vol. 1, p. 67, no. 33; RIC vol. 1, p. 80, no. 479; RPC vol. 1, p. 378, no. 2215; SNG Cop *Cyprus* pl. 12, nos. 417–418; Sutherland pp. 57–58, nos. 190–196.

671. Fol. 72 (4/6) AR 27 mm

O: IMP CAESAR DIVI F IIIVIR ITER R P C, around. Head of Octavian r., bare-headed; border of dots.

R: COS ITER ET TER DESIG, around. Liturgical instruments: ladle (*simpulum*), sprinkler (*aspergillum*), jug (*capis*), *lituus*; border of dots.

Silver denarius of Octavian, “mint moving with Octavian” (Crawford) c. 37 B.C.

Cohen vol. 1, p. 76, no. 91; Crawford no. 538/1; Grueber vol. 2, p. 415, no. 116; Sydenham no. 1334.

672. Fol. 72 (5/6) AR 27 mm

O: IMP CAESAR DIVI IVLI F, around. Head of Octavian r., bare-headed; border of dots.

R: M AGRIPPA COS / DESIG in two lines; border of dots.

Silver denarius of Octavian and Agrippa, “mint moving with Octavian” (Crawford) c. 38 B.C.

Cohen vol. 1, p. 143, no. 545; Crawford no. 534/3; Grueber vol. 2, p. 412, no. 103; Sydenham no. 1331.

673. Fol. 72 (6/6) AR 27 mm

O: IMP CAESAR DIVI F IIIVIR ITER R P C, around. Head of Octavian r., bare-headed; border of dots.

R: COS ITER ET TER DESIG, around. Façade of Temple (of Julius Caesar) with four columns, showing statue within; on pediment, star; on architrave DIVO IVL; at l., lighted altar; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Octavian, “mint moving with Octavian” (Crawford) c. 36 B.C.
Cohen vol. 1, p. 76, no. 90; Crawford no. 540/2; Grueber vol. 2, p. 580, no. 33; Sydenham no. 1338.

674. Fol. 72v (1/6) AR 27 mm
O: CAESAR, around at l. Head of Augustus r., bare-headed; border of dots.
R: AVGVSTVS, around at top. Bull standing r.; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Augustus, Samos c. 21–20 B.C.
BMC vol. 1, p. 107, nos. 662–663; Cohen vol. 1, p. 66, no. 28; RIC vol. 1, p. 79, no. 475.

675. Fol. 72v (2/6) AR 27 mm
O: CAESAR IMP IIIVIR R P C, around. Head of Octavian r., bare-headed; border of dots.
R: LEPIDVS PONT MAX IIIV R P C, around. Head of Lepidus r., bare-headed; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Octavian and Lepidus, Italy c. 42 B.C.
Cohen vol. 1, p. 34, no. 2; Crawford no. 495/2a; Grueber vol. 2, p. 579, nos. 29–31; Sydenham no. 1323.

676. Fol. 72v (3/6) AR 27 mm
O: AVGVSTVS DIVI F, around. Head of Augustus r., bare-headed; border of dots.
R: Bull charging or butting r.; IMP X in exergue; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Augustus, Lyons (Gaul) c. 15–12 B.C.
BMC vol. 1, p. 78, nos. 451–453; Cohen vol. 1, p. 84, no. 137; RIC vol. 1, p. 52, no. 167a.

677. Fol. 72v (4/6) AR 27 mm
O: CAESAR AVGVSTVS, around. Head of Augustus r., bare-headed; border of dots.
R: L AQILLIVS FLORVS IIIVIR, around. 6-petalled flower, with branches in between petals; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Augustus, Rome, c. 18 B.C.
BMC vol. 1, p. 9, nos. 46–48; Cohen vol. 1, p. 113, no. 364; RIC vol. 1, p. 63, no. 309.
Reverse legend should read L AQVILLIVS etc.

678. Fol. 72v (5/6) AR 27 mm
O: CAESARI AVGVSTO, around. Head of Augustus r., laureate; border of dots.
R: Round temple with stepped base, four columns, and dome; within, a chariot cart holding an eagle standard (*aquila*); l. and r. in field, S P and Q R; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Augustus, uncertain Spanish mint c. 19–15 B.C.
BMC vol. 1, p. 67, no. 385; Cohen vol. 1, p. 101, no. 279; RIC vol. 1, p. 49, no. 119.

679. Fol. 72v (6/6) AR 27 mm
O: CAESAR AVGVSTVS, around. Head of Augustus l., bare-headed; border of dots.
R: Wreath of oak leaves; above, OB CIVES; below, SERVATOS; border of dots.

Silver denaius of Augustus, uncertain Spanish mint c. 18–17 B.C.
BMC vol. 1, p. 60, no. 331; Cohen vol. 1, p. 91, no. 211; RIC vol. 1, p. 47, no. 75b.

680. Fol. 73 (1/6) AR 28 mm
O: CAESAR AVGVSTVS, around. Head of Augustus r., bare-headed; border of dots.
R: TVRPILIANVS IIIVIR, around. Crescent and star; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Augustus, Rome, c. 19 B.C.
BMC vol. 1, p. 6, nos. 32–34; Cohen vol. 1, p. 135, no. 495; RIC vol. 1, p. 63, no. 300.

681. Fol. 73 (2/6) AR 28 mm
O: CAESAR AVGVSTVS, around. Head of Augustus r., bare-headed; border of dots.
R: Temple façade with six columns, statue visible within; IOV TON l. and r. in field; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Augustus, uncertain Spanish mint c. 19–15 B.C.
BMC vol. 1, p. 64, no. 363; Cohen vol. 1, p. 88, no. 179; RIC vol. 1, p. 46, no. 64.
The Temple of Jupiter Tonans was erected near the Capitol to commemorate the lightning that almost struck Augustus during one of his campaigns.

682. Fol. 73 (3/6) AR 28 mm
O: Head of Augustus l., bare-headed; boorder of two circular lines.
R: Round shield inscribed S P Q R / CL V in two lines; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of Augustus, uncertain Spanish mint c. 19–18 B.C.
BMC vol. 1, p. 60, no. 333; Cohen vol. 1, p. 102, no. 293; RIC vol. 1, p. 44, no. 42a.
The obverse should have the legend CAESAR AVGVSTVS.

683. Fol. 73 (4/6) AR 28 mm
O: CAESAR AVGVSTVS, around. Head of Augustus r., bare-headed; border of dots.
R: P PETRON TVRPILIAN IIIVIR, around. Winged horse (Pegasus) walking r.; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Augustus, Rome, c. 19 B.C.
BMC vol. 1, pp. 5–6, nos. 23–26; Cohen vol. 1, p. 135, no. 491; RIC vol. 1, p. 63, no. 297.

684. Fol. 73 (5/6) AR 28 mm
O: CAESAR COS VI, around. Head of Augustus r., bare-headed; at r., *lituus*; border of dots.
R: Crocodile standing r.; above, AEGYPTO; below, CAPTA; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Augustus, uncertain Italian mint 29–27 B.C.
BMC vol. 1, p. 106, no. 652; Cohen vol. 1, p. 135, no. 491; RIC vol. 1, p. 61, no. 275b.

685. Fol. 73 (6/6) AR 28 mm
O: AVGVSTVS DIVI F, around. Head of Augustus r., laureate; border of dots.
R: Horseman (Gaius Caesar) galloping r., holding sword and round shield; at l., three standards; C. CAESAR at top; AVGVS F at bottom; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Augustus, Lyons (Gaul) c. 8–7 B.C.
BMC vol. 1, p. 86, nos. 500–502; Cohen vol. 1, p. 69, no. 40; RIC vol. 1, p. 54, no. 199.

Gaius Caesar was the grandson of Augustus, adopted by him as his heir. He did not outlive his grandfather, dying at the age of 24 while fighting in Armenia.

686. Fol. 73v (1/6) AR 28 mm
O: CAESAR S P Q R, around. Head of Augustus r., bare-headed; border of dots.
R: VOT P SUSC PRO SAL ET RED I O M SACR, around. Nude male figure (Mars) standing l., wearing helmet, holding standard (*vexillum*) in r. hand, sword (*parazonium*) over l. shoulder; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Augustus, uncertain Spanish mint c. 17–16 B.C.
BMC vol. 1, p. 76, nos. 438–441; Cohen vol. 1, p. 106, no. 325; RIC vol. 1, p. 50, no. 146.
Obverse legend should read S P Q R CAESARI AVGVSTO or S P Q R IMP CAESARI. The reverse inscription commemorates "the vows undertaken for the safety and return of Augustus, about to depart for Gaul" (BM p. cxii).

687. Fol. 73v (2/6) AR 28 mm
O: Beardless male head (Mars) r., wearing crested helmet; border of two circular lines.
R: Round shield with star in center and CAESAR inscribed at top; two swords crossing behind; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of Octavian, uncertain Eastern mint c. 29–27 B.C.
BMC vol. 1, p. 105, nos. 644–645; Cohen vol. 1, p. 69, no. 44; RIC vol. 1, p. 61, no. 274.
Obverse should include legend IMP below head.

688. Fol. 73v (3/6) AR 28 mm
O: Beardless male head (Apollo) r., laureate; border of dots.
R: Nude male statue (Octavian) standing l., holding vertical spear or scepter in r. hand, on pedestal or column decorated with ship's prows (rostra) and anchors; l. and r. in field, IMP CAESAR; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of Octavian, uncertain Eastern mint c. 29–27 B.C.
BMC vol. 1, p. 103, nos. 633–636; Cohen vol. 1, p. 82, no. 124; RIC vol. 1, p. 60, no. 271.

689. Fol. 73v (4/6) AR 28 mm
O: Victory striding r., holding wreath and palm, on ship's prow; border of two circular lines.
R: Quadriga moving r.; rider (Octavian) holds reigns and branch; in exergue, IMP CAESAR; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of Octavian, uncertain Eastern mint c. 29–27 B.C.
BMC vol. 1, p. 101, nos. 617–619; Cohen vol. 1, p. 80, no. 115; RIC vol. 1, p. 60, no. 264.

690. Fol. 73v (5/6) AR 28 mm
O: M DVRMIVS III VIR HONORI, around. Beardless male head (Honos) r., laureate, with long hair; border of two circular lines.
R: AVGVSTVS around at top. *Biga* pulled by elephants l.; rider (Augustus) holds branch; CAESAR in exergue; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of Augustus, Rome, c. 18 B.C.
BMC vol. 1, p. 10, nos. 52–54; Cohen vol. 1, p. 122, no. 427; RIC vol. 1, p. 64, no. 311.

691. Fol. 73v (6/6) AR 28 mm

O: Headless bust wrapped in drapery, with eagle-tipped scepter at l. at r., wreath; above, S P Q R PAREN; in exergue, CONS SVO; border of two circular lines.

R: Riderless quadriga moving r.; at front of car, ornament of leaping or running horses; above, CAESARI; in exergue, AVGVSTO; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of Augustus, uncertain Spanish mint c. 19–15 B.C.

BMC vol. 1, p. 69, nos. 397–400; Cohen vol. 1, p. 74, no. 78; RIC vol. 1, p. 48, no. 97.

The objects depicted on the obverse are the attributes of a *triumphator*: wreath, scepter, and *toga picta* over *tunica palmata*.

692. Fol. 74 (1/7) AR 28 mm

O: Head of Augustus r., laureate; border of two circular lines.

R: Two branches side by side; above, CAESAR; below, AVGVSTVS; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of Augustus, uncertain Spanish mint, c. 19–15 B.C.

BMC vol. 1, p. 63, no. 352; Cohen vol. 1, p. 70, no. 47; RIC vol. 1, p. 43, no. 33a.

The crown of Augustus is described as oak rather than laurel in the modern catalogues.

693. Fol. 74 (2/7) AR 28 mm

O: Head of Augustus r., bare-headed; border of two circular lines.

R: Façade of building with portico on lower level, three windows on middle level, and pediment decorated with sculpture on upper level; inscribed on architrave of pediment: IMP CAESAR; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of Augustus, uncertain Italian mint, 29–27 B.C.

BMC vol. 1, p. 103, nos. 631–632; Cohen vol. 1, p. 81, no. 122; RIC vol. 1, p. 60, no. 266.

Although the building depicted here is sometimes described as the Temple of Julius Caesar in the Forum, it is more likely the Curia Julia as Sutherland suggests.

694. Fol. 74 (3/7) AR 28 mm

O: Head of Augustus r., laureate; border of two circular lines.

R: Altar inscribed FORT RED / CAES AVG / S P Q R in three lines; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of Augustus, uncertain Spanish mint, c. 19–15 B.C.

BMC vol. 1, p. 64, no. 359; Cohen vol. 1, p. 78, no. 104; RIC vol. I, p. 45, no. 54a.

695. Fol. 74 (4/7) AR 28 mm

O: Head of Augustus r., bare-headed; border of two circular lines.

R: Trophy of arms supported on a ship's prow; IMP CAESAR l. and r. in field; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of Augustus, uncertain Italian mint, c. 29–27 B.C.

BMC vol. 1, p. 102, no. 625; Cohen vol. 1, p. 81, no. 119; RIC vol. 1, p. 60, no. 265a.

696. Fol. 74 (5/7) AR 28 mm

O: No obverse shown.

R: Capricorn r., holding globe and rudder; cornucopia over its shoulder; below, AVGVSTVS; border of two circular lines.

Silver denarius of Augustus, Emerita (Hispania), c. 22–19 B.C.
BMC vol. 1, p. 56, nos. 308; Cohen vol. 1, p. 66, nos. 21–22; RIC vol. 1, p. 86, no. 547.
The type of Capricorn with globe, rudder and cornucopia was struck at several provincial mints during the reign of Augustus; the most common today are those which Mattingly (BMC) assigned to Emerita in Spain, but which Sutherland (RIC) reassigned to "Uncertain." As the birth-sign of Augustus, the Capricorn is a frequent motif in the iconography of his reign. The obverse of these denarii show the head of Augustus either l. or r., without inscription, like the two obverses which flank the coin on the same page.

697. Fol. 74 (6/7) AR 28 mm
O: No obverse shown.
R: Round shield decorated with concentric circles of dots; IMP above; CAE SAR l. and r. in field; DIVI F below; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of Augustus, Emerita (Hispania), c. 22–19 B.C.
BMC vol. 1, pp. 56–57, nos. 309–313; Cohen vol. 1, p. 82, nos. 126–127; RIC vol. 1, p. 85, no. 543.
The obverse of this denarius is a head of Augustus either r. or l., without inscription, like the obverse of the neighboring coins on the same page. This denarius was assigned to the mint at Emerita by Mattingly (BMC), based on the "Spanish" style of the portrait, which Sutherland (RIC) did not consider sufficient justification for a certain attribution.

698. Fol. 74 (7/7) AR 28 mm
O: Head of Augustus l., bare-headed; border of two circular lines.
R: Victory striding l, on globe, holding wreath in r. hand, trophy over l. shoulder; CAESAR DIVI F l. and r. in field; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of Augustus, uncertain Eastern mint, c. 31–29 B.C.
BMC vol. 1, p. 99, nos. 602–604; Cohen vol. 1, p. 72, no. 64; RIC vol. 1, p. 59, no. 254b.

699. Fol. 74v (1/3) AR 28 mm
O: CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F PATER PATRIAE, around. Head of Augustus r., laureate; border of dots.
R: AVGVSTI F COS DESIG PRINC IVVENT, around. Two male figures standing frontal, each holding a spear and round shield set between them; above, ladel (*simpulum*) and *lituus*; in exergue C L CAESARES; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Augustus, Lyons (Gaul), c. 2 B.C.–11 A.D.
BMC vol. 1, pp. 89–90, nos. 519–535; Cohen vol. 1, p. 69, no. 43; RIC vol. 1, p. 55, no. 207.
The figures on the reverse are Gaius and Lucius Caesar, the two grandsons of Augustus designated as his heirs before their untimely deaths, in their role as *principes iuventutis*, leaders of the Roman youth.

700. Fol. 74v (2/3) AR 28 mm
O: Head of Octavian r., bare-headed; border of two circular lines.
R: Nude male figure (Apollo or Mercury) seated r., playing lyre; wide-brimmed hat hanging on back shoulder; CAESAR DIVI F l. and r. in field; border of two circular lines.
Silver denarius of Octavian, uncertain Italian mint, c. 32–29 B.C.

BMC vol. 1, p. 98, nos. 596–598; Cohen vol. 1, p. 71, no. 61; RIC vol. 1, p. 59, no. 257.
The lyre-player could be Apollo, who figures greatly in the iconography of Augustus, but usually in the guise of a *citharoedus* with long flowing robes. The sun-hat (*petasos*) is a more common attribute of Mercury, and this is Mattingly's identification in BMC. A third possibility is Orpheus, often depicted in a rustic setting sitting on a rock, entertaining wild animals.

701. Fol. 74v (3/3) AV 24 mm
O: AVGVSTVS DIVI F, around. Head of Augustus r., bare-headed; border of dots.
R: Capricorn r., clutching globe marked with grid; IMP XI below; border of dots.
Gold aureus of Augustus, Lyons (Gaul), c. 12–11 B.C.
Banti *CNR* vol. 4, p. 126; BMC vol. 1, p. 80, nos. 465–466 (as AR); Cohen vol. 1, p. 85, no. 147; Giard p. 51, note 1; RIC vol. 1, p. 53, no. 174 (as AR).
The type is not known today in gold except for one example in the Archaeological Museum at Florence, and this is regarded by the modern authorities as false.

702. Fol. 75 (1/6) AE 33 mm
O: GENIVS P R, around. Beardless male head (Genius of the Roman People) r., laureate and wearing a basket-like crown (*modius*); border of dots.
R: S C large in center; above, INT; below, VRB; all within traces of a wreath; border of two circular lines.
Bronze sestertius of the Interregnum, Rome, A.D. 275.
ANS 1944.100.33005; Cohen vol. 5, p. 377, no. 333; RIC vol. 5, part 1, p. 361, no. 1.
From the death of Aurelian to the election by the Senate of Tacitus in A.D. 275 there was a 6-month period during which the Roman Senate struck anonymous bronze coins portraying the Genius of the Roman People. The youthful and idealized face of the deity, similar to some Julio-Claudian portraits, persuaded the collector to include this coin among the issues of Augustus. Cohen placed it in the reign of Gallienus because he recognized the portrait of that emperor in the features of the Genius.

703. Fol. 75 (2/6) AE 40 mm
O: DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER, around. Head of Augustus r., laureate; circular line border.
R: Complex 2-level scene with four figures above and two below; in the upper part, female figure (Fortuna) at left, seated r., holding cornucopia; in the center, male figure (Mars) standing l., in military dress, with eagle at his feet; on the r., Victory walking r., approaching seminude male figure (Divus Augustus) seated frontal, holding vertical spear or long scepter in r. hand; in the lower level, two reclining figures (Terra and Oceanus) with ox and dolphin; circular line border.
Bronze contorniate of Augustus, Rome, 4th–5th c. A.D.
Alföldi vol. 1, p. 34, no. 117; Cohen vol. 8, p. 285, no. 86; Sabatier p. 78, pl. XII no. 6.
Alföldi cites seven examples known of this particular combination of obverse and reverse. Sabatier notes that this contorniate was among those counterfeited as "Paduans" during the Renaissance.

704. Fol. 75 (3/6) AE 33 mm
O: Two beardless male heads back to back; head on l. (Agrippa) wears headband decorated

with ship's prow (rostral crown); head on r. (Augustus) laureate; above, IMP; below DIVI F.; l. and r. in field, P P; border of dots.
R: Crocodile standing r.; behind, palm-tree or palm-branch decorated with wreath at top; l. and r. in field, COL NEM; border of dots.
Bronze as of Augustus, Nimes c. 10–14.
Cohen vol. 1, p. 179, no. 8; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 705, nos. 6–10; RIC vol. 1, p. 52, no. 159; RPC vol. 1, p. 154, no. 525.
This Nemausus coinage "was produced in very abundant quantities and circulated widely" (RPC p. 153).

705. Fol. 75 (4/6) AE 35 mm
O: DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER, around. Head of Augustus l., radiate; border of two circular lines.
R: S C large in center, within oak-wreath; border of dots.
Bronze dupondius of Augustus, Rome, c. A.D. 22–26.
BMC vol. 1, p. 141, nos. 143–144; Cohen vol. 1, p. 98, no. 252; RIC vol. 1, p. 99, no. 79.
This coin was one of many struck by Tiberius in honor of the deified Augustus.

706. Fol. 75 (5/6) AE 39 mm
O: DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER, around. Male figure (Augustus) seated l. on high-backed throne, wearing radiate crown, holding branch in r. hand and long scepter in l.; at l., altar; border of dots.
R: IMP T CAES DIVI VESP F AVG P M TR P P P COS VIII, around. S C large in center, border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Titus, Rome, c. A.D. 79–81.
BMC vol. 2, p. 281, nos. 261–262; Cohen vol. 1, p. 144, no. 549; RIC vol. 2, p. 141, no. 185.

707. Fol. 75 (6/6) AE 37 mm
O: DIVVS AVGVSTVS, around. Head of Augustus r., laureate; border of dots.
R: IMP NERVA CAESAR AVGVSTVS REST, around. S C large in center; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Nerva, Rome, c. A.D. 96–98.
BMC vol. 3, p. 28, nos. 149–152; Cohen vol. 1, p. 146, no. 570; RIC vol. 2, p. 233, nos. 136–137.

708. Fol. 75v (1/1) AE 37 mm
O: M AGRIPPA L F COS III, around. Head of Agrippa l., wearing crown composed of ship's prows; border of dots.
R: Nude male figure (Neptune) l., holding dolphin in r. hand, spear or long scepter in l.; S C large l. and r. in field; border of dots.
Bronze as of Marcus Agrippa, Rome, c. A.D. 37–41.
BMC vol. 1, pp. 142–143, nos. 161–166; Cohen vol. 1, p. 175, no. 3; RIC vol. 1, p. 112, no. 58.
Agrippa here wears the rostral crown, in memory of his service for Augustus at the naval battle of Actium. Neptune should be shown holding a trident in his left hand. On the controversy over the dating of these "enormously common" asses see BMC p. cxxxiii, RIC p. 89.

Fols. 76r and 76v are blank.

709. Fol. 77 (1/6) AE 30 mm

O: TI ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ, around. Head of Tiberius r., laureate; border of dots.

R: ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΟΝ, around at bottom. Female figure (Artemis Tauropolos) sitting on bull running r., holding drapery in arch above head; border of dots.

Bronze of Tiberius, Amphipolis (Macedon), c. A.D. 14–37.

BM *Macedonia* p. 53, no. 81; Gaebler vol. 2, p. 41, no. 73; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 279, no. 32; RPC vol. 1, p. 306, no. 1633; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 24, no. 259; SNG Cop *Macedonia* pl. 3, nos. 95–96.

710. Fol. 77 (2/6) AE 24 mm

O: TI AVG, around at l. Head of Tiberius r., bare-headed; border of dots.

R: Pair of oxen pulling a plow r., two men behind; border of dots.

Bronze of Tiberius, Philippi (Macedon) c. A.D. 14–37.

BM *Mysia* p. 103, no. 89; Cohen vol. 1, p. 206, no. 195; RPC vol. 1, p. 310, no. 1657; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 25, no. 268.

Coins of this type showing two togate men leading a pair of oxen and a portrait of Augustus, Tiberius or Claudius are especially abundant, but “the attribution of these series is indeed difficult and raises many problems” (RPC p. 309). The scene of a priest plowing with an ox-team is found on many coins struck by Roman colonies, recording the ceremony which marked the boundary (*limes*) of a new colonial city. This coin, however, bears no ethnic mark to indicate its origin, and examples are found over a wide area in the East, often bearing countermarks to indicate official approval for local circulation. Earlier writers attributed them to Parium in Mysia, based on the frequent appearance of a counter-mark in the form of a capricorn, the regular type at Parium (see no. 713 below), but the RPC team reassigned them to Philippi in Macedon on the basis of finds.

711. Fol. 77 (3/6) AE 30 mm

O: TI ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ, around. Head of Tiberius r., laureate; border of dots.

R: Incomplete inscription, including ΕΩΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ, around. Female head (Livia) r.; border of dots.

Bronze of Tiberius, Thessalonica (Macedon) c. A.D. 14–23.

Hunterian vol. 1, p. 370, nos. 42–43; RPC vol. 1, p. 301, no. 1568; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 28, no. 316; Touratsoglou pp. 156–58, nos. 1–42; SNG Cop *Macedonia* pl. 10, no. 403.

Reverse legend should read ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ.

712. Fol. 77 (4/6) AE 30 mm

O: TI ΚΑΙΣΑΡ, around at r. Head of Tiberius r., laureate; border of dots.

R: ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ, around. Female bust (Livia) r., draped, veiled and wearing *stephane*; at l., CIA and uncertain object; border of dots.

Bronze of Tiberius, Thessalonica (Macedon) c. A.D. 22–37.

Mionnet *Description* vol. 1, p. 496, no. 357; RPC vol. 1, p. 301, no. 1570; Touratsoglou pp. 161–63, nos. 91–129.

Reverse legend should include title ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ. Examples are reported (RPC) with counter-marks, which may explain the extra signs on the left side of the reverse.

713. Fol. 77 (5/6) AE 24 mm

O: Pair of oxen r.; behind, two men; in exergue, bearded head l., very faint; border of dots.

R: Blank; border of two circular lines.

Bronze of Julio-Claudian period, Philippi (Macedon), early 1st c. A.D.

BM *Mysia* pp. 103–4, nos. 89, 93; RPC vol. 1, pp. 309–10, nos. 1656–1660; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 25, no. 368 and p. 41, no. 443.

This coin is part of the same series of small bronzes of Augustus, Tiberius, and Claudius discussed above (no. 710), with only the reverse image legible. The head in the exergue is probably one of the many countermarks found on these coins, perhaps a misinterpretation of a capricorn, the most common of the marks.

714. Fol. 77 (6/6) AE 29 mm

O: Erotic scene with nude female reclining on bed or couch on her back, nude male figure at r. between her legs, kneeling or crouching; behind, draped curtain; uncertain letters or symbols above and to l.; border of dots.

R: VIII large in center within wreath; border of dots.

Bronze *spintria*, Rome, 1st c. A.D.

Buttrey scene 3; Reis p. 51, no. 23; Simonetta-Riva pp. 11–12, Scena 8.

The *spintriae* are rare coin-like objects bearing sexually explicit scenes of copulation and fellatio, usually with a number on the other side. Their function is disputed but they are commonly associated with Roman prostitution and dated to the Julio-Claudian period, probably the time of Tiberius (A.D. 14–37). The numerals range from I to XVI, the number of asses in a denarius, so it is possible the *spintriae* were tokens used for payment in the brothels. Renaissance commentators like Sebastiano Erizzo were sure they were medals struck by Tiberius to commemorate his orgies on Capri. This particular example is listed by Simonetta and Riva as "Scene 8" of the 15 erotic ensembles found on these tokens, with two dies known for the type. Unfortunately none of the six surviving examples of Scene 8 recorded by Simonetta and Riva bear the number VIII.

715–716. Fol. 77v (1–2/5) AR and AV 26 mm

O: TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS, around. Head of Tiberius r., laureate; border of dots.

R: PONTIF MAXIM, around. Female figure seated r., holding spear or long scepter in r. hand, branch in l.; border of dots.

Gold aureus and silver denarius of Tiberius, Lyons (Gaul) c. A.D. 14–37.

BMC vol. 1, pp. 124–25, nos. 30–38; Cohen vol. 1, p. 191, nos. 15–16; RIC vol. 1, p. 95, nos. 25–30.

This is the only coin in the volume labeled with two metals. Imperial aurei and denarii, being similar in size, were often struck using the same dies. One should not be surprised that the collector owned examples of both metals of this issue, described by Sutherland in RIC as "profuse and ubiquitious…one of the commonest in the Roman imperial coinage" (p. 87). Whether the female figure represents the emperor's mother Livia or the goddess Pax, or Livia in the guise of Pax, has not been determined.

717. Fol. 77v (3/5) AE 33mm

O: TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS, around. Head of Tiberius l., bare-headed; border of dots.

R: PONTIF MAXIM TRBVN POTEST XXIIII, around. S C large in center; border of dots.

Bronze as of Tiberius, Rome, c. A.D. 22–23.

BMC vol. 1, p. 133, nos. 91–94; Cohen vol. 1, p. 192, no. 25; RIC vol. 1, p. 97, no. 44.

Obverse legend should read …AVG F AVGVST IMP VIII; reverse legend should read … TRIBVN etc.

718. Fol. 77v (4/5) AE 35 mm

O: TI CAESAR DIVI AVGVSTI F AVGVSTVS P M, around. Head of Tiberius l., bare-headed; border of dots.

R: C V I N NERO ET DRVSVS CAESARES QUINQ, around. Two male heads face to face, beardless and bare-headed; border of dots.

Bronze of Tiberius, Carthago Nova (Hispania) before A.D. 31.

Cohen vol. 1, p. 235, no. 4; Heiss p. 271, no. 28; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 647, no. 13; RPC vol. 1, p. 96, no. 179; Sear *Greek Imperial* no. 335.

The reverse of this provincial coin celebrates the emperor’s young nephews, children of his brother Germanicus, and heirs to the imperial throne before their untimely deaths.

719. Fol. 77v (5/5) AE 33 mm

O: TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS IMP VII, around. Head of Tiberius l., bare-headed; border of dots.

R: PONTIF MAXIM TRIBVN POTEST XVII, around. Female figure (Livia) seated r., veiled, holding dish (*patera*) in r. hand, vertical scepter in l.; S C large l. and r. in field; border of dots.

Bronze as of Tiberius, Rome, c. A.D. 15–16.

BMC vol. 1, p. 128, nos. 68–69; Cohen vol. 1, p. 191, no. 18; RIC vol. 1, p. 96, no. 36.

720. Fol. 78 (1/4) AE 34 mm

O: SALVS AVGVSTA around at bottom. Female bust (Salus) r., draped; border of dots.

R: TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVG P M TR POT XXIIII, around. S C large in center; border of dots.

Bronze dupondius of Tiberius, Rome, c. A.D. 21–22.

BMC vol. 1, p. 131, nos. 81–84; Cohen vol. 1, p. 171, no. 5; RIC vol. 1, p. 97, no. 47.

The true obverse and reverse are switched in all of the coin drawings on this page according to BMC, but see RIC p. 95 note for another opinion. The female portrait may be Livia as Salus Augusta.

721. Fol. 78 (2/4) AE 41 mm

O: CIVITATBVS ASIAE RESTITVTIS, around. Male figure (Tiberius) seated l. on curule chair, holding *patera* in r. hand, vertical scepter in l.; border of dots.

R: TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVST P M TR POT XXIIII, around. S C large in center; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Tiberius, Rome, c. A.D. 22–23.

BMC vol. 1, p. 129, nos. 70–72; Cohen vol. 1, p. 189, no. 3; RIC vol. 1, p. 96, no. 48.
The legend on the obverse should read CIVITATIBUS, etc.

722. Fol. 78 (3/4) AE 34 mm
O: IVSTITIA around at bottom. Female bust (Justitia) r., draped and wearing crown (*stephane*); border of dots.
R: TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVG P M TR POT XXIIII, around. S C large in center; border of dots.
Bronze dupondius of Tiberius, Rome, c. A.D. 22–23.
BMC vol. 1, p. 131, nos. 79–80; Cohen vol. 1, p. 171, no. 4; RIC vol. 1, p. 97, no. 46.
The female portrait may be Livia as Justitia.

723. Fol. 78 (4/4) AE 41 mm
O: Temple façade (Temple of Concord) including central portico of six columns, staircase, and triangular pediment, flanked by side wings; in front of portico, three figures or statues; numerous statues on roof; border of dots.
R: TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVST P M TR POT XXXVII, around.
S C large in center; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Tiberius, Rome, c. A.D. 35–36.
BMC vol. 1, p. 137, no. 116; Cohen vol. 1, p. 195, no. 69; RIC vol. 1, p. 98, no. 61.
See BMC for an exhaustive description of the architectural details and sculpture, including the identification of the central statue in front of the portico as Concordia enthroned.

724. Fol. 78v (1/4) AE 36 mm
O: PIETAS, around at bottom. Female bust (Livia as Pietas) r., draped, veiled and wearing crown (*stephane*); border of dots.
R: DRVSVS CAESAR TI AVGVSTI F TR POT ITER, around. S C large in center; border of dots.
Bronze dupondius of Drusus the Younger, Rome, c. A.D. 22–23.
BMC vol. 1, p. 133, no. 98; Cohen vol. 1, p. 170, no. 1; RIC vol. 1, p. 97, no. 43.
The true obverse and reverse are switched in the drawing. This Drusus was the son of Tiberius and his first wife Vipsania. He was poisoned by his wife Livilla and the preaetorian prefect Sejanus in 23. See also nos. 725, 727.

725. Fol. 78v (2/4) AE 36 mm
O: DRVSVS CAESAR TI AVG F DIVI AVG N, around. Head of Drusus the Younger l., bare-headed; border of dots.
R: PONTIF TRIBVN POTEST ITER, around. S C large in center; border of dots.
Bronze as of Drusus the Younger, Rome, c. A.D. 22–23.
BMC vol. 1, p. 134, nos. 99–101; Cohen vol. 1, p. 217, no. 2; RIC vol. 1, p. 97, no. 45.

726. Fol. 78v (3/4) AE 37 mm
O: Quadriga moving r., driver (Germanicus) holds scepter; above, GERMANICVS / CAESAR in two lines; border of dots.
R: Male figure (Germanicus) walking l., in military dress, r. hand extended, holding eagle-

tipped scepter in l.; SIGNIS RECPT / DEVICTIS GERM in two lines, r. and l. in field; S C below, r. and l. in field; border of dots.
Bronze dupondius of Germanicus, Rome, c. A.D. 37–41.
BMC vol. I, pp. 160–61, nos. 93–97; Cohen vol. 1, p. 225, no. 7; RIC vol. I, p. 112, no. 57.
The father of the emperor Caligula, who struck this coin, Germanicus was the younger brother of Tiberius and the heir to the imperial throne before his mysterious death in A.D. 19. The reverse commemorates his victory over the German chief Arminius, retrieving the Roman standards that had been captured during the battle of the Teutoberg Forest earlier.

727. Fol. 78v (4/4) AE 40 mm
O: Two *cornucopiae*, tails crossing, flanking a caduceus; each cornucopia topped with the head of a young boy; border of dots.
R: DRVSVS CAESAR TI AVG F DIVI AVG N PONT TR POT II, around.
S C large in center; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Drusus the Younger, Rome, c. A.D. 22–23.
BMC vol. 1, p. 133, nos. 95–97; Cohen vol. 1, p. 217, no. 1; RIC vol. 1, p. 97, no. 42.

728. Fol. 79 (1/5) AE 30 mm
O: ΓΑΙΟΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΑ ΓΕRΜΑΝΙΚΟΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝ, around. Head of Caligula l., laureate; border of dots.
R: ΓΕRΜΑΝΙΚΟΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΑ ΕΠΙ ΑΥΓΟΥΡΕΙΝΩ ΓΟΡΙ, around. Bust of Germanicus r., laureate, slight drapery on one shoulder; border of dots.
Bronze of Caligula, Gortyna (Crete) c. A.D. 37–41.
Hunterian vol. 2, p. 187, no. 23; RPC vol. 1, p. 241, no. 1022; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 37, no. 409; SNG Cop *Argolis* pl. 9, nos. 462–463; Svoronos *Crète* p. 182, no. 194.
Reverse inscription should read …ΓΟΡΤ. Augurinus was proconsul of the double province of Cyrenaica and Crete.

729. Fol. 79 (2/5) AE 40 mm
O: C CAESAR AVG GERMANICVS PON M TR POT, around. Head of Caligula l., laureate; border of dots.
R: Three female figures standing side by side, holding *cornucopiae* and other attributes, labelled AGRIPPINA at l., DRVSILLA top center, IVLIA at r.; in exergue, S C; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Caligula, Rome, c. A.D. 37–38.
BMC vol. 1, p. 152, nos. 36–37; Cohen vol. 1, p. 237, no. 4; RIC vol. 1, p. 110, no. 33.
The three women named are the sisters of Caligula, famous as victims of that emperor's sexual depravity. For a detailed description of the reverse, including the attributes that identify them as personifications of Securitas, Concordia, and Fortuna, see BMC and RIC. For other coins of Agrippina, who married the emperor Claudius and was mother of Nero, see nos. 736, 743.

730. Fol. 79 (3/5) AE 30 mm
O: Incomplete inscription including Γ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΓΕΡ…ΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ, around. Head of Caligula r., laureate; border of dots.

R: ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, around at bottom. Female figure (Artemis Tauropolos) riding bull running r.; she holds veil over head in the form of an arch; border of dots.
Bronze of Caligula, Amphipolis (Macedon) c. A.D. 37–41.
Mionnet *Supplément* vol. 3, p. 30, no. 216.
Not in RPC, BM, Gaebler, or other catalogues after Mionnet, who admits not seeing the coin himself but cites Vaillant's 17th century checklist of Greek imperial coins. Other bronzes of Caligula struck at Amphipolis are known with the same reverse and an obverse showing the emperor on horseback (Gaebler vol. 2, p. 41, no. 75; RPC vol. 1, p. 307, no. 1637). The obverse legend, though incomplete, seems genuine and was probably the same as RPC 1637: Γ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ ΘΕΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ.

731. Fol. 79 (4/5) AE 33 mm
O: Γ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΓΕRΜ ΑΡΧ ΜΕΓ ΔΗΜ ΕΣΟΥΣΙΑΣ ΥΠΑΤ, around. Bust of Caligula r., bare-headed, slight drapery in back, scepter over shoulder; border of dots.
R: Incomplete inscription including ΙΟCΙΑWΛ, around. Female bust (Agrippina) on l. facing beardless male head (Germanicus) on r.; female is draped, crescent above brow; male is bare-headed, star above brow; border of dots.
Bronze of Caligula, Gortyna (Crete) c. A.D. 37–41.
Not in RPC, although the imperial title formula ΑΡΧ ΜΕΓ ΔΗΜ ΕΞΟΥ(ΣΙΑΣ) ΥΠΑΤ is found on other coins of Crete under Caligula and Claudius, assigned to Gortyna in RPC (nos. 963–966). The coins of Caligula at Gortyna also display a similar obverse portrait type with scepter over shoulder. Other coins of this emperor honoring his parents Agrippina the Elder and Germanicus were struck at Smyrna (RPC p. 419, no. 2471).

732. Fol. 79 (5/5) AE 40 mm
O: C CAESAR DIVI AVG PRON AVG P M TR P III P P, around. Female figure (Pietas) seated l., veiled, holding *patera* in r. hand; in exerge, PIETAS; border of dots.
R: Scene of sacrifice in front of temple façade (Temple of Divus Augustus): temple has six columns and triangular pediment adorned with sculpture and statues on roof; three male figures and a bull in front; central figure (Caligula) larger than others, veiled, holding *patera* in r. hand over altar; l. and r. in field, DIVO AVG and S C; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Caligula, Rome, c. A.D. 39–40.
BMC vol. 1, p. 156; Cohen vol. 1, p. 238, no. 10; RIC vol. 1, p. 111, no. 44.
For a detailed description of the reverse and the identities of the various figures and statues, see BMC p. 153.

733. Fol. 79v (1/2) AR 25 mm
O: Incomplete inscription, including ΓΑΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ…ΓΕΡ ΑΡΧ ΜΕΓ Δ..ΕΛΟΥ, around. Bust of Caligula r., with scepter over shoulder, drapery on l. shoulder; border of two circular lines.
R: Beardless male head (deified Augustus) l., radiate; around, seven stars; border of two circular lines.
Silver drachm of Caligula, Crete c. A.D. 37–41.
BM *Crete* p. 1, no. 3; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 164, nos. 1–2; RPC vol. 1, p. 232, no. 965; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 37, no. 406; SNG Cop *Argolis* pl. 12, nos. 569–570; Svoronos *Crète* p. 335, no. 4.

Obverse legend should read ΓΑΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒ ΓΕΡ ΑΡΧ ΜΕΓ ΔΗΜ ΕΞΟΥ ΥΠΑ. Gortyna may be the mint for this and no. 734 (RPC).

734. Fol. 79v (2/2) AR 31 mm

O: Incomplete inscription including ΓΑΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ…ΟΥ…ΟΧ…ΔΕΜ ΕΞΟΧ ΥΠΑ, around. Head of Caligula r., with scepter over shoulder, drapery on l. shouler; border of two circular lines.

R: Male figure (deified Augustus) sitting l. on curule chair, holding long scepter in l. hand and dish (*patera*) in r.; around, seven stars; border of two circular lines.

Silver tridrachm of Caligula, Crete c. A.D. 37–41.

BMC *Crete* p. 1, no. 2; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 37, no. 405; RPC vol. 1, p. 232, no. 964; SNG Cop *Argolis* pl. 12, no. 567; Svoronos *Crète* p. 334, no. 2.

Obverse legend should read ΓΑΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒ ΓΕΡ ΑΡΧ ΜΕΓ ΔΗΜ ΕΞΟΥ ΥΠΑ.

735. Fol. 80 (1/5) AR 33 mm

O: TI CLAVD CAES AVG, around. Head of Claudius l., bare-headed; countermark inscribed IMP VES on neck; border of dots.

R: Temple façade with two columns, stepped platform and triangular pediment; within, male figure (Claudius) standing at l., holding vertical spear or long scepter, crowned by female figure (Fortuna) on r., holding cornucopia; on entablature, ROM ET AVG; l. and r. in field, COM ASI; border of dots.

Silver tetradrachm of Claudius, Ephesus (Ionia) c. A.D. 41–42.

BMC vol. 1, p. 196, no. 228; Cohen vol. 1, p. 250, no. 3; RIC vol. 1, p. 131, no. 120; RPC vol. 1, p. 379, no. 2221; SNG Cop *Cyprus* pl. 12, no. 424.

The temple is that of Roma and Augustus. This is a "cistophoric" tetradrachm, worth three denarii, intended for circulation in the province of Asia. Assigned to Ephesus by Mattingly (BMC), this coin was reassigned to Pergamon, capital of the Commune of Asia, by Sutherland (RIC), then back to Ephesus by the RPC team. The countermark of Vespasian is noted in RPC for two specimens, one in Munich and one in Vienna.

736. Fol. 80 (2/5) AR 26 mm

O: TI CLAV CAESAR AVG GERM P M TR P P P, around. Head of Claudius r., laureate; border of dots.

R: AGRIPPINAE AVGVSTAE, around. Bust of Agrippina r., draped and wearing laurel crown or diadem; border of dots.

Silver denarius of Claudius, Rome, c. A.D. 50–54.

BMC vol. 1, p. 175, nos. 75–76; Cohen vol. 1, p. 274, no. 4; RIC vol. 1, p. 126, no. 81.

Agrippina's headgear is described in the BM catalogue as a crown of corn-ears. Obverse legend should read TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM P M TRIB POT P P. This is Agrippina the Younger, daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina the Elder, sister of Caligula, and wife of Claudius; see also nos. 729, 743.

737. Fol. 80 (3/5) AR 33 mm

O: TI CLAVD CAES AVG, around. Head of Claudius l., bare-headed; border of dots.

R: Temple façade with four columns, stepped platform, and triangular pediment decorated with sculpture; within, statue of female figure (Diana of Ephesus) standing frontal, arms outstretched, with high crown and rods or ribbons hanging down from hands; l. and r. in field, DIAN EPHE; border of dots.
Silver tetradrachm of Claudius, Ephesus (Ionia), c. A.D. 41–42
BMC vol. 1, p. 197, nos. 229–230; Cohen vol. 1, p. 253, no. 30; RIC vol. 1, p. 130, no. 118; RPC vol. 1, p. 379, no. 2222; SNG Cop *Cyprus* pl. 12, nos. 425–426.
The cult statue of Diana of Ephesus is commonly adorned with fillets hanging from her wrists to the ground, and wears the *polos*, a tall cylindrical cap. Struck soon after Claudius's accession, "the obverse portrait is of remarkable power" (RIC).

738. Fol. 80 (4/5) AR 26 mm
O: TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM TR P V IMP P P, around. Head of Claudius r., laureate; border of dots.
R: S P Q R / P P / OB C S, in three lines, within oak wreath; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Claudius, Rome, c. A.D. 46–47.
BMC vol. 1, p. 170, nos. 45–47; Cohen vol. 1, p. 257, no. 86; RIC vol. 1, p. 123, no. 41.
Obverse legend should read TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG P M TR P VI IMP XI. But BMC notes an example reported with the title GERM: "Very doubtful, perhaps an ancient imitation."

739. Fol. 80 (5/5) AR 26 mm
O: DIVVS CLAVDIVS AVGVSTVS, around. Head of Claudius l., laureate; border of dots.
R: Wagon with peaked roof, decorated with sculpture, pulled by four horses r.; in exergue, EX S C; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Claudius, Rome, c. A.D. 54–55.
BMC vol. 1, p. 201, no. 6; Cohen vol. 1, p. 254, no. 32; RIC vol. 1, p. 150, no. 5.
This coin was struck by Nero after Claudius's death and deification. The vehicle is actually a quadriga with arched front, which the draftsman has misinterpreted as a covered wagon (*carpentum*).

Fol. 80v is blank.

740. Fol. 81 (1/6) AE 31 mm
O: TI ΚΛΑΥ ΚΑΙ CΕΒΑCΤΟC, around, the last letters very faint. Head of Claudius r., laureate; L I in r. field; border of dots.
R: Bearded male bust (river god Nilus) r., laureate; at l. and r., ΑΥΤΟ ΚΡΑ; below, horn-like object (cornucopia) at l. and nude child raising l. arm at r.; border of dots.
Bronze diobol of Claudius, Alexandria (Egypt), c. A.D. 49–50.
BM *Alexandria* p. 11, no. 81; Dattari p. 9, no. 138; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 409, no. 50; Milne p. 4, no. 113; RPC vol. 1, p. 703, no. 5174.
Obverse legend should read ΤΙΒ ΚΛΑΥ ΚΑΙ CΕΒΑC ΓΕΡΜΑ. The date mark L I indicates the tenth year of this emperor's reign.

741. Fol. 81 (2/6) AE 26 mm

O: ΒΑCΙΛ ΗΡΩΔΗC ΦΙΛΟΚΛΑΥΔΙΩC, around. Bust of King Herod r., draped and wearing headband (diadem); border of dots.

R: ΚΛΑΥΔ/ΙΩ ΚΑΙΣΑ/ΡΙ ΣΕΒΑΣ/ΤΩ ΕΤ Γ in four lines, within laurel wreath; border of dots.

Bronze of King Herod III, Chalcis (Syria), c. A.D. 43–44.

Mionnet *Description* vol. 5, p. 569, no. 89; RPC vol. 1, p. 663, nos. 4778–4779; Sear *Greek* Imperial p. 549, no. 5571.

Obverse legend should read ΒΑCΙΛΕΥC ΗΡΩΔΗC, etc. The date mark ΕΤ Γ on the reverse indicates the third year of Claudius's reign. Brother of the more famous Herod Agrippa I of Judaea, this Herod was appointed king of Chalcis by Claudius (see Head p. 808). RPC records two denominations of this coin, one measuring 24 mm and another, about half the weight, at 20 mm. The small size of the drawing suggests that the second type is represented here.

742. Fol. 81 (3/6) AE 31 mm

O: Incomplete inscription, including …BRETANINΚΟΣ, around. Head of Britannicus r., bare-headed; border of dots.

R: Incomplete inscription, including ΕΤΙ ΜΙΝΔΙΟΥ ΒΑΛΟ…ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΣ, around. Prow of galley l., with shield-like object and figure on deck; below, NKO; border of dots.

Bronze of Britannicus, Nicomedia (Bithynia), c. A.D. 48–49.

Mionnet *Description* vol. 2, p. 467, no. 309; RPC vol. 1, p. 351, no. 2077; Waddington vol. 1, p. 518, no. 24.

Obverse legend should read ΤΙ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΒΡΕΤΑΝΝΙΚΟΣ. Britannicus was the short-lived son of Claudius, who shared power briefly with Nero before being poisoned by him. Reverse should be ΕΠΙ ΜΙΝΔΙΟΥ ΒΑΛΒΟΥ ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ, indicating L. Mindius Balbus, proconsul of Bithynia.

743. Fol. 81 (4/6) AE 28 mm

O: ΤΙ ΚΛΑΥ ΣΕ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚ, around. Head of Claudius l., bare-headed; border of dots.

R: Incomplete inscription, including ΑΓΡΙΠΙΝΗ ΞΙ ΚΛΑΥ…, around, retrograde.

Female bust (Agrippina) r., draped; border of dots.

Bronze of Claudius, Koinon of Crete, c. A.D. 50.

RPC vol. 1, p. 243, no. 1034; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 47, no. 502; Svoronos *Crète* p. 338, no. 24.

Obverse legend should reat ΤΙ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚ. Reverse should be ΑΓΡΙΠΠΙΝΗ ΓΥ ΤΙ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ, retrograde, as if meant to be read from right to left. For other coins of Agrippina the Younger, see nos. 729, 736.

744. Fol. 81 (5/6) AE 28 mm

O: ΤΙ ΚΛΑΥ ΚΑΙ, around at l. Head of Claudius r., laureate; border of dots.

R: Hand l., holding two ears of grain and three poppies; in field l. and r., ΑΥΤ ΟΚΡΑ above and L A below; border of dots.

Bronze diobol of Claudius, Alexandria (Egypt), c. A.D. 50–51.

BM *Alexandria* p. 13, no. 105; Dattari p. 9, no. 151; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 409, no. 52; Milne p. 4, nos. 121–123; RPC vol. 1, p. 703, no. 5184.

The reverse date mark should be L IA, indicating the 11th year of this emperor's reign. Obverse legend should read TIB ΚΛΑΥ ΚΑΙ CEBAC ΓΕΡΜ.

745. Fol. 81 (6/6) AE 28 mm

O: ΤΙ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ, around. Head of Claudius l., bare-headed; border of dots.

R: ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ, around. Round shield with central boss decorated with lobes or crescents; border of dots.

Bronze of Claudius, Koinon of Macedon, c. 41–54.

BM *Macedonia* p. 27, no. 145; Gaebler vol. 1, p. 77, no. 238; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 360, no. 26; RPC vol. 1, p. 304, no. 1612; SNG Cop *Macedonia* pl. 34, no. 1334.

746. Fol. 81v (1/6) AE 39 mm

O: NERO CLAVDIVS DRVSVS GERMANICVS IMP, around. Head of Drusus l., bare-headed; border of dots.

R: TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR P IMP P P, around. Male figure (Claudius) seated l. on pile of arms, holding branch in r. hand; S C in exergue; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Claudius, Rome, c. A.D. 50–54.

BMC vol. 1, p. 192, nos. 208–209; Cohen vol. 1, p. 221, no. 8; RIC vol. 1, p. 129, no. 109.

The portrait is that of Drusus the Elder, younger brother of Tiberius and father of Claudius, killed while campaigning in Germany in 9 B.C.

747. Fol. 81v (2/6) AE 39 mm

O: ANTONIA AVGVSTA, around. Bust of Antonia r.; border of dots.

R: TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR P IMP P P, around. Male figure (Claudius) standing l., veiled, holding ladle (*simpulum*) in r. hand; S C large l. and r. in field; border of dots.

Bronze dupondius of Claudius, Rome, c. A.D. 50–54.

BMC vol. 1, p. 193, no. 213; Cohen vol. 1, p. 223, no. 6; RIC vol. 1, p. 129, no. 104.

Antonia was the daughter of Mark Antony and Augustus's sister Octavia. She married Nero Claudius Drusus, younger brother of Tiberius, and her sons were Germanicus and Claudius. She died during the reign of her grandson Caligula. Curiously, Cohen describes the figure on the reverse as Antonia herself, although the figure is clearly a priest, his toga pulled over his head as is customary for a sacrificial ceremony.

748. Fol. 81v (3/6) 39 mm

O: TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR P IMP, around. Head of Claudius l., bare-headed; border of dots.

R: CERES AVGVSTA, around. Female figure (Ceres) seated l., holding corn-ears in r. hand, torch across lap; S C in exergue; border of dots.

Bronze dupondius of Claudius, Rome, c. A.D. 41–50.

BMC vol. 1, p. 183, nos. 136–137; Cohen vol. 1, p. 250, no. 1; RIC vol. 1, p. 127, no. 94.

749. Fol. 81v (4/6) AE 41 mm

O: AGRIPPINA M F GERMANICI CAESARIS, around. Bust of Agrippina r., draped; border of dots.

R: TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG GERM P M TR P IMP P P, around. S C large in center; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Claudius, Rome, c. A.D. 50–54.
BMC vol. 1, p. 194, nos. 219–221; Cohen vol. 1, p. 231, no. 3; RIC vol. 1, p. 128, no. 102.
This is Agrippina the Elder, daughter of Agrippa and Augustus's daughter Julia, was the wife of Germanicus, older brother of Claudius, and mother of Caligula. She died during the reign of Tiberius in 33. Her daughter Agrippina the Younger was the mother of the emperor Nero and wife of Claudius. See also nos. 731, 751.

750. Fol. 81v (5/6) AE 41 mm
O: TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR P IMP, around. Head of Claudius r., laureate; border of dots.
R: SPES AVGVSTA, around. Female figure (Spes) walking l., holding flower in r. hand, fold of garment in l.; S C in exergue; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Claudius, Rome, c. A.D. 41–50.
BMC vol. 1, p. 182, nos. 124–125; Cohen vol. 1, p. 257, no. 85; RIC vol. 1, p. 128, no. 99.

751. Fol. 81v (6/6) AE 41 mm
O; AGRIPPINA M F MAT C CAESARIS AVGVSTI, around. Bust of Agrippina r., draped; border of dots.
R: Cart (*carpentum*) with arched roof, drawn by two horses or mules l.; above, S P Q R / MEMORIAE / AGRIPPINAE in three lines; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Caligula, Rome, c. A.D. 37–41.
BMC vol. 1, p. 159, nos. 81–85; Cohen vol. 1, p. 231, no. 1; RIC vol. 1, p. 112, no. 55.
On Agrippina the Elder, mother of Caligula, see nos. 731, 749.

752. Fol. 82 (1/6) AE 33 mm
O: ΝΕΡΩ ΚΑΥ ΚΑΙΣ ΣΕΒΑΣ, around. Head of Nero r., radiate; border of dots.
R: ΠΟΠΠΑΙΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤ, around. Bust of Poppaea r., draped; at r., L I; border of dots.
Billon tetradrachm of Nero, Alexandria (Egypt), c. A.D. 63–64.
BM *Alexandria* p. 16, nos. 122–123; Cohen vol. 1, p. 351, no. 3; Dattari p. 12, no. 196; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 414, no. 87; RPC vol. 1, p. 708, no. 5275; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 62, no. 664.
Obverse legend should read ΝΕΡΩ ΚΛΑΥ ΚΑΙΣ ΣΕΒ ΓΕΡ ΑΥ. Reverse should end … ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ. The date mark L I indicates the 10th year of the emperor's reign.

753. Fol. 82 (2/6) AE 33 mm
O: Incomplete inscription, including ΝΕΡΩ ΚΛΑΥ…, around. Bust of Nero l., radiate and draped with aegis; LIΔ at l.; border of dots.
R: ΑΠΟΛΛΩ ΑΚΤΙΟΣ, around. Beardless male bust (Apollo) r., laureate and draped, with quiver over shoulder; border of dots.
Billon tetradrachm of Nero, Alexandria (Egypt), c. A.D. 67–68.
BM *Alexandria* p. 18, no. 144; Dattari p. 13, no. 206; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 417, no. 120; RPC vol. 1, p. 710, no. 5311.
Obverse legend should read ΝΕΡΩ ΚΛΑΥ ΚΑΙΣ ΣΕΒ ΓΕΡ ΑΥ. Reverse should be ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝ, etc. The date mark LIΔ indicates the 14th year of the emperor's reign.

754. Fol. 82 (3/6) AE 33 mm

O: ΝΕΡΩ ΚΛΑΥ ΚΑΙΣ ΣΕΒ ΓΕΡΜ, around. Head of Nero r., radiate; border of dots.

R: ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ, around. Bearded bust (Sarapis) r., draped with basket-like crown (*modius*); at r., L ΙΑ; border of dots.

Billon tetradrachm of Nero, Alexandria (Egypt), c. A.D. 64–65.

BM *Alexandria* p. 19, nos. 157–158; Dattari p. 15, no. 253; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 414, no. 92; RPC vol. 1, p. 709, no. 5281.

The date mark L ΙΑ indicates the 11th year of the emperor's reign.

755. Fol. 82 (4/6) AE 33 mm

O: Incomplete inscription, including …ΝΕΡΩΝ, around. Jugate head and bust (Nero and Poppaea) r., nearer one laureate, further one draped; border of dots.

R: ΥΙΟΛΩ ΝΟΥΠΑΤΟ ΑΙΧΜΟ, around. Stag standing r.; above, ΕΦΕ.

Bronze of Nero, Ephesus (Ionia) c. A.D. 65–66.

BM *Ionia* p. 74, no. 212; RPC vol. 1, p. 438, no. 2630; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 62, no. 658.

Obverse legend should read ΝΕΡΩΝ ΠΟΠΠΑΙΑ. Reverse should be ΑΟΥΙΟΛΑ ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΩ ΑΙΧΜΟΚΛΗΣ, acknowledging the proconsul Acilius Aviola and a local magistrate named Aichmokles.

756. Fol. 82 (5/6) AE 33 mm

O: Incomplete inscription, including …ΚΑΙΣ ΣΕΒ ΓΕΡΜΑΝ, around. Bust of Nero l., radiate and draped with aegis; at l., L Γ; border of dots.

R: ΘΕΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ, around. Head of Augustus r., radiate; border of dots.

Billon tetradrachm of Nero, Alexandria (Egypt), c. A.D. 66–67.

BM *Alexandria* p. 15, nos. 112–113; Dattari p. 11, no. 184; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 415, nos. 102–103; RPC vol. 1, p. 709, no. 5294; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 59, no. 636.

Obverse legend should read ΝΕΡΩ ΚΛΑΥ ΚΑΙΣ ΣΕΒ ΓΕΡ ΑΥ, and date mark should be L ΙΓ, indicating the 13th year of the emperor's reign.

757. Fol. 82 (6/6) AE 33 mm

O: ΝΕΡΩΝΙ at l., ΠΑΤΡΩ at r. Male figure (Nero) standing l., with r. arm raised, within arched portal or niche (*aedicula*) supported by two columns; border of dots.

R: ΝΕΡΩΝΙ ΠΑΤΡΩΝΙ Ε, around. Female figure (Eleutheria) standing r., holding uncertain object (*pileus*) in raised r. hand; border of dots.

Bronze of Nero, Nicopolis (Epirus), c. A.D. 66–67.

RPC vol. 1, p. 274, no. 1377; SNG Mun vol. 12, pl. 28, no. 546.

Reverse legend should read ΝΕΡΩΝΙ ΠΑΤΡΩΝΙ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ. This coin was formerly attributed to Apollonia in Illyricum. The RPC team reassigned it to Nicopolis on the basis of die-links, and associated it with Nero's trip to Greece in A.D. 66–67, when he proclaimed the Liberty (*Eleutheria*) of Greece.

758. Fol. 82v (1/1) AE 29 mm

O: ΝΕΡΩ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΩΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤ, around. Head of Nero r., bare-headed; border of dots.

R: ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ ΚΤΙΣΤΟΥ ΝCΙΚΑΙΑΣ, around. Altar inscribed with letter Κ; border of dots.

Bronze of Nero, Nicaea (Bithynia), c. A.D. 41–54.
RPC vol. 1, p. 347, no. 2049; Waddington vol. 1, p. 403, no. 44bis.
Reverse legend should read …NEIKAIAΣ.

759. Fol. 83 (1/7) AR 26 mm
O: NERONI CLAVDIO DRVSO GERM COS DESIGN, around. Bust of Nero r., bareheaded and draped; border of dots.
R: Round shield with round boss in center, inscribed EQVESTOR / ORDO / PRINCIPI / IVVENT in four lines.
Silver denarius of Nero, Rome, c. A.D. 51–54.
BMC vol. 1, p. 177, nos. 93–94; Cohen vol. 1, p. 286, no. 97; RIC vol. 1, p. 125, no. 79.
This coin was struck under Claudius, showing a very youthful portrait.

760. Fol. 83 (2/7) AR 32 mm
O: ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ, around. Bust of Nero r., laureate and draped in aegis; border of dots.
R: ΕΤΟΥΣ around lower edge; ΒΙΡ Ι at l. Eagle standing r. on thunderbolt, wings open; at r., palm branch; border of dots.
Silver tetradrachm of Nero, Antioch (Syria), A.D. 63–64.
BM *Syria* p. 175, nos. 198–200; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 154, no. 94; McAlee p. 138, no. 265; RPC vol. 1, p. 616, nos. 4188–4189; SNG Cop *Syria: Cities* pl. 4, nos. 156–157.
The date mark BIP indicates the year 112 in the local era, and the letter I the regnal year 10.

761. Fol. 83 (3/7) AR 26 mm
O: IMP NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM TR P III P P, around. Head of Nero r., laureate; border of dots.
R: Horseman rearing or galloping r., with fallen warrior in front, another warrior walking behind; in exergue DCVR; border of dots.
Counterfeit silver denarius of Nero, Renaissance period.
Banti *CNR* vol. 17, pp. 52–53; Brunetti p. 16, no. 105.
Silver coins like this based on the Decursio sestertii of Nero are nowadays regarded as modern forgeries (BMC vol. 1, p. lxxix; Cohen vol. 1, p. 285, note 1). They are sometimes attributed to the 19th century counterfeiter Cigoi (see Brunetti), although this drawing demonstrates that Cigoi certainly did not invent the type. The earliest appearance of the Decursio denarius occurs in the second edition of Enea Vico's *Imagini*, published in Venice in 1553. It is not unlikely that this coin and the one illustrated by Vico are the same piece, considering his frequent access to the Loredan collection.

762. Fol. 83 (4/7) AR 26 mm
O: NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS, around. Head of Nero r., laureate; border of dots.
R: AVGVSTVS AVGVSTA, around. Two figures standing side by side: male figure (Nero) on l, holding long scepter; female figure (Poppaea) on r., holding cornucopia; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Nero, Rome, c. A.D. 64–68.
BMC vol. 1, p. 208, nos. 54–55; Cohen vol. 1, p. 281, no. 43; RIC vol. 1, p. 153, no. 45.

763. Fol. 83 (5/7) AR 42 mm

O: NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS, around. Head of Nero r., laureate; border of dots.

R: Female figure (Salus) seated l. in high-backed throne, holding dish (*patera*) in r. hand; in exergue, SALVS; l. and r. in field, S C; border of dots.

Counterfeit silver medallion of Nero, Renaissance period.

The reverse type is based on common aurei and denarii of Nero showing Salus enthroned (BMC vol. 1, pp. 212–13). The girth of the coin, however, is that of the bronze sestertius, and Mattingly warns the collector to beware of modern forgeries of sestertii with the Salus type (BMC p. lxxx). The drawing reveals that these fakes appeared very early and were available in silver as well as bronze. The elegant finial at the top of the throne, an invention of the counterfeiter, resembles the floral crockets that adorned Gothic architecture and furniture more than any ancient motif.

764. Fol. 83 (6/7) AR 26 mm

O: No obverse shown.

R: PONTIF MAX TR P VII COS IIII P P, around. Figure (Roma) in military dress standing r., holding round shield in both hands, and resting one foot on uncertain object (helmet); l. and r. in field, EX S C; border of dots.

Silver denarius of Nero, Rome, c. A.D. 60–61.

BMC vol. 1, p. 205, no. 30; Cohen vol. 1, p. 294, no. 222; RIC vol. 1, p. 152, no. 28.

The obverse has the head of Nero r., bare-headed, with the legend NERO CAESAR AVG IMP.

765. Fol. 83 (7/7) AR 26 mm

O: No obverse shown.

R: IVPITER CVSTOS, around. Seminude male figure (Jupiter) seated l., holding vertical scepter in l. hand, thunderbolt in r.; border of dots.

Silver denarius of Nero, Rome, c. A.D. 64–68.

BMC vol. 1, p. 210, nos. 74–76; Cohen vol. 1, p. 287, no. 119; RIC vol. 1, p. 153, no. 53.

The reverse legend should read IVPPITER, etc.The obverse has the head of Nero r., laureate, and the legend NERO CAESAR AVGVSTUS, which the draftsman may have omitted because the same obverse is used for other coins on this page.

766. Fol. 83v (1/6) AE 30 mm

O: NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM P M TR P IMP P P, around.

Head of Nero r., radiate; border of dots.

R: GENIO AVGVSTVS, around. Seminude male figure (Genius) standing l., holding dish (*patera*) in r. hand, cornucopia in l.; at lower l., altar; border of dots.

Bronze as of Nero, Rome, c. A.D. 63.

BMC vol. 1, p. 348, no. 253; Cohen vol. 1, p. 287, no. 108; McDowell p. 177, no. 261; RIC vol. 1, p. 160, no. 124.

Reverse legend should read GENIO AVGVSTI. The reverse should include the initials S C in the field, but BMC notes that some dies are known without the S C.

767. Fol. 83v (2/6) AE 34 mm

O: Incomplete inscription, including NERO CLA…URINO VOLUMNIO, around. Bust

of Nero r., bare-headed, draped, rod or scepter over shoulder; border of dots.
R: NERO CLAV CAESAR IMP ET OCTAVIA AVGVS, around. Female bust (Octavia) r., draped and surmounted by crescent, facing beardless male head (Nero) l., surmounted by star (sun); border of dots.
Bronze of Nero, Cnossus (Crete), c. A.D. 55–60.
Cohen vol. 1, p. 313, no. 2; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 178, nos. 43–44; RPC vol. 1, p. 239, no. 1006; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 61, no. 655; Svoronos *Crète* p. 95, no. 217.
Obverse legend should read NERO CLAV CAES AVG IMP LVPINO VOLUMNIO II, indicating the duumvir of Cnossus Lupinus Volumnius. Reverse legend should end … AVGVSTI. Cohen attributed this coin to the Roman colony at Corinth. This Octavia was daughter of the emperor Claudius and first wife of Nero. She was divorced, banished and executed by Nero to please his second wife Poppaea.

768. Fol. 83v (3/6) AE 30 mm
O: NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG GERMANICVS, around. Head of Nero r., laureate; border of dots.
R: PONTIF MAX TR POT IMP P P, around. Male figure (Nero as *citharoedus*) walking r., holding lyre; border of dots.
Bronze as of Nero, Rome, c. A.D. 63.
BMC vol. 1, p. 250, no. 257; Cohen vol. 1, p. 292, no. 202; McDowell p. 177, no. 257; RIC Vol. 1, p. 160, no. 122.
Most of the catalogues indicate that Nero's head should be radiate, not laureate, on this coin, but Cohen's example is a laureate head.

769. Fol. 83v (4/6) AE 35 mm
O: NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG GERM P M TR P IMP P P, around. Head of Nero r., laureate; border of dots.
R: VICTORIA AVGVSTI, around. Victory striding l., holding wreath in r. hand, palm over l. shoulder; border of dots.
Bronze dupondius of Nero, Rome, c. A.D. 63.
BMC vol. 1, p. 242, no. 221; McDowell p. 171, no. 179; RIC vol. 1, p. 160, no. 118.
As with the previous coin, the head should be radiate rather than laureate, but in this case the BMC notes at least one example with laureate head.

770. Fol. 83v (5/6) AE 35 mm
O: NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM P M TR P IMP P P, around. Bust of Nero r., radiate; border of dots.
R: SECVRITAS AVGVSTI, around. Female figure (Securitas) seated r. on high-backed throne, r. hand on head, holding vertical scepter in l.; at r., garlanded altar; in field l. and r., S C; in exergue, II; border of dots.
Bronze dupondius of Nero, Rome, c. A.D. 64.
BMC vol. 1, p. 241, no. 213; Cohen vol. 1, p. 301, no. 326; McDowell p. 172, no. 193; RIC vol. 1, p. 163, no. 191.

771. Fol. 83v (6/6) AE 35 mm
O: IMP NERO CAESAR AVG P MAX TP P P P, around. Head of Nero l., laureate; border of dots.

R: SECVRITAS AVGVSTI, around. Female figure (Securitas) reclining r. on high-backed throne, r. hand on head, vertical rod or scepter in l.; at r., garlanded altar; in exergue, S C; border of dots.
Bronze dupondius of Nero, Lyons (Gaul) c. A.D. 67.
BMC vol. 1, p. 268, no. 347; Cohen vol. 1, p. 301, no. 325; McDowell p. 197, no. 533; RIC vol. 1, p. 184, no. 597.

772. Fol. 84 (1/6) AE 44 mm
O: IMP NERO CAESAR AVG P MAX, around. Head of Nero r., laureate; at r., 8-pointed star; border of dots.
R: Scene of three men standing around a table under an arch supported by two columns; circular line border.
Bronze contorniate of Nero, Rome, 4th–5th c. A.D.
Alföldi vol. 1, pp. 75–77, no. 224; Cohen vol. 8, p. 295, no. 181; Sabatier pp. 119–20, pl. XIX no. 3.
The reverse scene is described as a *congiarium* or distribution of money. Alföldi notes 29 examples of this type of contorniate, but only two (in Rome, and Vienna) with a *Sonnenrad* on the obverse.

773. Fol. 84 (2/6) AE 44 mm
O: NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG GERM P M TR P IMP P P, around. Bust of Nero r., laureate with slight drapery on l. shoulder; border of dots.
R: Two horsemen rearing or galloping r.; nearer one holds couched lance, farther one carries standard (*vexillum*); S C l. and r. in field; DECVRSIO in exergue; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Nero, Rome, c. A.D. 64.
BMC vol. 1, p. 227, no. 146; Cohen vol. 1, p. 285, no. 83; McDowell p. 165, no. 89; RIC vol. 1, p. 162, no. 173.

774. Fol. 84 (3/6) AE 44 mm
O: IMP NERO CAESAR AVG P MAX, around. Head of Nero r., laureate; circular line border.
R: Man riding bull r., attacking bear at r.; circular line border.
Bronze contorniate of Nero, Rome, 4th–5th c. A.D.
Alföldi vol. 1, p. 67, no. 206; Cohen vol. 8, p. 293, no. 159; Sabatier p. 43, pl. V no. 13.
The reverse is rare, and Alföldi lists only two examples known; the one in Milan has been reworked by an engraver to convert the bull into a horse, and the bear into a tree. This is the version known to Sabatier. Alföldi's other example, with the unmodified image, is in Vienna.

775. Fol. 84 (4/6) AE 44 mm
O: NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P, around. Bust of Nero r., laureate, with slight drapery on l. shoulder; border of dots.
R: ANNONA AVGVSTI CERES, around. Two female figures, one (Annona) standing at l., with ship's prow behind; the other (Ceres) seated at r., holding torch; between them, garlanded altar; S C in exergue; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Nero, Rome, c. A.D. 64.

BMC vol. 1, p. 221, no. 130; Cohen vol. 1, p. 279, no. 17; McDowell p. 166, no. 104; RIC vol. 1, p. 161, no. 139.

776. Fol. 84 (5/6) AE 44 mm

O: NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM P M TR P IMP P P, around. Head of Nero l., laureate; border of dots.

R: Horseman rearing or galloping r., with couched lance and cloak flying behind; in front, warrior walking r., holding standard; second warrior behind horse; in exergue, DECVRSIO; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Nero, Rome, c. A.D. 63.

BMC vol. 1, p. 229, no. 155; Cohen vol. 1, p. 285, no. 93; McDowell p. 164, no. 78; RIC vol. 1, p. 159, no. 108.

777. Fol. 84 (6/6) AE 44 mm

O: NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P, around. Head of Nero l., laureate; border of dots.

R: CONGII DAT POP R, around. Male figure (Emperor) seated r. on high platform with stairs at r.; in front of him, female figure (Minerva) standing l. holding spear or long scepter in l. hand, uncertain object in r.; several other figures on stairs, including one holding up a tablet; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Nero, Rome, c. A.D. 64.

BMC vol. 1, pp. 224–26, nos. 136–138; Cohen vol. 1, p. 283, no. 68; McDowell p. 165, no. 87; RIC vol. 1, p. 159, no. 100.

Reverse is missing S C in the exergue, although BMC notes a variant reported without the S C. The reverse scene represents a *congiarium*, a distribution of money or grain to the Roman people. The object in Minerva's hand is identified as an owl. The figure holding an abacus or account-tablet is a personification of Liberalitas.

778. Fol. 84v (1/3) AE 44 mm

O: NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P, around. Bust of Nero r., laureate, with aegis on shoulder; border of dots.

R: AVGVSTI at top; S PRQ OST C at bottom. Bird's eye view of seaport (Ostia) flanked by a portico at l. and an arcade at r.; within the harbor, 7 ships large and small; at bottom, nude male (Neptune) reclining l; at top, statue of a figure on a pedestal; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Nero, Rome, c. A.D. 64–66.

BMC vol. 1, p. 221, nos. 131–132; Cohen vol. 1, p. 281, no. 37; RIC vol. 1, p. 162, no. 178.

Reverse legend should read S POR OST, etc. The statue may be a *pharos* or lighthouse surmounted by a colossal statue of Helios, part of Nero's ambitious rebuilding of the port at Ostia.

779. Fol. 84v (2/3) AE 44 mm

O: NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P, around. Head of Nero r., laureate; border of dots.

R: Triumphal arch seen in perspective, with one arched opening at the r. and a statue of a nude male at l.; on top, a frontal quadriga flanked by various figures; S C in field; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Nero, Lyons (Gaul) c. A.D. 64–66.
BMC vol. 1, p. 265, no. 329; Cohen vol. 1, p. 299, no. 307; RIC vol. 1, p. 177, no. 432.
A small pellet or globe at the base of the obverse head indicates that this coin was struck at Lyons, which operated an important mint along with Rome during Nero's reign. The statue at the base of the triumphal arch is identified as Mars and the two figures flanking the emperor's chariot are Victory and Pax.

780. Fol. 84v (3/3) AE 44 mm
O: IMP NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM P M TR P XIII P P, around. Head of Nero r., laureate; border of dots.
R: Female figure (Roma) seated l. on suit of armor, wearing helmet, holding vertical spear or scepter in r. hand, resting l. on shield; ROMA in exergue; S C in field; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Nero, Rome c. A.D. 66–67.
BMC vol. 1, p. 216, nos. 114–117; Cohen vol. 1, p. 298, no. 284; RIC vol. 1, p. 171, no. 356.

781. Fol. 85 (1/3) AE 41 mm
O: IMP SER GALBA CAES AVG TR P, around. Head of Galba r., laureate; border of dots.
R: CONCORD AVG, around. Female figure (Concordia) seated l., holding branch in r. hand, rod or short scepter in l.; l. and r. in field, S C; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Galba, Rome, A.D. 68–69.
BMC vol. 1, p. 318, nos. 58–59; Cohen vol. 1, p. 321, no. 22; Kraay p. 73, no. 81; RIC vol. 1, p. 248, no. 341.
Kraay's exhaustive survey of the dies of Galba's sestertii allow us to match this coin with his obverse die A3 and reverse die P4; he cites three known examples of this combination.

782. Fol. 85 (2/3) AE 41 mm
O: SER GALBA IMP CAES AVG, around. Bust of Galba l., laureate and draped; border of dots.
R: S P Q R / OB / CIV SER, in three lines, within oak wreath; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Galba, Rome, A.D. 68–69.
BMC vol. 1, p. 327, no. 110; Cohen vol. 1, p. 338, no. 290; Kraay p. 98, nos. 278–279; RIC vol. 1, p. 245, no. 269.

783. Fol. 85 (3/3) AE 41 mm
O: SER GALBA IMP CAESAR AVG TR P, around. Bust of Galba r., laureate and draped; border of dots.
R: LIBERTAS PVBLICA, around. Female figure (Libertas) standing l., holding *pileus* in r. hand, rod or scepter in l.; l. and r. in field, S C; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Galba, Rome, A.D. 68–69.
BMC vol. 1, pp. 319–20, nos. 69–70; Cohen vol. 1, p. 326, no. 108; Kraay p. 87, nos. 183–184; RIC vol. 1, p. 250, no. 388;

784. Fol. 85v (1/4) AR 27mm
O: IMP GALBA CAESAR AVG, around. Head of Galba r., laureate; border of dots.
R: DIVA AVGVSTA, around. Female figure (Livia) standing l., holding dish (*patera*) in r. hand, long scepter in l.; border of dots.

Silver denarius of Galba, Rome, A.D. 68–69.
BMC vol. 1, p. 310, nos. 8–9; Cohen vol. 1, p. 323, no. 58; RIC vol. 1, p. 242, no. 186.
Obverse legend should read IMP SER GALBA etc. Mattingly (BMC) notes Galba's devotion to the memory of Livia, who had supported him in his youth (p. cciv).

785. Fol. 85v (2/4) AR 27 mm
O: IMP SER GALBA CAES AVG, around. Head of Galba l., laureate; border of dots.
R: SALVS GEN HVMANI, around. Female figure (Fortuna) standing l., holding *patera* in r. hand, rudder in l.; at lower l., lighted altar; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Galba, Rome, A.D. 68–69.
BMC vol. 1, p. 315, no. 42; Cohen vol. 1, p. 335, no. 234; RIC vol. 1, p. 242, no. 207.
Obverse legend should read …CAESAR AVG.

786. Fol. 85v (3/4) AR 27 mm
O: IMP SER GALBA AVG, around l. Head of Galba r., laureate; border of dots.
R: ROMA AVG, around. Female figure (Roma) standing l., wearing helmet, holding Victory in r. hand, eagle-tipped scepter in l.; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Galba, Rome, A.D. 68–69.
BMC vol. 1, p. 313, no. 26 note; Cohen vol. 1, p. 333, no. 202; RIC vol. 1, p. 241, no. 161.
Reverse legend should read ROMA RENASC.

787. Fol. 85v (4/4) AR 27 mm
O: IMP SER GALBA AVG, around. Head of Galba r., bare-headed; border of dots.
R: Wreath of oak leaves; within, S P Q R / OB / C B in three lines; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Galba, Rome, A.D. 68–69.
BMC vol. 1, p. 314, nos. 35–37; Cohen vol. 1, p. 338, no. 287; RIC vol. 2, p. 241, no. 167.
Reverse legend should be S P Q R / OB / C S.

788. Fol. 86 (1/2) AE 41 mm
O: A VITELLIVS GERMANICVS IMP AVG P M T P, around. Bust of Vitellius r., draped and laureate; border of dots.
R: S P Q R / OB / CIV SER, in three lines, within oak wreath; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Vitellius, Rome, A.D. 69.
BMC vol. 1, p. 378 note; Cohen vol. 1, p. 363, no. 87; RIC vol. 1, p. 276, no. 159.
Obverse legend should end …P M TR P. Although included in the modern catalogues, sestertii with this reverse are very rare and regarded with some caution by the authorities: "confirmation required," notes RIC.

789. Fol. 86 (2/2) AE 41 mm
O: A VITELLIVS GERMANICVS IMP AVG P M TR P, around. Bust of Vitellius r., draped and laureate; border of dots.
R: MARS VICTOR, around. Male figure (Mars) in military dress, striding l., holding Victory in r. hand and trophy over l. shoulder; S C l. and r. in field; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Vitellius, Rome, A.D. 69.
BMC vol. 1, p. 376, nos. 53–53; Cohen vol. 1, p. 360, no. 61; RIC p. 274, no. 115.

790. Fol. 86v (1/3) AR 30 mm

O: A VITELLIVS GERM IMP AVG TR P, around. Head of Vitellius r., laureate; border of dots.

R: PONT MAXIM, around. Female figure (Vesta) seated r., veiled, holding dish (*patera*) in r. hand, vertical scepter in l.; border of dots

Silver denarius of Vitellius, Rome, A.D. 69.

BMC vol. 1, p. 373, nos. 34–37; Cohen vol. 1, p. 361, no. 72; RIC vol. 1, p. 273, no. 107.

791. Fol. 86v (2/3) AR 30 mm

O: A VITELLIVS GERMANICVS IMP, around. Head of Vitellius r., bare-headed; border of dots.

R: Winged Victory seated l., holding wreath in r. hand, palm over l. shoulder; border of dots.

Silver denarius of Vitellius, Rome, A.D. 69.

BMC vol. 1, pp. 368–69, nos. 4–5; Cohen vol. 1, p. 365, no. 121; RIC vol. 1, p. 272, no. 71.

792. Fol. 86v (3/3) AR 30 mm

O: A VITELLIVS GERM IMP AVG TR P, around. Head of Vitellius r., laureate; border of dots.

R: LIBERI IMP GERMAN, around. Male head, bare, on l. and female bust, draped, on r., facing; border of dots.

Silver denarius of Vitellius, Rome, A.D. 69.

BMC vol. 1, p. 372, no. 29; Cohen vol. 1, p. 366, no. 2; RIC vol. 1, p. 272, no. 79.

The portraits on the reverse depict the son and daughter of Vitellius.

Fol. 87 is missing.

Fols. 88r and 88v are blank.

793. Fol. 89 (1/3) AR 25 mm

O: IMP M OTHO CAESAR AVG TR P, around. Head of Otho r., bare-headed; border of dots.

R: SECVRITAS P R, around. Female figure (Securitas) standing l., holding wreath in r. hand, scepter in l.; border of dots.

Silver denarius of Otho, Rome, A.D. 69.

BMC vol. 1, p. 366, nos. 17–18; Cohen vol. 1, p. 353, no. 17.

794. Fol. 89 (2/3) AR 32 mm

O: Μ ΟΘΩΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ, around. Beardless male bust (Nero) r., laureate and wearing scaly robe (aegis); border of dots.

R: Eagle standing l., wings open, on thunderbolt; at l., palm branch; at upper r., letters Z Θ; border of dots.

Silver tetradrachm of Nero, Antioch (Syria), c. A.D. 60–61.

RPC vol. 1, p. 616, no. 4181; SNG Cop *Syria: Cities* pl. 4, no. 155.

Although a few tetradrachms of Otho were struck at Antioch, these do not show him wearing the aegis. This coin is more probably a misinterpreted (or retouched) tetradrachm of Nero, originally inscribed ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ on the obverse and Ζ ΘΡ on the reverse, indicating the year 109 in the Caesarean era, and the 7th year of the emperor's reign. McAlee (p. 149, note 1) reports a tetradrachm of Antioch of Caracalla tooled to pass for Otho, in the ANS collection.

795. Fol. 89 (3/3) AR 25 mm
O: OTHO CAESAR AVG TR P, around. Head of Otho r., bare-headed; border of dots.
R: PAX ORBIS TERRARVM, around. Female figure (Pax) standing l., holding branch in r. hand, caduceus in l.; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Otho, Rome, A.D. 69.
BMC vol. 1, p. 364, no. 3; Cohen vol. 1, p. 352, no. 3; RIC vol. 1, p. 260, no. 4.

Fol. 89v is blank.

796. Fol. 90 (1/3) AE 28 mm
O: ΦΛΑ ΟΥΕΣΠΑΣΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣ, around. Bust of Titus r., laureate and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: ΑΥΤ ΤΙΤ ΦΛΑΥΙ ΟΥΕΣΠΑΣΙΑΝ ΚΑΙΣ, around. Head of Vespasian r., laureate; LA at r.; border of dots.
Billon tetradrachm of Titus, Alexandria (Egypt), c. A.D. 69–70.
BM *Alexandria* p. 28, no. 221; Curtis p. 9, no. 266; Dattari p. 21, no. 343; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 421, no. 153; RPC vol. 2, p. 323, no. 2405.

797. Fol. 90 (2/3) AE 28 mm
O: Incomplete inscription, including KAICAPI CEBACTW AY, around. Head of Vespasian r., laureate; border of dots.
R: ΕΤΟΥ / ΑΓΡΙ in two lines at l., KS / ΠΠ in two lines at r. Female figure (Tyche) standing l., holding wreath and cornucopia; above l., crescent; border of dots.
Bronze of King Herod Agrippa II of Judaea, c. A.D. 69–70.
BM *Palestine* p. 240, no. 9; Lindgren I, p. 132, no. 2488; RPC vol. 2, p. 313, no. 2275.
Obverse legend should read: ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ ΟΥΕCΠΑ KAICAPI CEBACTW. Reverse should be ΕΤΟΥ KS ΒΑ ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑ. Last of the Herodian dynasty, this monarch had little power, for Judaea had become a province governed by procurators from Rome. See also nos. 833, 836.

798. Fol. 90 (3/3) AE 28 mm
O: Head of Vespasian l., laureate; border of dots.
R: Incomplete inscription including TR TA I, around. Head of Titus r., laureate; border of dots.
Bronze of Vespasian and Titus, Crete c. A.D. 69–81.
Similar to RPC vol. 2, p. 51, no. 22 (reverse legend ΑΥΤΟ ΤΙΤ, remainder illegible).

799. Fol. 90v (1/4) AR 33 mm
O: ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤ ΚΑΙΣΑ ΟΥΕΣΠΑΣΙΑΝΟΥ, around. Head of Vespasian r., laureate; border of dots.

R: EOY IEROY, around at top. Eagle standing l. on club; palm-leaf at l.; border of dots.
Silver tetradrachm of Vespasian, Antioch (Syria), c. A.D. 69–71.
BM *Syria* p. 179, no. 230; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 159, nos. 131–133; McAlee p. 164, nos. 334 or 336; RPC vol. 2, p. 278, no. 1945; SNG Cop *Syria: Cities* pl. 5, no. 166.
Reverse legend should read ETOYΣ A (or B) IEROY, indicating the first or second year of this emperor's reign.

800. Fol. 90v (2/4) AR 33 mm
O: AYTOKPAT KAIΣA OYEΣΠAΣIANOY, around. Head of Vespasian r., laureate; at r., *lituus*; border of dots.
R: ETOYΣ OX IEPOY, around. Eagle standing l. on club, wings open; palm-leaf at l.; border of dots.
Silver tetradrachm of Vespasian, Antioch (Syria), c. A.D. 69–71.
BM *Syria* p. 179, no. 232; McAlee p. 164, no. 335 or 337; RPC vol. 2, p. 278, no. 1946.
Reverse legend somewhat garbled: the letters B or Γ are found between ETOYΣ and IEPOY to indicate the year of Vespasian's reign (69/70–70/71).

801. Fol. 90v (3/4) AR 33 mm
O: AYTOKRATΩP OVECΠACIANOC KAICAR, around. Head of Vespasian l., laureate; border of dots.
R: ETOYC NEOY IEPOY Θ, around. Male figure (Zeus) standing l., holding dish (*patera*) in r. hand and scepter in l., eagle on l. wrist; border of dots.
Silver tetradrachm of Vespasian, Cyprus c. A.D. 77–78.
BM *Cyprus* p. 79, no. 27; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 565, no. 3; Parks p. 87, no. 16d; RPC vol. 2, p. 263, no. 1804; SNG Cop *Cyprus* pl. 2, no. 77.
The Greek letter Θ stands for year 9 of the emperor's reign.

802. Fol. 90v (4/4) AR 32 mm
O: AYTOKPATΩP OVECΠACIANOC KAICAR, around. Head of Vespasian l., laureate; border of dots.
R: ETOYC NEOY IEPOY H, around. Male figure (Zeus) standing l., holding dish (*patera*) in r. hand and scepter in l., eagle on l. wrist; border of dots.
Silver tetradrachm of Vespasian, Cyprus c. A.D. 76–77.
Hunterian vol. 2, p. 565, no. 3; Parks p. 86, no. 16b; RPC vol. 2, p. 263, no. 1801.
The Greek letter H stands for year 8 of the emperor's reign.

803. Fol. 91 (1/6) AE 33 mm
O: IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG COS III, around. Head of Vespasian r., laureate; border of dots.
R: IVDEA CAPTA, around above. Female captive seated at r. at foot of palm tree; pile of arms at l.; S C in exergue; border of dots.
Bronze as of Vespasian, Rome, c. A.D. 71.
BMC vol. 2, p. 131, no. 605; Cohen vol. 1, p. 386, no. 244; RIC vol. 2, p. 73, no. 490.

804. Fol. 91 (2/6) AE 38 mm

O: IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M TR P P COS III, around. Head of Vespasian r., laureate; border of dots.
R: ROMA, around at l. Female figure (Roma) standing l., wearing helmet, holding Victory in r. hand and vertical spear in l.; S C l. and r. in field; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Vespasian, Rome, c. A.D. 71.
BMC vol. 2, p. 120, no. 560; Cohen vol. 1, p. 399, no. 418; RIC vol. 2, p. 69, no. 443.

805. Fol. 91 (3/6) AE 33 mm

O: IMP CAES VESP AVG P M TR P COS V CENS, around. Head of Vespasian l., laureate; border of dots.
R: VICTORIA AVGVST, around. Victory striding r. on prow, extending wreath in r. hand, palm over l. shoulder; S C l. and r. in field; border of dots.
Bronze as of Vespasian, Rome, c. A.D. 74.
BMC vol. 2, p. 161, no. 705; Cohen vol. 1, p. 415, no. 602; RIC vol. 2, p. 81, no. 561.

806. Fol. 91 (4/6) AE 39 mm

O: Male figure (Vespasian) seated r., holding Victory, on a cart drawn by four elephants with riders; DIVO / AVG / VESPAS in three lines at top; S P Q R in exergue; border of dots.
R: IMP T CAES DIVI VESP F AVG P M TR P P P, around. S C large in center.
Bronze sestertius of Titus, Rome, c. A.D. 80–81.
BMC vol 2, p. 269, no. 222; Cohen vol. 1, p. 383, no. 206; RIC vol. 2, p. 133, no. 144.
The true obverse and reverse are switched in the drawing. Obverse legend should end … TR P P P COS VIII.

807. Fol. 91 (5/6) AE 38 mm

O: IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M TR P P P COS VIII, around. Head of Vespasian l., laureate; border of dots.
R: ANNONA AVGVST, around. Female figure (Annona) seated l., holding sacks of corn-ears; S C l. and r. in field; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Vespasian, Rome, c. A.D. 77–78.
BMC vol. 2, p. 172, no. 731; Cohen vol. 1, p. 370, no. 34; RIC vol. 2, p. 83, no. 587.

808. Fol. 91 (6/6) AE 39 mm

O: DIVVS AVGVSTVS VESP, around. Male figure (Vespasian) seated l., wearing radiate crown, holding branch in r. hand and vertical scepter in l.; border of dots.
R: IMP T CAES DIVI VESP F AVG P M TR P P P COS VIII, around. S C large in center.
Bronze sestertius of Titus, Rome, c. A.D. 80–81.
BMC vol. 2, p. 269, no. 224; Cohen vol. 1, p. 383, no. 207; RIC vol. 2, p. 133, no. 146.
The true obverse and reverse are switched in the drawing.

809. Fol. 91v (1/6) AR 25 mm

O: IMP CAES VESP AVG P M COS IIII, around. Head of Vespasian r., laureate; border of dots.

R: Liturgical objects: *simpulum*, sprinkler, jug, *lituus*; AVGVR at top, TRI POT below; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Vespasian, Rome, c. A.D. 72–73.
BMC vol. 2, p. 11, no. 64; Cohen vol. 1, p. 371, no. 45; RIC vol. 2, p. 19, no. 42.

810. Fol. 91v (2/6) AR 25 mm
O: DIVVS AVGVSTVS VESPASIANVS, around. Head of Vespasian r., laureate; border of dots.
R: Round shield inscribed S C set on a column, with urn above; laurel branches l. and r.; E X l. and r. in field; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Vespasian, Rome, c. A.D. 80–81.
BMC vol. 2, p. 245, no. 125, pl. 47.6; Cohen vol. 1, p. 378, no. 149; RIC vol. 2, p. 123, no. 62.
This denarius and the next were struck by Titus in honor of his deified father.

811. Fol. 91v (3/6) AR 25 mm
O: DIVVS AVGVSTVS VESPASIANVS, around. Head of Vespasian r., laureate; border of dots.
R: Two capricorns back to back, supporting round shield inscribed S C; below, globe; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Titus, Rome, c. A.D. 80–81.
BMC vol. 2, p. 245, no. 129, pl. 47.8; Cohen vol. 1, p. 406, no. 497; RIC vol. 2, p. 123, no. 63.

812. Fol. 91v (4/6) AV 25 mm
O: IMP VESPAS AVG P M TR P COS II P P, around. Bust of Vespasian l., laureate and draped; border of dots.
R: IMP CAES VESPASI COS II, around. Head of Titus r., bare-headed; border of dots.
Gold aureus of Vespasian and Titus, Rome, c. A.D. 72.
Aurei showing the heads of Vespasian and Titus are certainly known (see RIC vol. 2, p. 57, no. 357), but this piece is possibly a forgery or at best a genuine aureus with the legends poorly transcribed. Vespasian was consul for the second time in A.D. 72 but Titus in A.D. 74.

813. Fol. 91v (5/6) AR 25 mm
O: IMP CAES VESPAS AVG. around. Head of Vespasian r., laureate; border of dots.
R: PACI AVGVSTAE, around. Victory striding l., holding wreath in r. hand, palm in l.; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Vespasian, uncertain Asian mint, c. A.D. 69–70.
BMC vol. 2, p. 89, no. 431; Cohen vol. 1, p. 389, no. 280; RIC vol. 2, p. 52, no. 316.

814. Fol. 91v (6/6) AV 25 mm
O: IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG TR P, around. Head of Vespasian r., laureate; border of dots.
R: COS ITER FORT RED, around. Female figure (Fortuna) standing l., r. hand touching prow, l. holding cornucopia; border of dots.
Gold aureus of Vespasian, Lyons (Gaul), c. A.D. 70.
BMC vol. 2, p. 76, no. 373; Cohen vol. 1, p. 374, no. 81; RIC vol. 2, p. 47, no. 276.

815. Fol. 92 (1/6) AE 39 mm
O: T CAES VESPASIAN IMP PON TR POT COS II, around. Head of Titus r., laureate; border of dots.
R: Female figure (Pax) standing l., holding branch in r. hand, cornucopia in l.; S C l. and r. in field; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Titus, Rome, c. A.D. 72.
BMC vol. 2, p. 140, no. 633; Cohen vol. 1, p. 442, no. 150; RIC vol. 2, p. 86, no. 609.
Reverse is missing the legend PAX AVGVSTI.

816. Fol. 92 (2/6) AE 39 mm
O: T CAES VESPASIAN IMP PON TR POT COS II, around. Head of Titus r., laureate; border of dots.
R: Warrior (Titus) on horseback galloping right, cloak flying behind, brandishing spear; beneath horse, fallen warrior with sword and shield; S C l. and r. in field; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Titus, Rome, c. A.D. 72.
BMC vol. 2, p. 140, no. 634; Cohen vol. 1, p. 449, no. 236; RIC vol. 2, p. 86, no. 613.

817. Fol. 92 (3/6) AE 39 mm
O: IMP T CAES VESP AVG P M TR P P P COS VIII, around. Head of Titus l., laureate; border of dots.
R: PAX AVGVST, around. Female figure (Pax) standing l., holding branch in r. hand and cornucopia in l.; S C l. and r. in field; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Titus, Rome, c. A.D. 80–81.
BMC vol. 2, p. 258, no. 171; Cohen vol. 1, p. 441, no. 140; RIC vol. 2, p. 127, no. 94.

818. Fol. 92 (4/6) AE 39 mm
O: T CAES VESPASIAN IMP PON TR POT COS II, around. Head of Titus r., laureate; border of dots.
R: Male figure (Mars) striding r., wearing helmet, holding spear in r. hand and trophy over l. shoulder; S C l. and r. in field; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Titus, Lyons or Rome, c. A.D. 72.
BMC vol. 2, p. 205, no. 825B; Cohen vol. 1, p. 446, no. 199; RIC vol. 2, p. 86, no. 611.
BMC assigns this issue to Lyons, RIC to Rome.

819. Fol. 92 (5/6) AE 43 mm
O: IMP T CAES VESP AVG P M TR P P P COS VIII, around. Head of Titus l., laureate; border of dots.
R: Female captive seated at l. under palm tree; at r., male captive with hands behind back and pile of arms; IVD CAP l. and r. in field; S C in exergue; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Titus, Rome, c. A.D. 80–81.
BMC vol. 2, p. 256, no. 164; Cohen vol. 1, p. 438, no. 110; RIC vol. 2, p. 127, no. 91.

820. Fol. 92 (6/6) AE 38 mm
O: IVLIA IMP T AVG F AVGVSTA, around. Bust of Julia Titi r., draped; border of dots.
R: Female figure (Vesta) seated l., veiled, holding dish (*patera*) in r. hand and scepter in l.; in exergue, VESTA; border of dots.

Bronze dupondius of Julia Titi, Rome, c. A.D. 79–89.
BMC vol. 2, p. 279, no. 256; Cohen vol. 1, p. 467, no. 18; RIC vol. 2, p. 140, no. 180.
On the reverse Vesta should hold the palladium, not a *patera*, in her r. hand, and the letters S C are missing. Daughter of the Emperor Titus, Julia became mistress to her uncle Domitian and lived openly with him and his wife Domitia. Dying in childbirth she was deified by Domitian. See also no. 831.

821. Fol. 92v (1/3) AR 25 mm
O: IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M. around. Head of Titus r., laureate; border of dots.
R: TR P VIIII IMP XIIII COS VII TR, around. Seminude female figure (Venus) standing r., leaning on column, holding helmet and spear; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Titus, Rome, c. A.D. 79.
BMC vol. 2, p. 225, no. 9; Cohen vol. 1, p. 452, no. 268; RIC vol. 2, p. 117, no. 9.
Reverse legend should end P P, not TR.

822. Fol. 92v (2/3) AR 25 mm
O: IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M, around. Head of Titus r., laureate; border of dots.
R: TR P IX IMP XV COS V, around. Elephant with armored coat walking l.; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Titus, Rome, c. A.D. 80.
BMC vol. 2, p. 231, no. 43; Cohen vol. 1, p. 454, no. 303; RIC vol. 2, p. 119, no. 22.
Reverse legend should read …COS VIII P P.

823. Fol. 92v (3/3) AR 25 mm
O: IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M, around. Head of Titus r., laureate; border of dots.
R: TR P VIIII IMP XV COS II P P, around. Captive kneeling r. at foot of trophy; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Titus, Rome, c. A.D. 79.
BMC vol. 2, p. 228, no. 31; Cohen vol. 1, p. 453, no. 295; RIC vol. 2, p. 118, no. 17.
Reverse legend should read COS VII not COS II.

824. Fol. 93 (1/6) AE 42 mm
O: IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS XVI CENS PER P P, around. Head of Domitian r., laureate; border of dots.
R: Male figure (Domitian) standing l., in military dress, holding thunderbolt and spear, crowned by Victory at r.; S C in exergue; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Domitian, Rome, c. A.D. 92–94.
BMC vol. 2, p. 403, no. 465; Cohen vol. 1, p. 512, no. 514; RIC vol. 2, p. 204, no. 403.

825. Fol. 93 (2/6) AE 42 mm
O: IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS XI CENS PER P P, around. Bust of Domitian r., laureate, wearing aegis; border of dots.

R: Togate figure (Domitian) standing at l., clasping hands with a soldier over a lighted altar; three other soldiers, holding standards, behind and at r.; S C in exergue; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Domitian, Rome, c. A.D. 85.
BMC vol. 2, p. 377, note; Cohen vol. 1, p. 511, no. 501; RIC vol. 2, p. 190, no. 288.

826. Fol. 93 (3/6) AE 42 mm
O: IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS XI CENS PER P P, around. Bust of Domitian r., laureate, wearing aegis; border of dots.
R: ANNONA AVGVST, around. Female figure (Ceres) seated at r., holding corn-ears; another female figure (Annona) standing at l., holding cornucopia; in between, altar; in back, prow; SC in exergue; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Domitian, Rome, c. A.D. 85.
BMC vol. 2, p. 376, no. 360; Cohen vol. 1, p. 471, no. 17; RIC vol. 2, p. 189, no. 277.

827. Fol. 93 (4/6) AE 42 mm
O: IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS XI CENS PER P P, around. Bust of Domitian r., laureate, wearing aegis; border of dots.
R: Warrior (Domitian) standing at r., holding club-like object (*parazonium*) and vertical scepter; at his feet a river god (Rhenus) reclining; S C l. and r. in field; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Domitian, Rome, c. A.D. 85.
BMC vol. 2, p. 377, note; Cohen vol. 1, p. 511, no. 504; RIC vol. 2, p. 190, no. 286.
The RIC catalogue reports CENS POT instead of CENS PER, but with a note indicating that the variant CENS PER has been reported.

828. Fol. 93 (5/6) AE 42 mm
O: IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS XI CENS PER P P, around. Bust of Domitian r., laureate, wearing aegis; border of dots.
R: Warrior (Domitian) on horseback galloping r., brandishing spear and shield, cloak flying behind; under horse, a fallen warrior with oblong shield; S C in exergue; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Domitian, Rome, c. A.D. 85.
BMC vol. 2, p. 371, no. 339; Cohen vol. 1, p. 510, no. 484; RIC vol. 2, p. 190, no. 284.
The catalogues report the obverse legend as CENS POT instead of CENS PER, but see note to previous coin.

829. Fol. 93 (6/6) AE 42 mm
O: IMP CAES DOMITIAN AVG GERM COS XI, around. Bust of Domitian r., laureate, wearing aegis; border of dots.
R: Male figure (Domitian) standing at r., in military dress, holding vertical spear; at l., male figure (German) kneeling in supplication, presenting shield and helmet; S C r. and l. in field; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Domitian, Rome, c. A.D. 85.
BMC vol. 2, p. 363, no. 299; Cohen vol. 1, p. 510, no. 488; RIC vol. 2, p. 187, no. 258.

830. Fol. 93v (1/2) AE 43 mm

O: IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM P M TR P VIII CENS PER P P, around. Head of Domitian r., laureate; border of dots.

R: COS XIIII LVD SAEC FEC, around. Male figure (Domitian) sitting on platform at l., extending hand to two togate figures at r.; temple in background; on platform, FRVG AC; in exergue, S C; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Domitian, Rome, c. A.D. 88–89.

BMC vol. 2, p. 392, no. 419; Cohen vol. 1, p. 477, no. 83; RIC vol. 2, p. 201, no. 375.

831. Fol. 93v (2/2) AE 43 mm

O: DIVAE IVLIAE AVG DIVI TITI F, around. Cart with arched roof (*carpentum*) drawn by two mules r.; S P Q R in exergue; border of dots.

R: IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS XVI CENS PERP P P, around. S C large in center; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Domitian, Rome, c. A.D. 92–94.

BMC vol. 2, p. 405, no. 471; Cohen vol. 1, p. 466, no. 10; RIC vol. 2, p. 204, no. 400.

The Julia receiving posthumous divine honors here is the daughter of Titus and mistress of Domitian. See also no. 820.

832. Fol. 94 (1/5) AE 32 mm

O: ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟC, around. Head of Domitian r., laureate; border of dots.

R: ΕΠΙ ΝΕΟ ΚΥΔΟΥ ΟΥ, around. Seminude male figure (Zeus) seated l., holding cornears and scepter; border of dots.

Bronze of Domitian, Cydonia (Crete) c. A.D. 81–96.

RPC vol. 2, p. 53, no. 46; SNG Cop *Argolis* pl. 9, no. 427; Svoronos *Crète* p. 116, no. 139.

Reverse legend should read ΕΠΙ ΝΕΟ ΚΥΔΟΥ ΘΑΡ.

833. Fol. 94 (2/5) AE 27 mm

O: ΔΟΜΕΤ ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙ, around. Bust of Domitian r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: ΕΤΟ / ΑΙΡΙ in two lines at l., ΚΑ ΒΑ / ΠΠ in two lines at r. Victory striding r., holding wreath and palm; border of dots.

Bronze of King Herod Agrippa II of Judaea, c. A.D. 83–84.

Hunterian vol. 3, p. 291, nos. 5–6; Meshorer vol. 2, p. 253, no. 22; RPC vol. 2, p. 312, no. 2262.

Reverse legend should read ΕΤΟ Κ Δ ΒΑC ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑ. See also nos. 797, 836.

834. Fol. 94 (3/5) AE 32 mm

O: Incomplete inscription, including ΚΑΙΣΣ ΔΟΜΙ, around. Two busts facing; male (Domitian) at l., laureate and cuirassed; female (Domitia) at r., draped; border of dots.

R: Incomplete inscription, including ΑΛΙΩΝΘΕΠΕΡC ΑΜΗΝΩΝ ΟΠ, around.

Female figure (Hygeia) standing at l., holding serpent; male figure (Asklepios) standing at r. holding staff entwined with serpent; uncertain object between them; border of dots.

Bronze of Domitian and Domitia, Pergamum (Mysia) c. A.D. 81–96.

BM *Mysia* p. 141, no. 258; Mionnet *Supplément* vol. 5, p. 432, no. 951; RPC vol. 2, pp. 144–45, no. 258.

Obverse legend should read ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟC ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑ CΕΒΑCΤΗ; reverse should be ΕΠΙ CΤΡΑ ΚΛ ΚΕΦΑΛΙΩΝΟC ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ. The uncertain object between the two deities is a lighted altar. Domitia Longina became the wife of Domitian after he excecuted her first husband on suspicion of conspiracy. She herself was involved in several conspiracies against him, including the one that resulted in his assassination, and outlived him by a least 30 years. For another coin of Domitia, see no. 845.

835. Fol. 94 (4/5) AE 32 mm

O: Incomplete inscription, including ΚΑΙΣAR ΔΟΜΙ, around. Head of Domitian r., laureate; border of dots.

R: Incomplete inscription, including ΝΙΕΑΜΙΘ, around. Nude male figure (Zeus) standing l., holding eagle and scepter; at lower l., lighted altar; border of dots.

Bronze of Domitian, Crete c. A.D. 81–96.

RPC vol. 2, p. 52, no. 39.

The RPC lists only two known examples, neither with complete inscriptions. On the reverse, Zeus should hold a *patera*—not an eagle—over the altar.

836. Fol. 94 (5/5) AE 27 mm

O: ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙΣΑΡ, around. Head of Domitian r., laureate; border of dots.

R: Incomplete inscription, including ΕΤΟ ΚΖ ΒΑ ΑΜ...Α, around. Victory standing r., l. foot on helmet, inscribing round shield set on her knee; border of dots.

Bronze of King Herod Agrippa II of Judaea, c. A.D. 86–87.

BM *Palestine* pp. 244–45, nos. 40–48; Meshorer vol. 2, p. 256, no. 42; RPC vol. 2, p. 314, no. 2286; SNG Cop *Palestine* pl. 3, no. 76.

Reverse legend should read ΕΤΟ ΚΖ ΒΑ ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑ. See also nos. 797, 833.

837. Fol. 94v (1/2) AR 26 mm

O: ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ, around. Head of Domitian r., laureate; border of dots.

R: ΕΤΟΥC ΝΕΟΥ ΙΕΡΟΥ, around. Façade of building (Temple of Aphrodite at Paphos), showing triangular structure in central space; in exergue, letter Θ; border of dots.

Silver didrachm of Domitian, Cyprus c. A.D. 76–77.

BM *Cyprus* p. 81, no. 33; Parks p. 89, no. 18a; RPC vol. 2, p. 264, no. 1811; SNG Cop *Cyprus* pl. 2, no. 81.

The triangular element in the center of the temple represents the conical stone or *baetyl* which symbolized the presence of the goddess at this shrine, although some cataloguers (e.g., Parks) prefer to call it a *xoanon*, a primitive wooden statue.

838. Fol. 94v (2/2) AV 25 mm

O: IMP CAES DOMITIANVS AVG P M, around. Head of Domitian r., laureate; border of dots.

R: TR P COS VII DES VIII P P, around. Female figure (Minerva) standing l., wearing helmet, holding Victory in r. hand and scepter in l., shield resting against l. side; border of dots.

Gold aureus of Domitian, Rome, c. A.D. 81.
BMC vol. 2, p. 301, no. 12; RIC vol. 2, p. 156, no. 23.

839. Fol. 95 (1/6) AR 26 mm
O: IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM P M TR P VI, around. Head of Domitian r., laureate; border of dots.
R: IMP XIIII COS XIII CENS P P P, around. Female figure (Minerva) standing l., wearing helmet, holding spear and thunderbolt; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Domitian, Rome, c. A.D. 87.
BMC vol. 2, p. 322, no. 106; Cohen vol. 1, p. 490, no. 213; RIC vol. 2, p. 165, no. 93.

840. Fol. 95 (2/6) AR 26 mm
O: IMP CAES DOMITIANVS AVG P M, around. Head of Domitian r., laureate; border of dots.
R: IVPPITER CONSERVATOR, around. Eagle standing l. on thunderbolt, wings spread; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Domitian, Rome, c. A.D. 81–84.
BMC vol. 2, p. 309, no. 52; Cohen vol. 1, p. 498, no. 320; RIC vol. 2, p. 158, no. 40.

841. Fol. 95 (3/6) AR 26 mm
O: IMP CAES DOMITIANVS AVG GERMANIC, around. Bust of Domitian r., laureate, wearing aegis; border of dots.
R: IMP V COS X P P P M TR POT III, around. Female figure (Minerva) standing l., wearing helmet, holding spear in r. hand and l. resting on hip; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Domitian, Rome, c. A.D. 85.
This combination of obverse and reverse is not found in the modern catalogues; possibly two coins are conflated here by the draftsman. The obverse is similar to BMC vol. 2, p. 308, no. 48, while the reverse corresponds to “Minerva Type 4” in BMC: see p. 307, no. 44; cf. also RIC vol. 2, p. 160, no. 55, which has COS XI and TR POT IIII on reverse (Mint of Rome, c. A.D. 85).

842. Fol. 95 (4/6) AR 26 mm
O: CAESAR AVG F DOMITIANVS, around. Head of Domitian r., laureate; border of dots.
R: Winged horse (Pegasus) walking r.; above, COS IIII; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Domitian, Rome, c. A.D. 76.
BMC vol. 2, p. 36, no. 193; Cohen vol. 1, p. 474, no. 47; RIC vol. 2, p. 42, no. 238.

843. Fol. 95 (5/6) AR 26 mm
O: IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM P M TR P VIII, around. Head of Domitian r., laureate; border of dots.
R: IMP XVII COS XIIII CENS P P P, around. Female figure (Minerva) wearing helmet, standing r. on prow, brandishing spear and shield; owl at feet; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Domitian, Rome, c. A.D. 88–89.
BMC vol. 2, p. 330, no. 148; Cohen vol. 1, p. 492, no. 247; RIC vol. 2, p. 169, no. 132.

844. Fol. 95 (6/6) AR 26 mm

O: CAES AVG F DOMIT COS II, around. Head of Domitian r., laureate; border of dots.
R: Horseman (Domitian) prancing l., r. hand extended, scepter in l.; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Domitian, Rome, c. A.D. 73.
BMC vol. 2, p. 24, no. 129; Cohen vol. 1, p. 524, no. 664; RIC vol. 2, p. 41, no. 232.

845. Fol. 95v (1/1) AR 26 mm

O: DOMITIA AVGVSTA IMP DOMIT, around. Bust of Domitia r., draped; border of dots.
R: CONCORDIA AVGVS, around. Peacock walking r.; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Domitia, Rome, c. A.D. 81–84.
BMC vol. 2, p. 311, no. 61; Cohen vol. 1, p. 535, no. 2; RIC vol. 2, p. 179, no. 212.
Reverse legend should read CONCORDIA AVGVST. See also no. 834.

846. Fol. 96 (1/3) AE 32 mm

O: Male head (Trajan) r., laureate; AVTO NEP at l.; border of dots.
R: Male figure (Cadmus) standing on prow, lunging or reaching to l.; ARKΣ at l., ΚΙΔΟΣ and uncertain letters at r.; border of dots.
Bronze of Trajan, Sidon (Phoenicia) c. A.D. 116–117.
BM *Phoenicia* p. 180, no. 220; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 254, nos. 35–36; Sear *Greek* p. 100, no. 1087; SNG Cop *Phoenicia* pl. 7, no. 252.
Obverse legend should read AYTO NEP TRAIANΩ KAI CE; reverse: ΣΙΔΟΝΟΣ ΝΑΥΑΡΧΙΔΟΣ. Other marks on the reverse indicate the date in the Sidonian era; the BM examples bear the date-mark L ΖΚΣ, 227(= A.D. 116/117). With only part of the obverse inscription readable, the collector has mistaken this coin of Trajan for one of Nerva.

847. Fol. 96 (2/3) AE 40 mm

O: IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P COS III P P, around. Head of Nerva r., laureate; border of dots.
R: VEHICVLATIONI ITALIAE REMISSA, around. Two horses or mules grazing, back to back, a vertical structure of poles and rings behind them; SC in exergue; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Nerva, Rome, A.D. 97.
BMC vol. 3, pp. 21–22, nos. 119–121; Cohen vol. 2, p. 13, no. 143; RIC vol. 2, p. 229, no. 93.
The type commemorates the lifting of the *Vehiculatio*, a tax supporting imperial transportation on the roads of Italy. The vertical structure is identified by BMC as a "high wheeled cart, with pole and harness (collars and traces)"; by RIC as "shafts and harness."

848. Fol. 96 (3/3) AE 40 mm

O: IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P COS II P P, around. Head of Nerva r., laureate; border of dots.
R: Male figure (Nerva) seated on high platform at l., with stairs at r.; in front of him an attendant seated, distributing a gift (*congiarium*) to a citizen, togate, standing on the stairs; in back, two other figures (Minerva and Liberalitas); CONGIAR at l.; P R at r.; S C at lower r.; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Nerva, Rome, A.D. 96.
BMC vol. 3, p. 14, no. 87; Cohen vol. 3, p. 4, no. 37; RIC vol. 2, p. 227, no. 56.

849. Fol. 96v (1/2) AR 27 mm
O: IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P II COS III P, around. Head of Nerva r., laureate; border of dots.
R: CONCORDIA EXERCITVVM, around. Pair of clasped hands; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Nerva, Rome, A.D. 97.
BMC vol. 3, p. 7, no. 53; Cohen vol. 2, p. 3, no. 22; RIC vol. 2, p. 225, no. 26.
Obverse legend should read …COS III P P.

850. Fol. 96v (2/2) AR 27 mm
O: IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P COS II P P, around. Head of Nerva r., laureate; border of dots.
R: CONCORDIA EXERCITVVM, around. Pair of clasped hands, holding legionary standard with eagle, resting on prow below; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Nerva, Rome, A.D. 96.
BMC vol. 3, p. 1, no. 6; Cohen vol. 2, p. 3, no. 25; RIC vol. 2, p. 223, no. 3.

851. Fol. 97 (1/5) AR 31 mm
O: ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΚΑΙϹ ΝΕΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟϹ ϹΕΒ ΓΕΡΜ, around. Head of Trajan r., laureate; below, eagle standing r.; at lower r., club; border of dots.
R: ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤ Β, around. Beardless male bust (Melkart) r., laureate and draped with lion's skin; border of dots.
Silver tetradrachm of Trajan, Antioch (Syria), c. A.D. 98–99.
ANS 1944.100.63560; BM *Phoenicia* p. 300, no. 9; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 268, nos. 45–46; McAlee p. 200, no. 450.
The reverse legend indicates the second consulate of this emperor (A.D. 98–99). Formerly attributed to Tyre, this and the next two coins with Meqart and Tyche have recently been reassigned to Antioch.

852. Fol. 97 (2/5) AR 31 mm
O: ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΚΑΙϹ ΝΕΡ TRAIANOϹ ϹΕΒ ΓΕΡΜ ΔΑΚ, around. Head of Trajan r., laureate; below, eagle standing r.; at lower l., club; border of dots.
R: ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤ Ε, around. Female figure (Tyche) seated r. on rocks, holding branch in r. hand; below, nude male (river god) swimming; border of dots.
Silver tetradrachm of Trajan, Antioch (Syria), c. 103–111.
ANS 1944.100.63553; BM *Phoenicia* p. 302, no. 29; McAlee p. 204, no. 468.
The letter E on the reverse of this and the next coin marks the fifth consulate of Trajan, a period lasting from A.D. 103 to 111.

853. Fol. 97 (3/5) AR 31 mm
O: ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΚΑΙϹ ΝΕΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟϹ ϹΕΒ ΓΕΡΜ ΔΑΚ, around. Head of Trajan r., laureate; below, eagle standing r.; at l., club; border of dots.
R: ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤ Ε, around. Beardless male bust (Herakles/Melqart) r., laureate and draped in lion's skin; border of dots.

Silver tetradrachm of Trajan, Antioch (Syria), c. A.D. 103–111.
ANS 1944.100. 63564; BM *Phoenicia* p. 300, no. 13; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 269, no. 49; McAlee p. 202, no. 455.

854. Fol. 97 (4/5) AR 27 mm
O: ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙΣ ΝΕΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝ ΣΕΒ ΓΕΡΜ, around. Head of Trajan r., laureate; border of dots.
R: ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤ Π, around. Bearded head (Zeus Ammon) r., with ram's horn; border of dots.
Silver drachm of Trajan, Caesarea (Cappadocia) or Cyrene, c. A.D. 100.
BM *Syria* p. 53, nos. 54–57; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 586, no. 25; Sydenham *Caesarea* p. 62, nos. 176–177; SNG Cop *Cyprus* pl. 6, no. 202.
The reverse legend should end …ΥΠΑΤ Γ, indicating the third consulate of this emperor, which he held only one year (A.D. 100) before accepting the fourth. These drachms with the head of Zeus have been reattributed from Caesarea to Cyrene by Metcalf (*Cappadocia*, p. 148).

855. Fol. 97 (5/5) AR 27 mm
O: Incomplete inscription including ΝΕΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟϹ ϹΕΒ ΓΕΡΜ, around.
Head of Trajan r., laureate; border of dots.
R: ΔΗΜ Ε ΥΠΑΤ Β, around. Pair of lyres side by side; above, owl standing r.; border of dots.
Silver drachm of Trajan, Lycian League, c. A.D. 98–99.
BM *Lycia* p. 39, nos. 9–11; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 499, no. 5; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 96, no. 1046; SNG Cop *Lycia* pl. 1, no. 45.
The reverse legend, which should read ΔΗΜ ΕΞ, etc., indicates the second consulate of this emperor (A.D. 98–99).

856. Fol. 97v (1/6) AE 35 mm
O: IMP CAES NERVA TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TR P COS PP, around. Bust of Trajan r., radiate, with drapery on l. shoulder; border of dots.
R: S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI, around. Temple façade with eight columns, statue visible within; two colonnades seen in perspective on either side; various sculptures in the pediment and on the roof; S C in exergue; border of dots.
Bronze dupondius of Trajan, Rome, A.D. 104–111.
BMC vol. 3, p. 193, note; Cohen vol. 2, p. 75, no. 551; RIC vol. 2, p. 285, no. 578; Woytek *Traianus*, p. 347, no. 306.
Obverse legend should read …COS V PP. The radiate head shows that this coin is a dupondius, which is much scarcer than the sesterius with the same reverse type and a laureate head (BM 863). Woytek lists only five specimens of this dupondius type.

857. Fol. 97v (2/6) AE 38 mm
O: IMP CAES NER TRAIAN OPTIMO AVG GER DAC PARTHICO P M TR P VII P P, around. Bust of Trajan r., laureate, draped; border of dots.
R: ARMENIA ET MESOPOTAMIA IN POTESTATE PRIN DACTA, around. Male figure (Trajan) standing r., in military dress, holding upright spear in r. hand, *parazonium* in l.;

at his feet two figures reclining (river gods Tigris and Euphrates), and a seated captive (Armenia) with conical cap, seated l.; S C in field; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Trajan, Rome, c. A.D. 116–117.
BMC vol. 3, p. 221, no. 1033; Cohen vol. 2, p. 21, no. 39; RIC vol. 2, p. 289, no. 642; Woytek *Traianus*, p. 479, no. 590v2.
Obverse legend should read …TRAIANO OPTIMO… and …TR P COS VI P P. Reverse legend should read …POTESTATEM P R REDACTAE. This sestertius is the same issue as the one on the next page (Fol. 98, 2/6), but with clearer details and a more careful or artful composition of the reverse ensemble. Its high quality along with the errors of the inscriptions lead us to suspect that it may be a fine Renaissance reproduction.

858. Fol. 97v (3/6) AE 35 mm
O: IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TR P COS V P P, around. Bust of Trajan l., laureate, with drapery on l. shoulder; border of dots.
R: S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI, around. Female figure (Ceres) standing l., holding long staff or scepter in l. hand, ears of grain in r.; and lower l., basket (*modius*); S C in field; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Trajan, Rome, c. A.D. 104–111.
BMC vol. 3, p. 163, no. 771; Cohen vol. 2, p. 57, no. 369; RIC vol. 2, p. 279, nos. 478–480; Woytek *Traianus*, p. 313, no. 240q.
The unusual obverse type, with Trajan's left-facing bust adorned only with drapery on the left shoulder, is rare; Woytek lists five specimens, all from the same obverse die.

859. Fol. 97v (4/6) AE 38 mm
O: DIVO TRAIANO AVGVSTO, around. Bust of Trajan r., laureate, draped; at r., radiate sun; circular line border.
R: Uncertain rectangular structure flanked by two male figures, the l. one holding up a trowel-like object in r. hand; circular line border.
Bronze contorniate of Trajan, Rome, 4th–5th c. A.D.
Alföldi vol. 1, pp. 113–14, no. 347; Cohen vol. 8, p. 307, no. 287; Sabatier p. 70, pl. X no. 7.
Alföldi describes the reverse scene as a giant organ with two attendants, which provided music at games and races, activities that are much associated with the mysterious late antique contorniates. He lists 14 known examples of this type, including one in Paris that has the same incised sun-burst on the obverse which we see here.

860. Fol. 97v (5/6) AE 38 mm
O: IMP CAES NERVFA TRAIAN AVG GERM DACICVS P M, around. Bust of Trajan r., laureate, drapery on l. shoulders; border of dots.
R: TR P VII IMP IIII COS V P P, around. Female figure (Roma) wearing helmet and holding spear or scepter upright in l. hand, seated r.; togate male figure (Trajan) at r., handing her a figurine of Victory; S C in exergue; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Trajan, Rome, c. A.D. 103.
BMC vol. 3, p. 159, no. 757; Cohen vol. 2, p. 80, no. 599; RIC vol. 2, p. 277, no. 451; Woytek *Traianus*, p. 263, no. 158b.

861. Fol 97v (6/6) AE 38 mm

O: TRAIANVS AVG COS IIII P P, around. Bust of Trajan r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; at r., palm-branch; circular line border.

R: Chariot drawn by two felines l., carrying a seminude male figure (Bacchus), reclining r., holding long scepter or staff; at l., several figures (maenads) including an attendant blowing pipes; in exergue, two bearded heads or masks, and a cow skull (*bucranium*); circular line border.

Bronze contorniate of Trajan, Rome, 4th–5th c. A.D.

Alföldi vol. 1, pp. 86–87, nos. 259–261; Cohen vol. 8, p. 300, no. 221; Sabatier p. 74, no. 10.

The *thiasos* or procession of Bacchus in his panther-drawn chariot was a popular subject for late antique contorniates, and Alföldi lists 15 examples known with the Trajan obverse.

862. Fol. 98 (1/6) AE 39 mm

O: IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GER DAC PARTHICO P M TR P COS VI PP, around. Bust of Trajan r., laureate and draped; border of dots.

R: REX PARTHIS DATVS, around. Male figure (Trajan) seated l. on a high platform, an officer or attendant behind him; at l., a figure in conical cap (Parthia) kneeling r., and a standing figure (King Parthamaspates) with r. arm raised; S C in exergue; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Trajan, Rome, c. A.D. 116–117.

BMC vol. 3, p. 223, nos. 1046–1048; Cohen vol. 2, p. 52, no. 328; RIC vol. 2, p. 291, no. 667; Woytek *Traianus*, p. 481, no. 594v2.

The reverse scene commemorates Trajan's conquest of Parthia, where he set up the prince Parthamaspates as client-king of Rome.

863. Fol. 98 (2/6) AE 39 mm

O: IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GER DAC PARTHICO P M TR P COS VI P P, around. Bust of Trajan r., laureate and draped; border of dots.

R: ARMENIA ET MESOPOTAMIA IN POTESTATEM PRINC DACTAE, around. Figure in military dress (Trajan) standing r., holding vertical spear in r. hand, *parazonium* in l.; at his feet, two reclining figures (river gods Tigris and Euphrates), and a seated captive with conical cap (Armenia); S C in field; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Trajan, Rome, c. A.D. 114–117.

BMC vol. 3, p. 221, no. 1033; Cohen vol. 2, p. 21, no. 39; RIC vol. 2, p. 289, no. 642; Woytek *Traianus*, p. 479, no. 590v2.

On this sestertius see Fol. 97v (2/6) above, which seems to be a coin of the same type or issue.

864. Fol. 98 (3/6) AE 39 mm

O: IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P, around. Head of Trajan r., laureate; border of dots.

R: S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI, around. Male figure (Trajan) standing l., in military dress with bare head, holding vertical spear in l. hand, r. foot on uncertain object; S C in field; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Trajan, Rome, c. A.D. 104–111.

BMC vol. 3, pp. 173–74, nos. 822–823; Cohen vol. 2, p. 69, no. 512; RIC vol. 2, p. 282, no. 547; Woytek *Traianus*, p. 273, no. 181a.

The uncertain object on which the emperor rests his foot is identified as the head and shoulders of a captive Dacian.

865. Fol. 98 (4/6) AE 39 mm

O: DIVO NERVAE TRAIANO, around. Bust of Trajan r., drapery on l. shoulder; circular line border.

R: Chariot race with two chariots above and two below; in the center a long horizontal structure (the *spina*) adorned with a central obelisk and various figures or statues; circular line border.

Bronze contorniate of Trajan, Rome, 4th–5th c. A.D.

Alföldi vol. 1, p. 123, no. 365; Cohen vol. 8, p. 304, no. 254; MacDonald p. 46, no. 17; Sabatier p. 33, pl. III no. 5.

Only two examples of this combination of obverse and reverse types are recorded by Alföldi.

866. Fol. 98 (5/6) AE 48 mm

O: DIVO TRAIANO AVGVSTO, around. Bust of Trajan r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; in field r., palm-branch; circular line border.

R: Male figure at l., seated r.; at r., a circular object decorated with two central heads and the circle of the Zodiac, resting on a tripod or stand; in the background, an armed figure standing l. holding shield and spear; circular line border.

Bronze contorniate of Trajan, Rome, 5th c. A.D.

Alföldi vol. 1, p. 131, no. 391; Cohen vol. 8, p. 300, no. 217; MacDonald p. 47, no. 22; Sabatier p. 77, pl. XII no. 4.

The strange reverse scene is identified by Alföldi as Hephaestus fashioning the shield of Achilles, Athena looking on, as described by Homer in Book 18 of the *Iliad*.

867. Fol. 98 (6/6) AE 39 mm

O: IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS II, around. Bust of Trajan r., laureate, drapery on l. shoulders; border of dots.

R: S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI, around. Arched bridge decorated with horizontal and vertical lines, and figures or statues at either end; below, a boat; S C in exergue; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Trajan, Rome, c. A.D. 104–111.

BMC vol 3, pp. 178–79, nos. 847–850; Cohen vol. 2, p. 73, no. 542; RIC vol. 2, p. 284, no. 569; Woytek *Traianus*, p. 351, no. 314bC.

Obverse legend should read …TR P COS V P P. The bridge is commonly said to be the one built by Trajan over the Danube at Drobeta; Woytek identifies it as the Milvian Bridge over the Tiber near Rome.

868. Fol. 98v (1/2) AE 38 mm

O: IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V, around. Bust of Trajan r., laureate; aegis on l. shoulders; border of dots.

R: S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI, around. Female figure (Roma) standing l., wearing helmet, holding Victory in r. hand, vertical spear in l.; at lower l., small figure (Dacian) kneeling r.; S C in field; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Trajan, Rome, c. A.D. 104–111.
BMC vol. 3, p. 164, no. 774; Cohen vol. 2, p. 59, no. 390; RIC vol. 2, p. 279, no. 485; Woytek *Traianus*, p. 317, no. 250e1.
Obverse legend should read …COS V P P. Woytek considers this piece to be rare, with only five examples known to him.

869. Fol. 98v (2/2) AE 38 mm
O: IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TR P COS VI, around. Head of Trajan r., laureate; border of dots.
R: S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI, around. Female figure (Via Traiana) reclining l., looking r., holding wheel in r. hand, branch in l.; in exergue, VIA TRAIANA / S C.; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Trajan, Rome, c. A.D. 112–114.
BMC vol. 3, p. 208, no. 986 note; Cohen vol. 2, p. 86, no. 649; RIC vol. 2, p. 289, no. 636; Woytek *Traianus*, p. 426, no. 476a.
Obverse legend should read …COS VI P P. Woytek lists six specimens of this type known to him.

870. Fol. 99 (1/6) AE 32 mm
O: ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ, around. Head of Trajan r., laureate; border of dots.
R: Incomplete inscription, including …ΕΠΙ…, around. Façade of temple (Temple of Rome and Augustus at Ancyra) with six columns and triangular pediment; border of dots.
Bronze of Trajan, Koinon of Galatia, c. A.D. 98–117.
BM *Syria* pp. 6–7, nos. 9–15; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 568, nos. 3–5; SNG Cop *Cyprus* pl. 3, no. 105.
Obverse legend should read ΑΥΤ ΝΕΡ ΤRΑΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Reverse should be ΕΠΙ ΠΟΜ ΒΑΣΣΟΥ ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΓΑΛΑΤΙΑΣ, refering to the governor of Galatia, one Pompeius Bassus. This particular temple is famous for its inscription of the R*es Gestae* of Augustus.

871. Fol. 99 (2/6) AE 37 mm
O: ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΚΑΙC ΝΕΡ ΤRΑΙΑΝΟC CΕΒ ΓΕRΜ ΔΑΚ, around. Bust of Trajan r., laureate, with slight drapery on l. shoulder; border of dots.
R: ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤ Ε, around. Bearded head (Zeus Ammon) r., with ram's horn; border of dots.
Bronze of Trajan, Caesarea (Cappadocia) or Cyrene, c. A.D. 103–111.
BM *Syria* p. 59, nos. 112–115; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 587, nos. 41–42; Lindgren I, p. 91, no. 1703; SNG Cop *Cyprus* pl. 7, nos. 217–218; Sydenham *Caesarea* p. 72, no. 232.
The reverse legend indicates the period of the emperor's 5th consulate, A.D. 103–12. These coins with the head of Zeus Ammon have been reattributed in recent years from Caesarea to Cyrene: (Metcalf *Cappadocia*, p. 83, note 1).

872. Fol. 99 (3/6) AE 32 mm
O: ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΚΑΙC ΝΕΡ ΤRΑΙΑΝΩ ΑΡΙCΤΩ CΕΒ ΓΕΡΜ ΔΑΚ, around. Bust of Trajan r., radiate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: Incomplete inscription, including ΔΗΜΑRΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑ ΤΟ…ΚΟΙΝΟΝ, around. Architectural structure (Temple of Aphrodite at Paphos) with central portal supported by

tall conical pylons, decorated with garland at top, flanked by two obelisk-like objects on either side; in front, semicircular area or enclosure; border of dots.
Bronze of Trajan, Koinon of Cyprus c. 112–117.
BM *Cyprus* p. 82, nos. 36–38; Lindgren I, p. 174, no. A1659B; Parks p. 100, no. 20a; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 97, no. 1065; SNG Cop *Cyprus* pl. 2, no. 82.
Reverse legend should read ΔΗΜΑRΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤΟ S ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΚΥΠΡΙΩΝ, indicating the emperor's sixth consulship (A.D. 112–117). Parks describes the reverse scene as "Temple of Aphrodite, Paphos, central *xoanon* with star to either side, garland suspended above, paved semicircular enclosed by fence in front."

873. Fol. 99 (4/6) AE 32 mm
O: ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΚΑΙC ΝΕΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC ΑΡΙCΤ CΕΒ ΓΕΡΜ ΔΑΚ ΠΑΡ, around. Bust of Trajan r., laureate and draped; border of dots.
R: ΦΑ ΧΑΛ/ΚΙΔΕWΝ / Δ in three lines, within laurel wreath; border of dots.
Bronze of Trajan, Chalcis (Syria), c. A.D. 116–117.
BM *Syria* p. 147, nos. 1–6; Butcher p. 436, no. 4; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 140, no. 1; Lindgren I, p. 103, no. 1927; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 98, no. 1076; SNG Cop *Syria: Cities* pl. 2, no. 65.
The reverse legend should begin ΦΛ, etc., indicating the town's honorary title of Flavia bestowed by Domitian. These coins are found with the marks A, B, and Δ, of uncertain significance (see BMC p. lv). The title *Parthicus* in the obverse legend indicates a date no earlier than A.D. 116.

874. Fol. 99 (5/6) AE 32 mm
O: Incomplete inscription, including ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΝΕΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC ΑΡΙC, around.
Head of Trajan r., laureate; border of dots.
R: ΙΟΥΛΙΕWΝ ΙWΝ ΚΑΙ ΛΟΔΙΚΕWΝ…Ρ, around. Female bust (Tyche) r., draped and veiled, wearing turret crown; at r., ΙΟΥΛ; border of dots.
Bronze of Trajan, Laodiceia (Syria), c. A.D. 114–116.
BM *Syria* p. 253, nos. 42–44; Hunterian vol. 3, pp. 204–5, nos. 14–21; Lindgren I, p. 109, no. 2079; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 99, no. 1080; SNG Cop *Syria: Cities* pl. 9, nos. 344–348.
Reverse legend should read ΙΟΥΛΙΕWΝ ΤWΝ ΚΑΙ ΛΟΔΙΚΕWΝ ΒΞΡ (or ΓΞΡ). The last three letters indicate a date in the Caesarean era, either 162 or 163 (= 114–116 A.D.).

875. Fol. 99 (6/6) AE 32 mm
O: ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΚΑΙC ΝΕΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC CΕΒ ΓΕΡΜ, around. Head of Trajan r., laureate; border of dots.
R: ΔΗΜΑΡΧ / ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤ Β, in two lines, within laurel wreath; border of dots.
Bronze of Trajan, Caesarea (Cappadocia), c. A.D. 98–99.
BM *Syria* pp. 57–58, nos. 91–106; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 587, nos. 33–34; Lindgren I, p. 91, no. 1700; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 98, no. 1069; Sydenham *Caesarea*, p. 71, nos. 228–229.
The reverse legend indicates the period of the second consulship of Trajan, A.D. 98–99. There were two denominations struck with these types, a larger of 25–26 mm (BM 91–99) and a smaller of 20–22 mm (BM 100–106). The size of the drawing indicates the larger coin.

876. Fol. 99v AE (1/3) 25 mm

O: ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΚΑΙC ΝΕΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC CΕΒ ΓΕΡΜ, around. Head of Trajan r., laureate; border of dots.

R: ΚΟΙΝΟΝ CΥΡΙΑC, around. Female bust (Tyche) r., draped, veiled, and wearing turret crown; border of dots.

Bronze of Trajan, Antioch (Syria), c. A.D. 98–102.

BM *Syria* p. 103, nos. 1–3; Butcher p. 409, no. 13; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 118, nos. 1–3; McAlee p. 212, no. 500; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 98, no. 1072; SNG Cop *Syria: Cities* pl. 5, no. 196; Woytek *Syrian Koinon* pp. 154–55.

Butcher notes that this coin was probably struck in Rome for circulation in Syria: "Antioch may have been the place of issue, but not the mint."

877. Fol. 99v AE (2/3) 37 mm

O: Incomplete inscription including …ΚΡΑ ΚΑΙCΑΡΑ ΝΕΡΟΥΑΝ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC, around. Head of Trajan r., laureate; border of dots.

R: Nude male figure (Poseidon) standing l., r. foot on prow, holding dolphin in r. hand, vertical trident in l.; at l., ROMA; at r., ΔΙΔΡ / ΧΜΟΝ in two lines; border of dots.

Bronze of Trajan, Rhodes c. A.D. 98–117.

Mionnet *Description* vol. 3, p. 429, no. 284.

Obverse legend should read ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ ΚΑΙCΑΡΑ, etc. Reverse should be ΡΟΔΙΩΝ ΔΙΔΡΑΧΜΟΝ, an inscription commonly found on large bronzes of Rhodes to indicate their token value of one silver didrachm. This reverse type does not appear in the modern catalogues after Mionnet; the Frenchman did not see the coin himself, but cites Vaillant, who recorded it in Queen Christina's collection. In fact it appears among the plates of Havercamp's *Nummophylacium* of 1742 (pl. X), confirming its ownership by the Queen, whose treasures included loot taken from Munich by her father Gustavus Adolphus. The striking image of Poseidon adapts the Hellenistic image of the god found on tetradrachms of Demetrius Poliorcetes of Macedon, itself adapted from a lost statue attributed, not without dispute, to Lysippus (Newell *Poliorcetes*, pp. 89–92).

878. Fol. 99v AE (3/3) 37 mm

O: Incomplete inscription including …WΡ ΑΥΓ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC CΕΒ, around. Bust of Trajan l., laureate, drapery over l. shoulder; border of dots.

R: Incomplete inscription including …ΚΟΗΤWΝ, around. Two figures standing side by side: at l., female (Hygieia) holding serpent; at r., male (Asklepios) leaning on serpent-entwined staff; border of dots.

Bronze of Trajan, unknown Greek mint c. A.D. 98–117.

The pairing of Asklepios and Hygieia is found on the imperial coins of many mints in Asia Minor, and the fragmentary inscriptions do not allow us to localize this bronze with more precision. The arrangement of the attributes of the deities, with Asklepios leaning on his serpent-staff, and Hygieia feeding her snake from a dish, follows the Pergamene type, which may reflect some lost Hellenistic statue group.

879. Fol. 100 (1/6) AR 26 mm

O: IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P, around. Bust of Trajan r., laureate, drapery on l. shoulders; border of dots.

R: S P Q R OPTIMO PRINC, around. Female figure (Dacia) seated r., with conical cap, on oblong shield; below, uncertain object; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Trajan, Rome, c. A.D. 103–111.
BMC vol. 3, p. 57, nos. 179–180; Cohen vol. 2, p. 72, no. 529; RIC vol. 2, p. 258, nos. 216–219; Woytek *Traianus* pp. 279–80, no. 189b.
Reverse legend should read …PRINCIPI.

880. Fol. 100 (2/6) AR 26 mm
O: IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS P P, around. Bust of Trajan r., laureate and draped; border of dots.
R: S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI, around. Spiral column (Column of Trajan, Rome) with statue on top, set up on base adorned with two eagles; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Trajan, Rome, c. A.D. 112–117.
BMC vol. 3, p. 94, nos. 452–455; Cohen vol. 2, p. 76, no. 558; RIC vol. 2, p. 264, no. 294; Woytek *Traianus* pp. 403–4, no. 425v.
Obverse legend should read …COS VI P P.

881. Fol. 100 (3/6) AR 26 mm
O: IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS, around. Bust of Trajan r., laureate, drapery on l. shoulders; border of dots.
R: S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI, around. Reclining figure (Via Traiana) l., holding wheel in r. hand, branch in l.; in exergue, VIA TRAIANA; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Trajan, Rome, c. A.D. 112–117.
BMC vol. 3, pp. 98–99, nos. 487–491; Cohen vol. 2, p. 86, no. 648; RIC vol. 2, p. 263, no. 266; Woytek *Traianus* p. 391, no. 398b.
Obverse legend should read …COS VI P P.

882. Fol. 100 (4/6) AR 26 mm
O: IMP TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GER DAC P M TR P, around. Bust of Trajan r., laureate and draped; border of dots.
R: COS VI P P S P Q R, around. Male figure (Mars) walking r., holding spear in r. hand, trophy over l. shoulder; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Trajan, Rome, c. A.D. 114.
BMC vol. 3, p. 104, nos. 516–517; Cohen vol. 2, p. 29, no. 103; RIC vol. 2, p. 265, no. 299; Woytek *Traianus* pp. 434–35, no. 492v.

883. Fol. 100 (5/6) AR 26 mm
O: IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P P P, around. Bust of Trajan r., laureate, draped on l. shoulders; border of dots.
R: COS VI S P Q R OPTIMO PRINC, around. Female figure (Dacia) sitting l. on pile of arms, wearing conical cap, head resting on hand; in exergue, DAC CAP; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Trajan, Rome, c. A.D. 103–111.
BMC vol. 3, p. 84, nos. 390–393; Cohen vol. 2, p. 31, no. 120; RIC vol. 2, p. 251, no. 98; Woytek *Traianus* p. 334, no. 283b.
Obverse legend should read …P M TR P. Reverse legend should read COS V P P S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI.

884. Fol. 100 (6/6) AR 26 mm

O: IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P, around. Bust of Trajan r., laureate, drapery on l. shoulder; border of dots.

R: COS V P P S P Q R OPTIMO PRINC, around. Male figure (Mars) in military dress walking l., holding Victory in r. hand, trophy in l.; border of dots.

Silver denarius of Trajan, Rome, c. A.D. 103–111.

BMC vol. 3, p. 70, nos. 265–270; Cohen vol. 2, p. 25, no. 63; RIC vol. 2, p. 252, no. 114; Woytek *Traianus* pp. 324–325, no. 265b.

885. Fol. 100v (1/1) AR 26 mm

O: PLOTINA AVG IMP TRAIAN, around. Bust of Plotina r., draped and wearing diadem; border of dots.

R: CAES AVG GERMA DAC COS VI P P, around. Female figure (Vesta) seated l., holding figurine (Palladium) in r. hand, rod or scepter in l; border of dots.

Silver denarius of Plotina, Rome, c. A.D. 112–115.

BMC vol. 3, p. 107, nos. 526–527; Cohen vol. 2, p. 97, no. 3; RIC vol. 2, p. 298, no. 730; Woytek *Traianus* pp. 496–97, no. 705.1.

Obverse legend should read …TRAIANI. Plotina was the wife of Trajan, much praised for her virtues.

886. Fol. 101 (1/6) AE 32 mm

O: ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙ ΤΡΑΙ ΑΔΡΙΑ CΕΒ, around. Bust of Hadrian r., laureate, slight drapery on front shoulder; border of dots.

R: Incomplete inscription, including …Ν ΔΕΚΑΓΟΥ, around. Serpent (Agathodaemon) with head erect r., tail coiled around caduceus at l., club at r.; border of dots.

Bronze of Hadrian, Alexandria (Egypt), c. A.D. 127–128.

BM *Alexandria* p. 98, no. 836; Dattari p. 125, no. 1983.

Reverse legend should reand L ΕΝΔΕΚΑΤΟΥ, indicating the 11th year of this emperor's reign. The serpent Agathodaemon ("Good Genius") was associated with the god Serapis and frequently found on Alexandrine coins; the attributes held by the serpent should be a caduceus and a stalk of grain, not a club.

887. Fol. 101 (2/6) AE 36 mm

O: ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙC ΤΡΑΙΑΝ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC CΕΒ, around. Bust of Hadrian r., laureate, draped and cuirasses; border of dots.

R: Female figure (Isis Pharia) at l., striding r., wearing tall crown and holding her veil in font of her in the manner of a sail; at r., tower-like structure (Pharos of Alexandria) with figures or statues on top; in field l. and r., L II; border of dots.

Bronze of Hadrian, Alexandria (Egypt), c. A.D. 134–135.

BM *Alexandria* p. 89, no. 757; Dattari p. 112, no. 1767; Milne p. 34, no. 1417.

Reverse inscription should be L IH, indicating the 18th year of the emperor's reign. Isis Pharia was the goddess in her role as protector of sailors.

888. Fol. 101 (3/6) AE 31 mm

O: ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤWΡ ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC, around. Bust of Hadrian r., laureate, draped and cuirassed, with gorgon's head on chest; border of dots.

R: ΠΕΤΡΑ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙC, around. Female figure (Tyche) seated l. on rocks, holding dish (*patera*) in r. hand, trophy over l. shoulder; border of dots.
Bronze of Hadrian, Petra (Arabia) c. A.D. 117–138.
ANS 1991.3.6; BM *Arabia* pp. 34–35, nos. 1–7; Lindgren I, p. 136, no. 2545; Sear *Greek* Imperial p. 115, no. 1254; Spijkerman p. 220, no. 2.
Obverse legend should end …ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC CΕΒΑCΤΟC.

889. Fol. 101 (4/6) AE 31 mm
O: ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙ ΤΡΑΙΑ ΑΔΡΙΑ CΕΒ, around. Bust of Hadrian r., laureate, slight drapery on front shoulder; crescent in r. field; border of dots.
R: Quadriga moving r., rider (Hadrian) holding branch and eagle-tipped scepter; above, L Δ; border of dots.
Bronze of Hadrian, Alexandria (Egypt), c. A.D. 120–121.
BM *Alexandria* p. 100, no. 865; Dattari p. 101, no. 1587; Milne p. 26, no. 952.
The crescent on the obverse is not mentioned in the catalogues.

890. Fol. 101 (5/6) AE 36 mm
O: ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙC ΤΡΑΙΑΝ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC CΕΒ, around. Bust of Hadrian r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: Bearded bust (Serapis) on l., draped and wearing basket-like crown (*modius*), facing female bust (Isis) on r., draped and wearing horned crown; between them, a nude child (Harpocrates) wearing tall crown and holding cornucopia; below, eagle standing with wings outspread, head l.; in lower field l. and r., L ΙΗ; border of dots.
Bronze of Hadrian, Alexandria (Egypt), c. A.D. 134–135.
BM *Alexandria* p. 88, no. 749; Dattari p. 116, no. 1843; Milne p. 34, no. 1411.
The date mark L ΙΗ indicates the 18th year of the emperor's reign. Serapis, god of the underworld, and Isis, goddess of fertility, are parents of Harpocrates, the Hellenistic Greek version of Horus, the Egyptian sun god. The eagle which supports and protects these deities may allude to the Roman Empire's role as guardian of Egypt.

891. Fol. 101 (6/6) AE 31 mm
O: ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙC ΤΡΑΙΑΝ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC CΕΒ, around. Bust of Hadrian l., laureate, slight drapery on front shoulder; border of dots.
R: Incomplete inscription including …Ν Ν…ΛVΛ, around. Bearded bust (Serapis) r., draped and wearing basket-like crown (*modius*); border of dots.
Billon tetradrachm of Hadrian, Alexandria (Egypt), c. A.D. 135–136.
BM *Alexandria* p. 73, no. 609; Curtis p. 21, no. 513; Milne p. 34, no. 1445.
Reverse legend should read L ΕΝΝΕΑΚΔ, indicating the 19th year of the emperor's reign. A syncretic deity combining Egyptian and Hellenistic Greek elements, Serapis combines the functions of Osiris, god of the underworld and Apis, god of the Nile. His portrait resembles that of Olympian Zeus, but instead of a laurel crown he wears the *modius* or bushel, used to measure quantities of grain.

892. Fol. 101v (1/3) AE 29 mm
O: ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC ΑΥΓ Κ, around. Bust of Hadrian r., laureate and draped; border of dots.

R: ΦΛΑ / CAMO / ΜΗΤΡΟ / KOM, in four lines, within oak wreath; border of dots.
Bronze of Hadrian, Samosata (Syria), c. A.D. 117–138.
BM *Syria* p. 118, nos. 20–25; Butcher p. 470, no. 8; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 127, nos. 11–14; Lindgren I, p. 101, no. 1898; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 113, no. 1235; SNG Cop *Syria: Cities* pl. 1, no. 17.
Obverse legend should read ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC CEBACTOC.

893. Fol. 101v (2/3) AE 35 mm
O: ΑΥΓ KAIC TRAIAN ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC CEB, around. Bust of Hadrian r., laureate and draped; border of dots.
R: Jugate busts r.; nearer one (Sarapis) bearded, laureate, and draped, with basket-like crown (*modius*); farther one (Isis) draped, with leafy crown; at l., L; border of dots.
Bronze of Hadrian, Alexandria (Egypt), c. A.D. 134–135.
BM *Alexandria* p. 88, nos. 746–747.
Reverse should show date mark L IH, indicating the 18th year of this emperor’s reign.

894. Fol. 101v (3/3) AE 29 mm
O: Incomplete inscription including …ΣΑΡ ΤΡΑ…ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟ, around. Bust of Hadrian r., laureate, slight drapery on l. shoulder; border of dots.
R: Victory standing l. on galley, holding wreath in r. hand, palm over l. shoulder; border of dots.
Bronze of Hadrian, Tripolis (Phoenicia) c. A.D. 116–117.
ANS 1944.100.72575; BM *Phoenicia* p. 211, nos. 57–58; Mionnet *Description* vol. 5, p. 399, no. 417.
Examples of this small coin in the ANS and BM collections bear the same date mark in the Seleucid era on the reverse, HKY = 428 (A.D. 116/117). The obverse inscription should be ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΚΑΙ CΑΡ ΤΡ ΑΙΑΝΟC ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC, with ΤΡΙΠΟΛΕΙΤWN on the reverse.

895. Fol. 102 (1/3) AR 34 mm
O: ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙ ΘΕ ΤΡΑ ΠΑΡ ΥΙ ΘΕ NERVI ΤΡΑΙ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC CEB, around. Bust of Hadrian r., laureate and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: ΔΗΜΑΡ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤ Β, around. Eagle standing front, head l., wings spread, clutching a nude body; palm branch at r.; circle of dots.
Silver tetradrachm of Hadrian, Antioch (Syria), c. A.D. 118.
BM *Syria* p. 187, no. 304; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 164, no. 172; McAlee p. 220, no. 532; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 113, no. 1237; SNG Cop *Syria: Cities* pl. 6, no. 205.
Reverse legend should read ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤ Β, indicating the emperor’s second consulate. The object held by the eagle is not a human body but the “leg and thigh of an animal,” a type often found on the coins of Antioch.

896. Fol. 102 (2/3) AR 27 mm
O: HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P, around. Head of Hadrian r., laureate; border of dots.
R: NILVS, around at top. Male figure (Nile river god) reclining r., holding cornucopia and reeds; at r., hippopotamus; below, water; circle of dots.
Silver denarius of Hadrian, Rome, c. A.D. 132–134.

BMC vol. 3, p. 348, nos. 862–863; Cohen vol. 2, p. 187, no. 987; RIC vol. 2, p. 375, no. 310. The reverse should also show a crocodile in the water beneath the river god.

897. Fol. 102 (3/3) AR 34 mm

O: HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, around. Head of Hadrian r., bare; border of dots.
R: COS III, around. Male figure (Zeus) standing l., wearing long robe and wide-brimmed hat, holding eagle in r. hand, vertical staff or scepter in l.; border of dots.
Silver tetradrachm of Hadrian, Laodiceia (Phrygia) c. A.D. 128–139.
BMC vol. 3, pp. 387–88, nos. 1066–1068; Cohen vol. 2, p. 128, no. 275; Metcalf *Hadrian* pp. 68–69, no. 56; RIC vol. 2, p. 401, no. 497; SNG Cop *Cyprus* pl. 12, nos. 447–448.
Obverse legend should end …P P. This coin was part of an abundant series of "cistophoric" tetradrachms struck under the Empire by cities of Asia Minor, where the economy was based on the old Hellenistic silver cistophorus. The draftsman has mistaken the laurel crown of Zeus for a wide-brimmed hat (*petasos*).

898. Fol. 102v (1/6) AE 36 mm

O: HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, around. Bust of Hadrian r., laureate, drapery on l. shoulder; border of dots.
R: COS, around at l. Female figure (Annona) seated r.; at r., child; in background, prow of ship; in exergue, ANNONA AVG; S C in field; border of dots.
Bronze as of Hadrian, Rome, c. A.D. 125–128.
BMC vol. 3, p. 439, no. 1346; Cohen vol. 2, p. 119, no. 177; RIC vol. 2, p. 427, no. 676.
Reverse legend should read COS III.

899. Fol. 102v (2/6) AE 42 mm

O: IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, around. Bust of Hadrian r., laureate and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: P M TR P COS III, around. Female figure (Spes) standing l., holding flower in r. hand, l. hand holding fold of garment; S C in field; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Hadrian, Rome, c. A.D. 121–122.
BMC vol. 3, p. 424, nos. 1256–1258; Cohen vol. 2, p. 202, no. 1154; RIC vol. 2, p. 420, no. 612(b).

900. Fol. 102v (3/6) AE 36 mm

O: HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P, around. Bust of Hadrian r., laureate and draped; border of dots.
R: Male figure (Nile river god) reclining r., leaning on sphinx and holding cornucopia and reeds; below, water; around, several children playing; S C in exergue; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Hadrian, Rome, c. A.D. 134–138.
BMC vol. 3, p. 515, nos. 1772–1773; Cohen vol. 2, p. 219, no. 1377; RIC vol. 2, p. 439, no. 781.
According to the modern catalogue descriptions there should be a crocodile swimming in the water below the river-god, and a hippopotamus among the children.

901. Fol. 102v (4/6) AE 36 mm

O: HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, around. Bust of Hadrian r., laureate, drapery on l. shoulder; border of dots.

R: COS III, around. Seminude male figure (Janus) with three faces on one head, standing front, holding staff or long scepter in r. hand, l. hand on hip; S C in field; border of dots.

Bronze as of Hadrian, Rome, c. A.D. 125–128.

BMC vol. 3, p. 437, nos. 1335–1336; Cohen vol. 2, p. 129, no. 281; RIC vol. 2, p. 426, no. 662.

902. Fol. 102v (5/6) AE 42 mm

O: IMP CAES TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, around. Bust of Hadrian r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: P M TR P COS III, around. Male figure (Virtus) standing front, wearing short tunic and helmet, holding spear in r. hand and *parazonium* in l.; VIRT AVG in field; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Hadrian, Rome, c. A.D. 121–122.

BMC vol. 3, p. 425, nos. 1263–1264; Cohen vol. 2, p. 228, no. 1465; RIC vol. 2, p. 420, no. 614(a).

Missing here is the inscription S C in the reverse field.

903. Fol. 102v (6/6) AE 36 mm

O: HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P, around. Bust of Hadrian r., laureate and draped; border of dots.

R: Figure (Dacia) seated l. on pile of rocks, holding standard in r. hand, curved stick or club in l.; in exergue, DACIA; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Hadrian, Rome, c. A.D. 134–138.

BMC vol. 3, p. 510, nos. 1737–1739; Cohen vol. 2, p. 151, no. 528; RIC vol. 2, p. 447, no. 849.

The club-like object held by the personification of Dacia is actually the curved sword associated with that nation.

904. Fol. 103 (1/5) AE 26 mm

O: HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, around. Bust of Hadrian r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: COS III, around. Lyre; S C in field; border of dots.

Bronze quadrans of Hadrian, Rome, c. A.D. 125–128.

BMC vol. 3, pp. 441–442, nos. 1359–1361; Cohen vol. 2, p. 143, no. 443; RIC vol. 2, p. 428, no. 688.

905. Fol. 103 (2/5) AE 56 mm

O: HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P, around. Bust of Hadrian r., bare-headed and draped; all within a wide frame marked by a circular line border and two borders of dots.

R: VENERI VICTRICI, around. Female figure (Venus) standing l., holding Victory in r. hand, l. hand resting on oval shield decorated with a scene of several figures; shield rests on a helmet; all within a wide frame marked by a circular line border and two borders of dots.

Bronze medallion of Hadrian, Rome, c. A.D. 134–138.
Banti *Grandi* vol. II, part 2, p. 387, no. 762; Cohen vol. 2, p. 226, no. 1446; Gnecchi vol. 3, p. 19, no. 92.
Reverse legend should read VENERI GENETRICI; the scene on the shield shows Aeneas carrying his father on his shoulder and leading his son by the hand. This piece belongs to a rare category of 3rd-century coins called by Gnecchi *medaglioni cerchiati*, circled medallions, struck on extra large flans (about 60 mm in diameter) to create the effect of an ornamental circular frame. Gnecchi's catalogue lists four known examples of this reverse type, two of which are *cerchiati*, one in the British Museum and the other in the Capitoline at Rome.

906. Fol. 103 (3/5) AE 37 mm
O: IMP CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG, around. Bust of Hadrian r., laureate, drapery on l. shoulder; border of dots.
R: PONT M TR POT COS II, around. Scene showing male figure (Hadrian) seated l. on high platform, r. arm raised; three other figures at l., one standing and one sitting on the platform, the third climbing the stairs; in exergue, LIBERALITAS AVG; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Hadrian, Rome, c. A.D. 118.
BMC vol. 3, p. 404, nos. 1136–1137; Cohen vol. 2, p. 182, no. 914; RIC vol. 2, p. 409, no. 552.
Reverse legend should read PONT MAX TR POT COS II, with SC added to exergue. The scene shows the emperor presiding over a distribution of money to the citizens. The standing figure on the platform is Liberalitas, holding up an account board.

907. Fol. 103 (4/5) AE 34 mm
O: HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, around. Bust of Hadrian r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: COS III P P, around. Horseman (Hadrian) galloping r., holding horizontal spear, cloak flying behind; in exergue, S C; border of dots.
Bronze as of Hadrian, Rome, c. A.D. 132–134.
BMC vol. 3, p. 460, no. 1452; Cohen vol. 2, p. 148, no. 495; RIC vol. 2, p. 433, no. 717.

908. Fol. 103 (5/5) AE 37 mm
O: HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P, around. Bust of Hadrian r., laureate and draped; border of dots.
R: Horseman (Hadrian) r. at l., r. arm raised; at r., three soldiers holding standards; in exergue, EXERC DACICVM / S C; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Hadrian, Rome, c. A.D. 134–138.
BMC vol. 3, p. 499, no. 1675; Cohen vol. 2, p. 154, no. 558; RIC vol. 2, p. 458, no. 915.
Reverse legend should read EXERC DACICVS / S C.

909. Fol. 103v (1/2) AE 38 mm
O: HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P, around. Head of Hadrian r., bare; border of dots.
R: Male figure (Hadrian) standing r. on low platform at l., in military dress, hands raised; at r., three soldiers holding vertical standards; in exergue, EXERC BRITANNI / CVS; S C in field; circle of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Hadrian, Rome, c. A.D. 134–138.
BMC vol. 3, p. 498, no. 1673; Cohen vol. 2, p. 154, no. 555; RIC vol. 2, p. 458, no. 913.
Reverse legend should read EXERC BRITAN / S C, although concerning the description of this rare coin, the RIC notes "details of reverse, including legend, rather unreliable."

910. Fol. 103v (2/2) AE 38 mm
O: HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, around. Bust of Hadrian l., bare and draped; circle of dots.
R: FELICITATI / AVG P P at top, COS III at bottom. Galley r., showing oars and heads of oarsmen; at r. on stern, seated figure with hand raised; at l. on prow, standing figure holding banner or standard; water below; S in l. field; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Hadrian, Rome, c. A.D. 132–134.
BMC vol. 3, p. 454, no. 1410; Cohen vol. 2, p. 165, no. 701; RIC vol. 2, p. 431, no. 706.
Reverse should show S C in field. Concerning the details of the galley and its crew, the RIC notes "it is impossible to describe here all the varieties of reverse" for this particular type.

911. Fol. 104 (1/4) AV 24 mm
O: HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, around. Bust of Hadrian r., bare-headed, drapery on back shoulder; border of dots.
R: COS III P P, around. Male figure (Hadrian) standing l., r. arm raised, spear in l., between three standards; border of dots.
Gold aureus of Hadrian, Rome, c. A.D. 132–134.
BMC vol. 3, p. 308, nos. 530–531; Cohen vol. 2, p. 147, no. 485; RIC vol. 2, p. 363, no. 204.

912. Fol. 104 (2/4) AV 24 mm
O: HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P, around. Bust of Hadrian r., bare-headed and draped; border of dots.
R: SECVRITAS AVG, around. Seminude female figure (Securitas) reclining r., head resting on r. hand, holding cornucopia in l.; border of dots.
Gold aureus of Hadrian, Rome, c. A.D. 134–138.
BMC vol. 3, p. 332, no. 731; Cohen vol. 2, p. 222, no. 1403; RIC vol. 2, p. 371, no. 272.

913. Fol. 104 (3/4) AV 24 mm
O: HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, around. Bust of Hadrian r., bare-headed, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: Horseman (Hadrian) galloping r., cloak flying behind, holding horizontal spear; COS III P P in exergue; border of dots.
Gold aureus of Hadrian, Rome, c. A.D. 125–128.
BMC vol. 3, p. 294, nos. 435–438; Cohen vol. 2, p. 148, no. 493; RIC vol 2, p. 361, no. 187.

914. Fol. 104 (4/4) AV 24 mm
O: IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, around. Bust of Hadrian r., laureate and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: P M TR P COS III, around. Nude male (Hercules) seated frontal on pile of arms, resting r. hand on vertical club, uncertain object in l. hand; border of dots.
Gold aureus of Hadrian, Rome, c. A.D. 119–122.

BMC vol. 3, p. 253, no. 97; Cohen vol. 2, p. 195, no. 1081; RIC vol. 2, p. 347, no. 55.
The uncertain object in the l. hand of the hero is described as a distaff.

915. Fol. 104v (1/6) AR 27 mm
O: HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P, around. Head of Hadrian r., laureate; border of dots.
R: AFRICA, around at l. Female figure (Africa) reclining l., wearing elephant-skin headdress, holding scorpion in r. hand, cornucopia in l.; at l., basket of fruit; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Hadrian, Rome, c. A.D. 134–138.
BMC vol 3, p. 243, nos. 816–817; Cohen vol. 2, p. 116, no. 138; RIC vol. 2, p. 374, no. 299.

916. Fol. 104v (2/6) AR 27 mm
O: HADRIANVS AVG COS III, around. Head of Hadrian l., laureate; border of dots.
R: RESTITVTORI AFRICAE, around. Male figure (Hadrian) standing r. at l., lifting up kneeling female figure (Africa) at r.
Silver denarius of Hadrian, Rome, c. A.D. 134–138.
BMC vol. 3, p. 350, nos. 875–876; Cohen vol. 2, p. 210, no. 1230; RIC vol. 2, p. 377, no. 323.

917. Fol. 104v (3/6) AR 27 mm
O: HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P, around. Bust of Hadrian l., bare-headed, drapery on r. shoulders; border of dots.
R. AEGYPTOS, around at l. Female figure (Egypt) reclining l., leaning on basket, holding musical instrument (*sistrum*) in r. hand; at l., long-beaked bird (ibis); border of dots.
Silver denarius of Hadrian, Rome, c. A.D. 134–138.
BMC vol. 3, p. 342, no. 806; Cohen vol. 2, p. 114, no. 101; RIC vol. 2, p. 374, no. 297.

918. Fol. 104v (4/6) AR 27 mm
O: Incomplete inscription including IMP CAES TRAIAN HADRIANO OP TR…, around. Bust of Hadrian r., laureate, drapery on l. shoulder; border of dots.
R: PARTHIC DIVI TRAIAN AVG PM TR P COS P P, around. Two togate male figures (Trajan and Hadrian) standing face to face, one handing a globe to the other; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Hadrian, Rome, c. A.D. 117.
BMC vol. 3, p. 237, nos. 2–4; Cohen vol. 2, p. 189, no. 1009; RIC vol. 2, p. 338, no. 2.
Obverse should read …OPT AVG GER DAC. Reverse: …AVG F PM, etc.

919. Fol. 104v (5/6) AR 27 mm
O: HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P, around. Head of Hadrian r., bare-headed; border of dots.
R: HISPANIA, around at top. Female figure (Hispania) reclining l., holding branch in r. hand; at l., rabbit; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Hadrian, Rome, c. A.D. 134–138.
BMC vol. 3, p. 346, nos. 846–847; Cohen vol. 2, p. 175, no. 822; RIC vol. 2, p. 375, no. 305.

920. Fol. 104v (6/6) ar 27 mm

O: IM CAES TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, around. Bust of Hadrian r., laureate and draped; border of dots.

R: PM TR P COS III, around. Scene showing figure (Hadrian) seated l. on high platform; at l. on platform two figures, one standing and one seated, and a third figure climbing the stairs; in exergue, LIBERAL AVG / III.

Silver denarius of Hadrian, Rome, c. A.D. 119–122.

BMC vol. 3, p. 276–77, nos. 296–301; Cohen vol. 2, p. 182, no. 913; RIC vol. 2, pp. 355–56, nos. 131–132.

Obverse legend should read IMP CAESAR TRAIAN, etc. The reverse scene shows a donation of money to the citizens—the third according to the reverse inscription—presided over by the emperor. The standing figure on the platform is Liberalitas holding up an account board.

921. Fol. 105 (1/2) AE 30 mm

O: CABEINA CEBACTA, around. Bust of Sabina r., draped and wearing crown (*stephane*); border of dots.

R: Incomplete inscription, including ΡΙΠΩΛΛΙΩΝΟC ΛΟ, around. Female figure (Koronis) standing front with arms folded; in field, Π/Ε/Ρ at l., Γ/Α at r.; border of dots.

Bronze of Sabina, Pergamum (Mysia) c. A.D. 117–138.

BM *Mysia* p. 144, nos. 274–275; Lindgren I, p. 18, no. 308; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 119, no. 1287; SNG Cop *Mysia* pl. 12, no. 481.

Obverse legend should read CABEINA CEBACTH; reverse legend should be ΕΠΙ CΤΡ ΠΩΛΛΙΩΝΟC ΚΟΡΩΝΙC around, with ΠΕΡΓΑ in field. Koronis, beloved of Apollo, was the mother of Asklepios, much revered at Pergamum.

922. Fol. 105 (2/2) AE 33 mm

O: CABEINAN CEBASTHN, around. Bust of Sabina r., draped and wearing crown (*stephane*); border of dots.

R: ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΟC, around. Two fish (tunnies) swimming l.; between them in field, TO B.

Bronze of Sabina, Byzantium (Thrace), c. A.D. 117–138.

Mionnet *Supplément* vol. 2, p. 248, no. 262; Mushmov p. 183, no. 3283.

923. Fol. 105v (1/4) AE 37 mm

O: SABINA AVGVSTA HADRIANI AVG P P, around. Bust of Sabina r., draped; border of dots.

R: PIETAS AVG, around. Female figure (Pietas) standing l., holding hands over heads of two children standing on either side; S C in exergue; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Sabina, Rome, c. A.D. 138–139.

BMC vol. 3, p. 537, no. 1876; Cohen vol. 2, p. 251, no. 52; RIC vol. 2, p. 477, no. 1030.

924. Fol. 105v (2/4) AE 32 mm

O: SABINA AVGVSTA HADRIANI AVG, around. Bust of Sabina r., draped; border of dots.

R: Female figure (Ceres) seated l. on basket, holding corn-ears in r. hand, rod or staff in l.; S C in exergue; border of dots.
Bronze dupondius or as of Sabina, Rome, c. A.D. 138–139.
BMC vol. 3, p. 540, nos. 1900–1901; Cohen vol. 2, p. 253, no. 71; RIC vol. 2, p. 476, no. 1023.
Obverse legend should read …HADRIANI AVG P P. The object in the goddess's left hand is identified in the modern catalogues as a torch.

925. Fol. 105v (3/4) AE 37 mm
O: SABINA AVGVSTA HADRIANI AVG P P, around. Bust of Sabina r., draped; border of dots. VENERI GENETRICI, around.
R: Female figure (Venus) standing r., holding round object (apple) in l. hand, lifting fold of garment with r.; S C in exergue; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Sabina, Rome, c. A.D. 138–139.
BMC vol. 3, p. 538, nos. 1883–1884; Cohen vol. 2, p. 253, no. 74.

926. Fol. 105v (4/4) AR 26 mm
O: SABINA AVGVSTA, around. Bust of Sabina r., draped; border of dots.
R: IONONI REGINAE, around. Female figure (Juno) standing l., holding dish (*patera*) in r. hand, vertical staff or scepter in l.; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Sabina, Rome, c. A.D. 134–138.
BMC vol. 3, p. 359, nos. 940–942; Cohen vol. 2, p. 250, no. 43; RIC vol. 2, p. 386, no. 395.

927. Fol. 106 (1/2) AE 45 mm
O: IEPA CYNKΛHTO, around. Youthful male bust r., draped; border of dots.
R: CTP T ΦAB A ΛΦH AΔOΛINA and uncertain letters, around. Two figures standing face-to-face; l. figure in long gown with turret crown, holds a statuette and a rod or scepter; r. figure in short tunic with turret crown, holds a crescent-shaped shield (*pelta*) and double-axe in l. hand, unknown object in r.; between them, lighted altar; in exergue, ΘVΛTE IIIIII NΩ / KEMVPH in two lines; border of dots.
Bronze of Thyatira and Smyrna (Lydia), c. A.D. 238–244.
BM *Lydia* p. 321, no. 151; Franke *Homonoia* p. 226, no. 2352.
Obverse legend should read …CYNKΛHTOC. Reverse should be …ΛΦH AΠOΛINAPIO; in exergue, ΘYATEIPHNΩ K CMYPN. Missing is another inscription in the field, OMONOIA. This large bronze belongs to the numerous class of "alliance coins" celebrating an agreement (*omonoia*) between two cities, especially common among the Greek communities of Asia Minor. Thyatira is represented as a female Tyche holding a statue of Apollo; Smyrna is an Amazon, identified by her *pelta* and axe, and the uncertain object she holds is identified as a "small temple" by Head (BM). The coin finds its way to this page because our collector apparently interpreted the portrait on the obverse as that of Hadrian's Antinous, when in fact it represents the Genius of the Senate.

928. Fol. 106 (2/2) AE 45 mm
O: OCTIΛIOC MAPKEΛΛOC O IEPEYC TOY ANTINOOY, around. Bust of Antinous r., draped, bare-headed; border of dots.

R: ΚΟΡΙΝΦΙΩ, around. *Biga* galloping l., rider (Helios) wearing short tunic and radiate crown and holding whip in r. hand; border of dots.
Bronze of Antinous, Corinth after A.D. 130.
Blum p. 36, no. 3; Head p. 419; Mionnet *Description* vol. 2, p. 180, no. 239.
Blum's example, from the collection at Vienna, shows more of the reverse inscription than the piece illustrated here, and he reports the legend as ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙ(ΩΝ) ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕ(Ν). The actual size is 38 mm. The obverse identifies the person who arranged for this coin as Hostilius Marcellus, "the priest of Antinous" at Corinth.

Fol. 106v is blank.

929. Fol. 107 (1/2) AE 38 mm
O: Λ ΑΙΛΙΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ, around. Bust of Aelius r., bare-headed, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: ΔΗΜ ΕΞΟΥC ΥΠΑΤ Β, around. Female figure (*Omonoia*) seated l. on throne decorated with cornucopia, holding *patera* in r. hand; in exergue, ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ.
Bronze of Aelius, Alexandria (Egypt), c. A.D. 137.
BM *Alexandria* p. 107, nos. 923–924; Dattari p. 131, nos. 2076–2078; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 458, no. 398; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 124, no. 1348.
The reverse inscription indicates the second consulate of Aelius (A.D. 137). Adopted by Hadrian and appointed his heir apparent with the title of Caesar, Aelius died before he could become emperor. A luxury-loving senator, he is famous in the history of cuisine for inventing an exotic dish of four ingredients—sow's udder, pheasant, wild boar and ham—called *tetrapharmacum*.

930. Fol. 107 (2/2) AE 27 mm
O: Λ ΑΙΛΙΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ, around. Bust of Aelius r., bare-headed, draped.
R: ΔΗΜ ΕΞΟ C ΥΠΑΤ Β, around. Female figure (*Homonoia*) standing l., r. hand extended, holding corn-ears in l.
Billon tetradrachm of Aelius, Alexandria (Egypt), c. A.D. 137.
BM *Alexandria* p. 107, nos. 921–922; Dattari p. 131, no. 2079; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 458, no. 397; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 124, no. 1347.
Reverse legend should read …ΕΞΟΥC etc. *Homonoia* should be holding a *patera* in r. hand, cornucopia in l.

931. Fol. 107v (1/1) AE 29 mm
O: L AELIVS CAESAR, around. Head of Aelius r., bare-headed; border of dots.
R: TR POT COS II, around. Female figure (Spes) walking l., holding flower in r. hand, raising skirt with l.; border of dots.
Bronze dupondius or as of Aelius, Rome, c. A.D. 137.
BMC vol. 3, p. 546, nos. 1931–1933; Cohen vol. 2, p. 263, no. 57; RIC vol. 2, p. 482, no. 1067.
Reverse should include letters S C in field.

932. Fol. 108 (1/3) AR 26 mm

O: L AELIVS CAESAR, around. Head of Aelius r., bare-headed; border of dots.

R: TR POT COS II, around. Female figure (Pietas) standing r., r. hand raised; at lower r., altar; in field l. and r., PIE TAS; border of dots.

Silver denarius of Aelius, Rome, c. A.D. 137.

BMC vol. 3, pp. 36–367, nos. 989–991; Cohen vol. 2, p. 261, no. 36; RIC vol. 2, p. 393, no. 438.

933. Fol. 108 (2/3) AR 26 mm

O: L AELIVS CAESAR TR P COS II, around. Head of Aelius r., bare-headed; border of dots.

R: CONCORDIA, around. Female figure (Concordia) standing l., holding dish (*patera*) in r. hand, cornucopia in l.; border of dots.

Silver denarius of Aelius, Rome, c. A.D. 137.

BMC vol. 3, p. 363, nos. 965–966; Cohen vol. 2, p. 259, no. 14; RIC vol. 2, p. 391, no. 428.

934. Fol. 108 (3/3) AR 26 mm

O: L AELIVS CAESAR, around. Head of Aelius r., bare-headed; border of dots.

R: TR POT COS II, around. Female figure (Felicitas) standing l., holding caduceus in r. hand, cornucopia in l.; border of dots.

Silver denarius of Aelius, Rome, c. A.D. 137.

BMC vol 3, p. 364, nos. 969–970; Cohen vol. 2, p. 263, no. 50; RIC vol. 2, p. 392, no. 431.

Fols. 108v, 109r, 109v, 110r, and 110v are blank.

935. Fol. 111 (1/6) AE 27 mm

O: ΑΥ ΚΑΙ Τ ΑΙ ΑΔΡΙΑ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC, around. Head of Antoninus Pius r., bare-headed; border of dots.

R: ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΕΙ, around. Three nude female figures (*Charites*) standing with arms linked, holding various objects; border of dots.

Bronze of Antoninus Pius, Hadrianopolis (Thrace), c. A.D. 138–161.

Mionnet *Supplément* vol. 2, p. 303, no. 615; Mushmov p. 141, no. 2502; RPC Online no. 10594.

Reverse legend should read ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ.

936. Fol. 111 (2/6) AE 34 mm

O: ΑΥΤ Κ Τ ΑΙΛ ΑΔΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC CΕΒ ΕΥC, around. Head of Antoninus Pius r., laureate; border of dots.

R: Bust of bearded male (Sarapis) l. in center, surrounded by a circle of seven other busts (seven planetary gods), then by an outer circle with the 12 signs of the Zodiac; border of dots.

Bronze of Antoninus Pius, Alexandria (Egypt), c. A.D. 144–145.

BM *Alexandria* p. 127, no. 1079; Dattari p. 193, no. 2983; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 468, no. 461; RPC Online no. 14869.

The seven planetary gods of course represent the seven days of the week. Missing is the date mark on the reverse, indicating the year of the emperor's reign.

937. Fol. 111 (3/6) AE 27 mm

O: ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XVII around. Head of Antoninus Pius l., laureate; border of dots.

R: Four nude young boys (Four Seasons) holding various objects; in exergue, COS III; border of dots.

Bronze medallion of Antoninus Pius, Rome, c. A.D. 158–159.

Cohen vol. 2, p. 295, no. 223; Gnecchi vol. 3, p. 27, no. 137.

The obverse inscription should read …TR P XXII. Gnecchi lists only one example of this medallion, in the British Museum. Although not very large, this bronze is classified as a medallion because it lacks the initials S C, indicating the official authorization of the Senate, which normally appears on the regular bronze currency struck at Rome. Moreover the theme of the Four Seasons seems to have been used by several 2nd-century emperors for medallions struck for distribution during New Year festivities.

938. Fol. 111 (4/6) AE 34 mm

O: T. ΑΙΛ ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC, around. Bust of Antoninus Pius r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: Uncertain inscription in two lines, around above, including letters …ΩΝΤΩΝ…C / ΑΕΙΚΛΙΑΝ. Female figure (Artemis of Ephesus) standing frontal, veiled with high crown, arms outstretched; at either side, two stags; border of dots.

Bronze of Antoninus Pius, unknown Greek mint, c. A.D. 138–161.

Coins showing Diana of Ephesus and her two stags are common for Antoninus Pius, struck at Ephesus itself and other cities inside and outside of Ionia. None of those in the modern catalogues match this example in the form of the inscription or details of the lettering.

939. Fol. 111 (5/6) AE 34 mm

O: Τ ΑΙΛΙΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC, around. Bust of Antoninus Pius r., bare-headed, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ, around. Temple façade with eight columns, stepped platform, and pediment ornamented with sculpture; statue of deity (Artemis of Ephesus), standing l., visible between columns; in exergue, ΒΙC ΝΕΩΚΟ/ΡΩΝ in two lines; border of dots.

Bronze of Antoninus Pius, Ephesus (Iona), c. A.D. 138–161.

BM *Ionia* p. 78, no. 234; Lindgren I, p. 25, no. 461; RPC Online no. 2249; SNG Cop *Ionia* pl. 9, no. 397.

The reverse inscription should read ΔΙC ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ, etc.

940. Fol. 111 (6/6) AE 34 mm

O: ΑΥΤ Κ Τ ΑΙΛ ΑΔΡ ΑΝΤWΝΙΝΟC CΕΒ around. Bust of Antoninus Pius r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: Bearded bust (Herakles) r., with lion-skin tied around neck and club over shoulder; border of dots.

Bronze of Antoninus Pius, Alexandria (Egypt), c. A.D. 140–141.

Mionnet *Description* vol. 6, p. 217, no. 1456; RPC Online no. 3455.

Obverse legend should read …ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC ΕΥC CΕΒ. Reverse should include the date mark L Δ, indicating the 4th year of the emperor's reign.

941. Fol. 111v (1/5) AE 30 mm

O: Incomplete inscription, including …ANTWNINOC, around. Bust of Antoninus Pius r., draped; border of dots.

R: Incomplete inscription, including E ΖΕΥΓΜ, around. Perspective view of a rectangular enclosure bound by walls and rows of trees, with the façade of a temple at far end; within enclosure, seated or reclining nude figure.

Bronze of Antoninus Pius, Zeugma (Syria), c. A.D. 138–161.

Butcher p. 461, no. 5; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 131, nos. 4–7; Lindgren I, p. 101, no. 1905; RPC Online no. 5752; SNG Cop *Syria: Cities* pl. 1, no. 28.

Obverse legend should read ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙ ΤΙ ΑΙΛΙ ΑΔΡΙΑ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΝ ΣΕ. Reverse should read ΖΕΥΓΜΑΤΕΩΝ. The E in the upper left is a variable control-mark or date letter. The rectangular enclosure is the peribolos or sacred grove of the temple at Zeugma (see Head pp. 776–77), and the nude figure is a figment of the draftsman's imagination, a misinterpretation of random lines indicating the garden.

942. Fol. 111v (2/5) AE 44 mm

O: ΑΥ ΚΑΙ ΤΙ ΑΙ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC CEB, around. Bust of Antoninus Pius l., laureate and draped; border of dots.

R: Incomplete or garbled inscription including ΚΟΙΝ ΠΡ…ΟΝΤΩΝΟC ACIΔΡΑΧΟΥ ΚΛΙ ΑΡΧΙ CTI ΠΟΛΕΩΝ, around. Female figure (Demeter) standing r., holding two torches, in *biga* drawn by two coiled serpents r.; border of dots.

Bronze of Antoninus Pius, Ionian League c. A.D. 139–144.

BM *Ionia* p. 16, no. 2; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 321, no. 2; Mionnet *Description* vol. 3, p. 61, no. 1.

The reverse legend should read ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΙΓ ΠΟΛΕΩΝ ΠΡΟ Μ ΚΛ ΦΡΟΝΤΩΝΟC ACIAPX ΚΑΙ ΑΡΧΙ ΓΙ ΠΟΛΕΩΝ, "Of the League of the Cities under M. Kl. Fronton, Asiarch (governor of Asia) and Archierous (chief magistrate) of the cities (of Ionia)." The Ionian League or *koinon* consisted of 13 cities whose chief function under the Empire was the administration of the annual Panionian Festival and Games, for which this coin was struck.

943. Fol. 111v (3/5) AE 29 mm

O: Incomplete inscription including ΑΥΤΟ ΚΑΙ Τ ΑΙΛ ΑΔΡΙ…, around. Bust of Antoninus Pius r., laureate and draped; border of dots.

R: Incomplete inscription including …Ρ ACY ΑΥΤΟΝΟ ΜΗΤΗ ΚΟ, around. Female figure (Tyche of Samosata) seated l. on pile of rocks, wearing turret crown, extending r. hand; below, nude male figure (river god Euphrates) with arms outstretched; border of dots.

Bronze of Antoninus Pius, Samosata (Syria), c. A.D. 138–161.

Butcher p. 471, no. 16; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 128, nos. 17–19; RPC Online no. 5749; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 137, no. 1491; SNG Cop *Syria: Cities* pl. 1, nos. 19–20.

Obverse legend should read ΑΥΤΟ ΚΑΙ Τ ΑΙΛ ΑΔΡΙ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ ΣΕΒ ΕΥΣ. Reverse should read ΣΑΜΟΣΑΤ ΙΕΡ ΑΣΥ ΑΥΤΟΝΟ ΜΗΤΡΟ ΚΟΜ.

944. Fol. 111v (4/5) AE 29 mm

O: Incomplete inscription including …ANTONEINOC CEB EYCEBIC, around. Bust of Antoninus Pius r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: ΘEAC CYPI/AC IEPOΠO / Γ in three lines, within laurel wreath; border of two circular lines.

Bronze of Antoninus Pius, Hieropolis (Syria), c. A.D. 138–161.

Butcher p. 448, no. 16; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 137, nos. 7–15; Lindgren I, p. 102, no. 1920; RPC Online no. 6975; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 137, no. 1494; SNG Cop *Syria: Cities* pl. 2, os. 52–56.

Obverse inscription should read AYT KAI TI AIΛ AΔPI ANTΩNEINOΣ ΣEB EYΣEBH. The letter Γ on the reverse is a variable control-mark or date numeral. The reverse inscription alludes to the "Syrian goddess" Atargatis whose center of worship was at Hieropolis. See also nos. 961, 1159.

945. Fol. 111v (5/5) AE 39 mm

O: AYTOKP T AI AΔP ANTONINOC CEB, around. Bust of Antoninus Pius r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: ΔOΔEKATOE, around. Temple façade with two columns, stepped platform and rounded pediment; within, female figure (Isis) seated r. on high-backed throne, nursing child (Harpocrates) in lap; in exergue, L; border of dots.

Bronze of Antoninus Pius, Alexandria (Egypt), c. A.D. 148–149.

Dattari p. 199, no. 3046; Mionnet *Description* vol. 6, p. 257, no. 1754; RPC Online no. 13646.

The reverse legend should read L ΔΩΔEKATOY, indicating the 10th year of the emperor's reign.

946. Fol. 112 (1/4) AE 35 mm

O: ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS IIII, around. Head of Antoninus Pius r., laureate; border of dots.

R: Nude male figure (Mars) striding r., wearing helmet, carrying spear in r. hand and trophy over l. shoulder; in field l. and r., S C; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Antoninus Pius, Rome, c. A.D. 145–161.

BMC vol. 4, p. 275, no. 1705; Cohen vol. 2, p. 344, no. 751; RIC vol. 3, p. 125, no. 778.

947. Fol. 112 (2/4) AE 40 mm

O: AYT K T AI AΔP ANTWNINOC EYC CEB, around. Bust of Antoninus Pius l., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: Bearded bust (Zeus) r., laureate and draped; in r. field, L Δ; border of dots.

Bronze of Antoninus Pius, Alexandria (Egypt), c. A.D. 140–141.

BM *Alexandria* p. 117, no. 1009; Mionnet *Description* vol. 6, p. 216, no. 1447; RPC Online no. 15519.

The date mark L Δ indicates the 4th year of the emperor's reign.

948. Fol. 112 (3/4) AE 35 mm

O: ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XII, around. Head of Antoninus Pius r., laureate; border of dots.

R: IMP VIII FELICITAS, around. Pair of cornucopiae crossing, each with fruits and head of small boy at top; in field l. and r., S C; in exergue, COS IIII; border of dots.
Sestertius of Antoninus Pius, Rome, c. A.D. 148–149.
BMC vol. 4, p. 298, nos. 1827–1829; Cohen vol. 2, p. 350, no. 813; RIC vol. 3, p. 133, no. 857.
The "IMP VIII" is a misinterpretation. The reverse legend should read TEMPORVM FELICITAS.

949. Fol. 112 (4/4) AE 33 mm
O: ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XVIIII, around. Bust of Antoninus Pius r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: COS IIII, around. Nude male (Hercules) standing r., lion's skin draped over l. arm, holding club in r. hand and bow in l.; S C l. and r. in field; border of dots.
Bronze as of Antoninus Pius, Rome, c. A.D. 154–155.
BMC vol. 4, p. 331, no. 1978; Cohen vol. 2, p. 293, no. 210; RIC vol. 3, p. 142, no. 935.
Obverse legend should read …TR P XVIII. The BM example of this coin has a laureate head, not a draped bust on the obverse.

950. Fol. 112v (1/2) AR 26 mm
O: ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P, around. Head of Antoninus Pius r., laureate; border of dots.
R: COS IIII, around. Thunderbolt on a draped table or altar; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Antoninus Pius, Rome, c. A.D. 145–161.
BMC vol. 4, pp. 77–78, nos. 536–539; Cohen vol. 2, p. 304, no. 345; RIC vol. 3, p. 43, no. 137.

951. Fol. 112v (2/2) AR 26 mm
O: ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS III, around. Head of Antoninus Pius r., bareheaded; border of dots.
R: AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG PII F COS, around. Head of Marcus Aurelius r., beardless, bare-headed and draped on l. shoulders; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius, Rome, c. A.D. 140.
BMC vol. 4, p. 25, nos. 150–151; Cohen vol. 2, p. 410, no. 21; RIC vol. 3, p. 78, no. 415(b).

952. Fol. 113 (1/4) AE 34 mm
O: DIVA AVGVSTA FAVSTINA, around. Bust of Faustina the Elder r., draped; border of dots.
R: PIET AVG, around. Lighted and garlanded altar with door in front; S C in exergue; border of dots.
Bronze dupondius or as of Faustina the Elder, Rome, c. A.D. 140.
BMC vol. 4, p. 236, no. 1466; Cohen vol. 2, p. 432, no. 256; RIC vol. 3, p. 168, no. 1191.

953. Fol. 113 (2/4) AE 35 mm
O: ΘΕΑ ΦΑVCTEINA, around. Bust of Faustina the Elder r., draped and veiled; border of dots.
R: M ΓΑΛΕΡΙΟC ANTWNINOC AYTOKPATOP CE ANTWNINOC YIOC, around.

Bust of Galerius Antoninus r., bare-headed and draped; border of dots.
Bronze of Faustina the Elder and Galerius Antoninus, unknown Greek mint c. A.D. 140.
Cohen vol. 2, p. 443, no. 1; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 143, no. 1540; RPC Online no. 8345.
Reverse legend shoud read …AYTOKPATOROC ANTWNINOY YIOC. This rare coin bears the only portrait known of the son of Antoninus and Faustina who died in childhood before his father's accession. Cohen lists two sizes, a large and a medium bronze, both in the Paris cabinet. This example was probably the latter, similar in size to the Roman dupondii or asses displayed on the same page. The RPC lists 13 known specimens in various collections, some of doubtful authenticity, averaging 28 mm in diameter.

954. Fol. 113 (3/4) AE 34 mm
O: DIVA AVGVSTA FAVSTINA, around. Bust of Faustina the Elder r., draped and veiled; border of dots.
R: AETERNITAS, around. Female figure (Providentia) standing l., holding globe in r. hand, staff or long scepter in l.; S C in field; border of dots.
Bronze dupondius or as of Faustina the Elder, Rome, c. A.D. 140.
BMC vol. 4, p. 235, nos. 1459–1461; RIC vol. 3, p. 166, no. 1163.

955. Fol. 113 (4/4) AE 38 mm
O: DIVA AVGVSTA FAVSTINA, around. Bust of Faustina the Elder r., draped and veiled; border of dots.
R: MATER DEVM SALVTARI, around. Female figure (Cybele) seated r. on high-backed throne, wearing turret crown, flanked by two lions r., and holding an oval object on knee with l. hand; S C in exergue; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Faustina the Elder, Rome, c. A.D. 140.
BMC vol. 4, p. 233, nos. 1439–1441; Cohen vol. 2, p. 431, no. 230; RIC vol. 3, p. 165, no. 1145.
Reverse legend should read MATRI DEVM etc. The oval object held by Cybele is the drum or tamborine associated with her cult.

956. Fol. 113v (1/3) AR 25 mm
O: DIVA FAVSTINA, around. Bust of Faustina the Elder r., draped; border of dots.
R: AVGVSTA, around. Female figure (Ceres) standing frontal, looking l., holding vertical scepter in r. hand, lifting fold of garment with l.; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Faustina the Elder, Rome, c. A.D. 140.
BMC vol. 4, pp. 60–61, nos. 421–427; Cohen vol. 2, p. 421, no. 104; RIC vol. 3, p. 71, no. 362.
The BM catalogue identifies the object in the goddess's right hand as a long torch.

957. Fol. 113v (2/3) AR 25 mm
O: DIVA FAVSTINA, around. Bust of Faustina the Elder r., draped and veiled; border of dots.
R: CONSECRATIO, around. Peacock walking r., looking back; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Faustina the Elder, Rome, c. A.D. 140.
BMC vol. 4, p. 66, no. 476; Cohen vol. 2, p. 426, no. 176; RIC vol. 3, p. 73, no. 384(b).

958. Fol. 113v (3/3) AR 25 mm

O: DIVA AVG FAVSTINA, around. Bust of Faustina the Elder r., draped; border of dots.

R: PIETAS AVG, around. Female figure (Pietas) standing l., r. hand raised, l. hand holding box; at lower l., lighted altar; border of dots.

Silver denarius of Faustina the Elder, Rome, c. A.D. 140.

BMC vol. 4, pp. 46–47, nos. 311–314; Cohen vol. 2, p. 431, no. 234; RIC vol. 3, p. 74, no. 394(a).

Fols. 114 and 115 are missing.

Fols. 116r and 116v are blank.

959. Fol. 117 (1/6) AE 32 mm

O: ΑΥΡΗΛΟC ΟΥΗΙΟC CΕΒ ΕΥ, around. Bust of Marcus Aurelius r., bare-headed, draped; border of dots.

R: Incomplete inscription including …WN ΑΙΤΕΛΤWN, around. Female bust (Tyche) r., draped, veiled, and wearing turret crown; border of dots.

Bronze of Marcus Aurelius, Aegeae (Cilicia), c. A.D. 147–161.

Mionnet *Description* vol. 3, p. 541, no. 21; RPC Online no. 9733; SNG Lev pl. 116, no. 1732.

Obverse legend should read Μ ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟC ΟΥΗΡΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ. Reverse should be ΑΔΡΙΑΝWΝ ΑΙΓΕΑΙWΝ. The obverse title and youthful, almost beardless bust, indicates an early coin of Marcus Aurelius struck while Caesar under Antoninus Pius.

960. Fol. 117 (2/6) AE 41 mm

O: ΑΥ ΚΑΙ Μ ΑΥΡΗ ΑΝΤΟΝΕΙΝΟC, around. Bust of Marcus Aurelius r., bare-headed, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: ΚΥΖΙΚΗΝΟΝ ΝΕΟΚΟΡΩΝ, around. Female figure (Tyche) seated l., wearing turret crown, holding long scepter in l. hand, model of a temple in r.; border of dots.

Bronze of Marcus Aurelius, Cyzicus (Mysia) c. A.D. 161–180.

This large bronze, which appears genuine in its inscription and type, seems to have escaped the modern catalogues including the very exhaustive RPC. The coin resembles a smaller bronze showing Tyche seated, produced under Marcus Aurelius at Cyzicus: SNG Cop *Mysia* pl. 3, no. 111; SNG Von Aulock *Mysia* pl. 39, no. 1264.

961. Fol. 117 (3/6) AE 32 mm

O: Incomplete inscription including …Μ ΑΥΡΗΛΙ…, around. Head of Marcus Aurelius r., laureate; border of dots.

R: ΘΕΑC CΥΡΙ/ΑC ΙΕΡΟΠΟ / Θ in three lines, within laurel wreath; border of dots.

Bronze of Marcus Aurelius, Hieropolis (Syria), c. A.D. 161–180.

Butcher p. 449, no. 46; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 137, nos. 16–17; RPC Online no. 6987; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 154, no. 1668; SNG Cop *Syria: Cities* pl. 2, no. 58.

Obverse legend should read ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙ ΜΑ ΑΥΡΗ ΑΝΤWΝΙΝΟC. The letter Θ on the reverse is a variable control-mark or date numeral. On the Dea Syria mentioned on the reverse, see nos. 944, 1159.

962. Fol. 117 (4/6) AE 32 mm

O: ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙϹΑΡ Μ ΑΥΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟϹ, around. Bust of Marcus Aurelius r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: ΑΜΑϹΤΡΑΝΩΝ, around. Ram standing r.; behind, eagle r. perched on column or pedestal; border of dots.

Bronze of Marcus Aurelius, Amastris (Bithynia), c. A.D. 161–180.

Mionnet *Supplément* vol. 4, p. 559, no. 56; RPC Online no. 5412; Waddington vol. 1, p. 147, no. 109.

Reverse legend should read ΑΜΑϹΤΡΙΑΝΩΝ. The RPC records only one example of this coin, in Paris.

963. Fol. 117 (5/6) AE 38 mm

O: ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙ Μ ΑΥΡΗ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟϹ, around. Bust of Marcus Aurelius r., bare-headed, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: ΜΗΤΡΟ ΝΕΩΚΟ, around. Temple with four columns, stepped platform, and decorated pediment; a draped figure (Zeus?), seated on a high-back throne and holding a vertical scepter, is visible between columns; in exergue, ΝΙΚΟΜ; border of dots.

Bronze of Marcus Aurelius, Nicomedia (Bithynia), c. A.D. 161–180.

Mionnet *Supplément* vol. 5, p. 180, no. 1054; RPC Online no. 7981.

A problematic piece. The example listed by RPC has a different reverse legend, namely ΝΙΚΟΜ ΝΕΟΚΟ around, and ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ in the exergue, with the seated figure described as *Homonoia* (Concordia). Mionnet's example has the reverse inscription ΝΕΙΚΟΜΗ ΜΗΤΡ ΝΕΩΚ, a variant closer to the coin in the manuscript.

964. Fol. 117 (6/6) AE 32 mm

O: Incomplete inscription including …ΑΝΤWΝΙΝΟϹ ΑΝ…, around. Head of Marcus Aurelius r., laureate; border of dots.

R: ΖΕΥΓΜΑ / ΤΕWΝ / Γ in three lines, within laurel wreath; border of dots.

Bronze of Marcus Aurelius, Zeugma (Syria), c. A.D. 161–180.

Lindgren I, p. 102, no. 1906; RPC Online no. 8607; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 154, no. 1666; SNG Cop *Syria: Cities* pl. 1, no. 29.

Obverse legend should read ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙ Μ ΑΥΡ ΑΝΤWΝΙΝΟϹ. The letter Γ is a variable control-mark or date numeral.

965. Fol. 117v (1/5) AE 30 mm

O: Incomplete inscription around, including letters IMP and others illegible due to ink blotting. Bust of Marcus Aurelius r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: Incomplete inscription, including letters CASSAN…, around. Female figure (Eirene) standing r., holding up fold of garment with r. hand, holding infant (Ploutos) and cornucopia in l.; border of dots.

Bronze of Marcus Aurelius, Cassandrea (Macedon) c. A.D. 161–180.

RPC Online no. 10094.

A rare piece, absent from most catalogues; the RPC cites only one example, in Berlin. Obverse legend should read IMP M AVREL ANTON. Reverse should be COL IVL AVG CASSAN.

966. Fol. 117v (2/5) AE 39 mm

O: ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙ Μ ΑΥΡΗ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟϹ, around. Bust of Marcus Aurelius r., bare-headed, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: ΜΗΤΡΟ ΝΕΩΚΟ, around. Façade of temple or shrine supported by two piers with decorated pediment; within, female figure standing l., holding long spear or scepter; in exergue ΝΕΙΚΟΜΙΗ; border of dots.

Bronze of Marcus Aurelius, Nicomedia (Bithynia), c. A.D. 161–180.

Waddington vol. 1, p. 527, no. 83.

Missed by the RPC online, only one example of this rare piece is cited by Waddington, at the royal cabinet in Munich, with the reverse inscription ΜΗΤΡΟΠ ΚΑΙ ΠΡΩΤ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΥ, and ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΕΙ in the exergue.

967. Fol. 117v (3/5) AE 30 mm

O: ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙϹ Μ ΑΥΡ ΑΝΤWΝΙΝΟϹ, around. Head of Marcus Aurelius r., laureate; border of dots.

R: ΚΑΠΙΤWΛΙΕWΝ Ι Α Α, around. Female figure (Tyche) standing l., wearing turret crown, holding long scepter in r. hand, cornucopia in l.; border of dots.

Bronze of Marcus Aurelius, Capitolias (Arabia), c. A.D. 164–167.

Lindgren I, p. 113, no. 2133; RPC Online no. 6556; Spijkerman p. 98, nos. 4–5.

The initials Ι Α Α stand for ΙΕΡΑϹ ΑϹΥΛΟΥ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ.

968. Fol. 117v (4/5) AE 30 mm

O: ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΑΝΤWΝΕΙΝΟϹ ϹΕΒ, around. Bust of Marcus Aurelius r., bare-headed and draped; border of dots.

R: ΥΠΑΤΟϹ Γ, around. Mountain (Mount Argas) covered with trees, rocks, and caverns; at the summit, a figure (Helios) standing with long spear or scepter; border of dots.

Bronze of Marcus Aurelius, Caesaria (Cappadocia), c. A.D. 161–166.

BM *Syria* p. 67, no. 179; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 589, no. 54; RPC Online no. 8054; Sydenham *Caesarea* p. 87, no. 335.

Caesarea, ancient capital of the Cappadocian kings, lies at the foot of Mount Argas, which features prominently on its coins. The reverse legend is the Greek form of the title COS III, indicating that the emperor has held the consulship three times.

969. Fol. 117v (5/5) AE 30 mm

O: Incomplete inscription, including letters Μ ΑΥΡ, around. Head of Marcus Aurelius r., laureate; border of dots.

R: Incomplete inscription, including ΔΗΜΑRΧΙΚ ΕΞΟ, around. Bearded head (Zeus Ammon) r., with long hair and ram's horn; border of dots.

Bronze of Marcus Aurelius, Caesarea (Cappadocia) or Cyrene c. A.D. 169–172.

BM *Syria* pp. 68–69, nos. 183–191; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 589, no. 55; RPC Online nos. 6846, 6851; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 154, no. 1662; SNG Cop *Cyprus* pl. 7, no. 245; Sydenham *Caesarea* p. 88, nos. 341–345.

Obverse legend should read ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΚΑΙΣ Μ ΑΥΡΗΛ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ ΣΕΒ. Reverse should be ΔΗΜΑΡΧΙΚ ΕΞΟΥΣ ΚΔ, ΚΕ, or KS, indicating the 24th, 25th, or 26th assumption of the *tribunicia potestas* by the emperor. These coins were attributed to

Caesarea in Cappadocia by earlier authorities, but have lately been reassigned to Cyrene by RPC.

970. Fol. 118 (1/6) AE 36 mm

O: AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG PII F, around. Bust of Marcus Aurelius r., bare-headed, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: TR POT XV, around at top. Male figure (Marcus Aurelius) standing l. in quadriga l., holding scepter; in exergue, COS III; S C in field; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Marcus Aurelius, Rome, c. A.D. 161.

BMC vol. 4, p. 365, nos. 2164–2165; Cohen vol. 3, p. 77, no. 788; RIC vol. 3, p. 189, no. 1360(a).

971. Fol. 118 (2/6) AE 36 mm

O: AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG PII F, around. Bust of Marcus Aurelius r., bare-headed, draped; border of dots.

R: TR POT XV, around. Male figure (Marcus Aurelius) standing l. in quadriga l., holding scepter; in exergue, COS III; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Marcus Aurelius, Rome, c. A.D. 161.

BMC vol. 4, p. 365, nos. 2164–2165; Cohen vol. 3, p. 77, no. 788; RIC vol. 3, p. 189, no. 1360(b).

Missing here is the inscription S C which belongs on the reverse. The first and second coin on this page are two examples from the same issue, with variations in the obverse and reverse dies (for example, in 970 the emperor's bust is draped and cuirassed, in 971 only draped).

972. Fol. 118 (3/6) AE 36 mm

O: M ANTONINVS AVG TR P XXVII, around. Head of Marcus Aurelius r., laureate; border of dots.

R: IMP VII COS III, around. Temple façade with semicircular pediment supported by four telamons (columns in human form), and statue visible within; figures of animals on pediment; RELIG AVG in exergue; S C in field; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Marcus Aurelius, Rome, c. A.D. 172–173.

BMC vol. 4, p. 626, nos. 1441–1443; Cohen vol. 3, p. 54, no. 535; RIC vol. 3, p. 299, no. 1075.

The statue on the reverse is identified as Mercury. Mattingly relates this type to a celebrated miracle during the emperor's campaign in Germany, when the exhausted and hard-pressed Roman army was refreshed by a sudden rainstorm brought about by a magician who invoked the Egyptian Hermes (BMC p. cxxxix).

973. Fol. 118 (4/6) AE 36 mm

O: M ANTONINVS AVG TR P XXVII, around. Head of Marcus Aurelius r., laureate; border of dots.

R: RESTITVTORI ITALIA IMP VII COS III, around. Male figure (Marcus Aurelius) standing l. at r., in military dress, lifting a kneeling woman (Italia) at l.; S C in exergue; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Marcus Aurelius, Rome, c. A.D. 172–173.
BMC vol. 4, p. 629, nos. 1449–1450; Cohen vol. 3, p. 55, no. 538; RIC vol. 3, p. 299, no. 1077.
Reverse legend should read …IMP VI COS III.

974. Fol. 118 AE (5/6) 36 mm
O: M ANTONINVS AVG TR P XXIX, around. Head of Marcus Aurelius r., laureate; border of dots.
R: IMP VII COS III, around. Seminude male figure (river god Tiber) reclining l., holding reed in l. arm, resting r. arm on prow of ship; S C in exergue; border of dots.
Bronze as of Marcus Aurelius, Rome, c. A.D. 174–75.
BMC vol. 4, p. 638, no. 1498; Cohen vol. 3, p. 34, no. 348; RIC vol. 3, p. 303, no. 1142.

975. Fol. 118 AE (6/6) 36 mm
O: DIVVS M ANTONINVS PIVS, around. Head of Marcus Aurelius r., bare-headed; border of dots.
R: CONSECRATIO, around. Eagle standing r., looking l., on garlanded altar; S C in field; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Marcus Aurelius, Rome, c. A.D. 180.
BMC vol. 4, pp. 762–63, nos. 389–391; Cohen vol. 3, p. 11, no. 85; RIC vol. 3, p. 441, no. 657.

976. Fol. 118v (1/3) AR 24 mm
O: AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG PII F, around. Head of Marcus Aurelius r., bare-headed; border of dots.
R: TR POT COS II, around. Female figure (Spes) walking l., holding flower in r. hand, lifting fold of garment with l.; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Marcus Aurelius, Rome, c. A.D. 146–147.
BMC vol. 4, p. 88, nos. 615–618; Cohen vol. 3, p. 60, no. 600; RIC vol. 3, p. 81, no. 437.

977. Fol. 118v (2/3) AR 24 mm
O: M ANTONINVS AVGT GERM SARM, around. Head of Marcus Aurelius r., laureate; border of dots.
R: TR P XXX IMP VIII COS III, around. Female figure (Felicitas) standing l., holding long caduceus in r. hand, cornucopia in l.; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Marcus Aurelius, Rome, c. A.D. 175–176.
BMC vol. 4, p. 483, nos. 675–677; Cohen vol. 3, p. 93, no. 937; RIC vol. 3, p. 241, no. 356.
Reverse legend should end …COS III P P.

978. Fol. 118v (3/3) AR 24 mm
O: M ANTONINVS AVG GERM SARM, around. Head of Marcus Aurelius r., laureate; border of dots.
R: TR P XXXI IMP VII COS III P P, around. Victory striding l., holding wreath in r. hand, palm branch over l. shoulder; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Marcus Aurelius, Rome, c. A.D. 176–177.

BMC vol. 4, p. 493, no. 735; Cohen vol. 3, p. 94, no. 949; RIC vol. 3, p. 242, no. 378.
Reverse inscription should read …IMP VIII, etc.

979. Fol. 119 (1/5) AE 34 mm
O: ΦΑΥCTINA CEBACTH, around. Bust of Faustina r., draped; border of dots.
R: Nike holding wreath, in quadriga moving r.; L Γ above; border of dots.
Bronze of Faustina the Younger, Alexandria (Egypt), c. A.D. 162–163.
ANS 1944.100.61614; RPC Online no. 14572.
The initials L Γ indicates the 3rd year of the reign of the emperor Marcus Aurelius. The RPC records only one example of this coin, in the ANS collection, New York. Other catalogues record Antonine coins of Alexandria with Nike in a quadriga, but moving left not right (BM *Alexandria* p. 125, no. 1067; p. 176, no. 1416).

980. Fol. 119 (2/5) AE 38 mm
O: ΦΑΥCTINA CEBACTH, around. Bust of Faustina r., draped and wearing crown (*stephane*); border of dots.
R: Incomplete or garbled inscription around, including …ΓΛΗ CIΩN…CIΩN.
Two figures standing frontal; at l., male nude (Apollo of Miletus); at r., female (Artemis of Ephesus) with high crown and arms outstretched, flanked by two stags; in exergue, incomplete inscription including ΔΗΟΝΟ…; border of dots.
Bronze of Faustina the Younger, Miletus (Ionia) c. A.D. 146–180.
Franke *Homonoia* p. 132, no. 1300.
A rare coin indeed, not recorded in the RPC, and represented in Franke by a single specimen described in an auction catalogue from 1996. This bronze is an alliance issue, celebrating a treaty between Miletus and Ephesus. The reverse should read ΜΕΙΛΗCIΩN ΕΦΕCIΩN ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ.

981. Fol. 119 (3/5) AE 34 mm
O: ΦΑΥCTEINA ΑΥΓΟΥCTA, around. Bust of Faustina r., draped and wearing crown (*stephane*); border of dots.
R: ACKAΛO BΞC, around. Two male figures (Dioscuri) standing face-to-face, in military dress, holding vertical spears, stars above their heads; above, crescent; border of dots.
Bronze of Faustina the Younger, Ascalon (Judaea) c. A.D. 158–159.
Mionnet *Description* vol. 8, p. 369, no. 39; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 166, no. 1803; RPC Online no. 6395.
The letters BΞC indicate a date in the local era, 262 (= A.D. 158/159). See Head p. 804.

982. Fol. 119 (4/5) AE 30 mm
O: ΦΑΥCTINA CEBACTH, around. Bust of Faustina r., draped; border of dots.
R: ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, around. Female figure (Artemis Tauropolos) sitting r. on bull running r., holding veil in form of arch above her head; border of dots.
Bronze of Faustina the Younger, Amphipolis (Macedon) c. A.D. 146–180.
BM *Macedon* p. 57, no. 112; Gaebler vol. 2, p. 42, no. 83; Hunterian vol. 1, p. 280, no. 40; RPC Online no. 4234; SNG Cop *Macedonia* pl. 3, no. 107.
The goddess on the reverse should be shown holding a bow and pulling an arrow from

the quiver over her shoulder. This gesture was interpreted by the draftsman as the more familiar arched veil associated with images of Europa.

983. Fol. 119 (5/5) AE 30 mm

O: ΦΑΥCΤΕΙΝΑ CΕΒΑCΤΗ, around. Bust of Faustina r., draped; border of dots.

R: Serpent-like monster with female head r., holding stalk of grain in coil of tail; uncertain marks below; border of dots.

Bronze of Faustina the Younger, Alexandria (Egypt), c. A.D. 146–180.

Dattari p. 242, no. 3640; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 479, no. 522.

The reverse drawing is based on a worn image of the serpent deity Uraeus, mascot of Isis, often shown on Alexandrine bronzes enfolding a stalk of grain.

984. Fol. 119v (1/6) AE 36 mm

O: FAVSTINAE AVG PII AVG FIL, around. Bust of Faustina the Younger r., draped and wearing *stephane*; border of dots.

R: VENVS, around. Female figure (Venus) standing l., holding round object (apple) in r. hand, resting l. hand on club-like object; S C in field; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Faustina the Younger, Rome, c. A.D. 161–176.

BMC vol. 4, pp. 373–74, nos. 2147–2150; Cohen vol. 3, p. 158, no. 268; RIC vol. 3, p. 193, no. 1388.

The object held by the goddess' l. hand is identified as a rudder.

985. Fol. 119v (2/6) AE 36 mm

O: FAVSTINAE AVG PII AVG FIL, around. Bust of Faustina the Younger r., draped and wearing *stephane*; border of dots.

R: LAETITIAE PVBLICAE, around. Female figure (Laetitia) standing l., holding wreath in r. hand, staff or long scepter in l.; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Faustina the Younger, Rome, c. A.D. 161–176.

BMC vol. 4, p. 372, nos. 3139–3141; Cohen vol. 3, p. 149, no. 157; RIC vol. 3, p. 192, no. 1378.

Missing in the drawing is S C on the reverse.

986. Fol. 119v (3/6) AE 36 mm

O: FAVSTINA AVG PII AVG FIL, around. Bust of Faustina the Younger r., draped; border of dots.

R: CONCORDIA, around. Female figure (Concordia) standing l., holding fold of garment with r. hand, cornucopia in l. arm; S C in field; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Faustina the Younger, Rome, c. A.D. 161–176.

BMC vol. 4, pp. 377–78, nos. 2173–2174; Cohen vol. 3, p. 140, no. 47; RIC vol. 3, p. 191, no. 1373.

987. Fol. 119v (4/6) AE 36 mm

O: FAVSTINAE AVG PII AVG FIL, around. Bust of Faustina the Younger r., draped and wearing *stephane*; border of dots.

R: IVNONI LVCINAE, around. Female figure (Juno) standing l., veiled, holding dish (*patera*) in r. hand, long staff or scepter in l.; S C in field; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Faustina the Younger, Rome, c. A.D. 161–176.
BMC vol. 4, p. 374, nos. 2153–2154; Cohen vol. 3, p. 147, no. 133; RIC vol. 3, p. 192, no. 1377.

988. Fol. 119v (5/6) AE 36 mm
O: FAVSTINA AVGVSTA, around. Bust of Faustina the Younger r., draped and wearing *stephane*; border of dots.
R: TEMPOR FELIC, around. Female figure (Felicitas) standing l., holding two children in her arms, four more standing around her; S C in field; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Faustina the Younger, Rome, c. A.D. 161–176.
BMC vol. 4, p. 536, nos. 949–955; Cohen vol. 3, p. 154, no. 224; RIC vol. 3, p. 347, no. 1674.

989. Fol. 119v (6/6) AE 36 mm
O: DIVA FAVSTINA PIA, around. Bust of Faustina the Younger r., draped and veiled; border of dots.
R: AETERNITAS, around. Female figure standing l., holding her veil in an arch above her head; S C in field; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Faustina the Younger, Rome, c. A.D. 176.
BMC vol. 4, p. 651, nos. 1560–1561; Cohen vol. 3, p. 136, no. 3; RIC vol. 3, p. 348, no. 1691.
Mattingly identifies the reverse figure as Ceres, who should be shown holding a torch in her left hand, and raising her veil with her right.

Fols. 120r and 120v are blank.

990. Fol. 121 (1/5) AE 35 mm
O: ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙϹΑΡ Λ ΑΥΡ ΟΥΗΡΟϹ, around. Bust of Lucius Verus r., laureate and draped; border of dots.
R: Façade of temple with four columns and triangular pediment; within, seminude figure (Zeus) seated l., holding long scepter in l. hand, uncertain object in r.; within pediment. ΕΚϹ; in exergue, ΠΟ ΓΑΔΑΡΟΙ; uncertain or incomplete inscriptions on either side, including ΑΓ at r.; border of dots.
Bronze of Lucius Verus, Gadara (Syria), c. A.D. 161–162.
Mionnet *Description* vol. 5, p. 326, no. 39; RPC Online no. 6294; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 173, no. 1874.
The reverse legend should read ΠΟ ΓΑΔΑΡWN Ι Α Α Γ Κ ϹΥΡ, with the letters ΕΚϹ in the pediment indicating a date in the Pompeian era, 225 (= A.D. 161/162).

991. Fol. 121 (2/5) AE 39 mm
O: Λ ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟϹ ΟVΗΡΟϹ ϹΕΒ, around. Bust of Lucius Verus r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: ΕΙΡΗΝΗ around above. Female figure (Eirene) seated l., holding *patera*, cornucopia at lower r.; L A l. and r. in field; border of dots.
Bronze of Lucius Verus, Alexandria (Egypt), c. A.D. 161.

BM *Alexandria* p. 170, no. 1376; Dattari p. 248, no. 3713; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 480, no. 534; RPC Online no. 14010.
The date mark L A indicates the first year of the emperor's reign.

992. Fol. 121 (3/5) AE 33 mm
O: IMP L AVR VERVS AVG, around. Bust of Lucius Verus r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: Warrior (Bellerophon) riding winged horse (Pegasus) r., brandishing spear at lion-like monster (Chimera) below; at r., CL I; below, COR; border of dots.
Bronze of Lucius Verus, Corinth, c. A.D. 161–169.
Mionnet *Supplément* vol. 4, p. 104, no. 706; RPC Online no. 7910; SNG Cop *Corinth* pl. 7, no. 334.

993. Fol. 121 (4/5) AE 38 mm
O: AY KAI OYHPOC, around. Bust of Lucius Verus r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: ΕΠΙ ΓΡΑ ΕΥΑΡΕΙΡΟΥ, around. Male figure (Helios) standing r., wearing radiate crown, holding two torches, in quadriga galloping r.; in exergue, ΤΡΩΛΛΙΑΝ/ΩΝ in two lines; border of dots.
Bronze of Lucius Verus, Tralles (Lydia), c. A.D. 161–169.
BM *Lydia* p. 351, no. 151; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 170, no. 1842.
Reverse legend should read ΕΠΙ ΓΡΑ ΕΥΑΡΕСΤΟΥ, with ΤΡΑΛΛΙΑΝΩΝ in exergue.

994. Fol. 121 (5/5) AE 30 mm
O: Bearded male head (Lucius Verus) r., bare-headed; uncertain or illegible inscription around.
R: Beardless male head (King Abgar) r., wearing high conical tiara; uncertain or illegible inscription around.
Bronze of Septimius Severus and Abgar VIII of Osrhoene, Edessa (Mesopotamia), c. A.D. 197–211.
Although placed among the coins of Lucius Verus, this piece belongs to the abundant bronze series produced at Edessa with the heads of Septimius Severus and the Roman client King Abgar; see no. 1026 below. "The portrait of Severus on these coins sometimes bears a strong resemblance to other emperors, particularly Lucius Verus" (Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 564).

995. Fol. 121v (1/3) AE 36 mm
O: IMP CAES L AVREL VERVS AVG, around. Bust of Verus r., laureate and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: CONCORD AVGVSTOR TR P, around. Two togate figures (Marcus Aurelius and Verus) standing face-to-face, clasping hands; COS II in exergue; S C in field; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Verus, Rome, c. A.D. 161.
BMC vol. 4, p. 523, no. 861; Cohen vol. 3, p. 176, no. 39; RIC vol. 3, p. 317, no. 1287.

996. Fol. 121v (2/3) AE 32 mm
O: L AVREL VERVS AVG ARMENIACVS, around. Head of Verus r., radiate; border of dots.

R: TR POT V IMP II COS II, around. Female figure (Roma) walking r., wearing short tunic and helmet, holding Victory in r. hand, trophy over l. shoulder; S C in field; border of dots.
Bronze dupondius of Verus, Rome, c. A.D. 164–165.
BMC vol. 4, p. 586, no. 1262; Cohen vol. 3, p. 188, no. 187; RIC vol. 3, p. 325, no. 1422.

997. Fol. 121 v (3/3) AE 36 mm
O: DIVVS VERVS, around. Head of Verus r., bare-headed; border of dots.
R: CONSECRATIO, around. Eagle standing r. on star-covered globe, looking l.; S C l. and r. below; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Verus, Rome, c. A.D. 169.
BMC vol. 4, p. 611, nos. 1359–1362; Cohen vol. 3, p. 177, no. 56; RIC vol. 3, p. 333, no. 1509.

998. Fol. 122 (1/2) AR 23 mm
O: IMP L AVREL VERVS AVG, around. Head of Lucius Verus r., bare-headed; border of dots.
R: PROV DEOR TR P II COS II, around. Female figure (Providentia) standing l, holding globe in r. hand, cornucopia in l.; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Lucius Verus, Rome, c. A.D. 161–162.
BMC vol. 4, p. 412, nos. 202–204; Cohen vol. 3, p. 184, no. 144; RIC vol. 3, p. 253, no. 482.

999. Fol. 122 (2/2) AR 23 mm
O: L AVR VERVS ARMENIAC, around. Head of Lucius Verus r., bare-headed; border of dots.
R: TR P IIII IMP II COS II, around. Male figure (Mars) standing r., in military dress and helmet, holding spear in r. hand, resting l. on shield; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Lucius Verus, Rome, c. A.D. 163–164.
BMC vol. 4, p. 424, nos. 282–283; RIC vol. 3, p. 255, no. 515.
Obverse legend should read L VERVS AVG ARMENIACVS.

1000. Fol. 122v (1/2) AE 37 mm
O: LVCILLA AVGVSTA, around. Bust of Lucilla r., draped; border of dots.
R: FECVNDITAS, around. Female figure (Fecunditas) seated r., holding one child on lap, two others standing l. and r.; S C in exergue; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Lucilla, Rome, c. A.D. 164–169.
BMC vol. 4, p. 576, nos. 1197–1201; Cohen vol. 3, p. 216, no. 21; RIC vol. 3, p. 352, no. 1736.
Daughter of Marcus Aurelius, Lucilla married his co-ruler Lucius Verus. She later became embroiled in a conspiracy against her brother Commodus, who had her executed. See also no. 1001.

1001. Fol. 122v (2/2) AE 37 mm
O: LVCILLA AVG ANTONINI AVG, around. Bust of Lucilla r., draped; border of dots.
R: VESTA, around. Female figure (Vesta) standing l., with r. hand sacrificing at a lighted

altar at lower l., holding statue (Palladium) in l. arm; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Lucilla, Rome, c. A.D. 164–169.
BMC vol. 4, p. 573, nos. 1178–1181; Cohen vol. 3, p. 222, no. 94; RIC vol. 3, p. 355, no. 1779.
Obverse legend should read …ANTONINI AVG F. Reverse should include S C in field.

1002. Fol. 123 (1/1) AE 47 mm
O: Incomplete inscription, including ΔOC KAICAP, around. Youthful bust of Commodus r., bare-headed, draped and cuirssed; border of dots.
R: Incomplete inscription, including KOY B EΠI CTP Γ…POY ΛOY TO, around. Griffin walking r.; above, in field, ΦΩK; at r., ATΩN; border of dots.
Bronze of Commodus, Phocaea (Ionia) A.D. 175–177.
BM *Ionia* p. 223, no. 143; Mionnet *Description* vol. 3, p. 182, no. 863; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 184, no. 1978.
Obverse legend should read Λ AYP KOMOΔOC KAICAR, and reverse is EΠI CTPATHΓOY AYΛOY TOY MAPKOY B and ΦΩKAIΩN. At 47 mm in diameter this is one of the largest drawings in the manuscript. The actual size of the bronze in the BM is 39 mm.

1003. Fol. 123v (1/6) AE 34 mm
O: L. AVREL COMMODVS CAES AVG GER SARM, around. Bust of Commodus r., bare-headed, beardless and draped; border of dots.
R: LIBERALITAS AVG, around. Scene showing figure (Commodus) seated l. on high platform, flanked by two standing figures; at l., another figure climbing stairs; in exergue, S C.; border of dots.
Bronze dupondius or as of Commodus, Rome, c. A.D. 175–176.
BMC vol. 4, p. 643, nos. 1519–1521; Cohen vol. 3, p. 267, no. 294; RIC vol. 3, p. 334, no. 1517.
Obverse legend should read L AVREL COMMODVS CAES AVG FIL GERM. The scene shows a distribution of money to the citizens, presided over by the young Caesar Commodus; the figure standing to his l. is Liberalitas, holding up an account-board.

1004. Fol. 123v (2/6) AE 45 mm
O: M COMMODVS ANTONINVS PIVS FELIX AVG BRIT, around. Bust of Commodus r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: PM TR P XII IMP VIII COS V P P, around. Male figure (Commodus) seated r. at l., holding vertical spear of scepter; at r., nude male figure (Castor) standing l., holding spear, wearing conical cap surmounted by a star; he leads a walking horse l., behind him; border of dots.
Bronze medallion of Commodus, Rome, c. A.D. 186–187.
Banti *Grandi* vol. III, part 3, p. 151, no. 293; Cohen vol. 3, p. 300, no. 525; Gnecchi vol. 2, p. 62, no. 96.
Gnecchi records four known examples of this large medallion, all about 38–39 mm in diameter.

1005. Fol. 123v (3/6) AE 34 mm

O: IMP M COMMODVS ANTONNVS AVG, around. Head of Commodus r., laureate.
R: TR P VII IMP IIII COS III P P, around. Male figure (Commodus) holding eagle-tipped scepter riding quadriga r.; in exergue, S C; border of dots.
Bronze as of Commodus, Rome, c. A.D. 181.
BMC vol. 4, p. 774, no. 469; Cohen vol. 3, p. 335, no. 814; RIC vol. 3, p. 405, no. 319.
Obverse legend should read M COMMODVS ANTONINVS AVG. Reverse legend should read TR P VI etc.

1006. Fol. 123v (4/6) AE 38 mm

O: M COMMODVS ANT P FELIX AVG BRIT, around. Head of Commodus r., laureate; border of dots.
R: P M TR P XI IMP VII, around. Seminude male figure (Janus) with multiple faces, standing frontal on low base, under an arch supported by two columns; S C in field; in exergue, COS V P P.
Bronze sestertius of Commodus, Rome, c. A.D. 186.
BMC vol. 4, p. 803, nos. 568–570; Cohen vol. 3, p. 294, no. 489; RIC vol. 3, p. 419, no. 460.

1007. Fol. 123v (5/6) AE 38 mm

O: M COMMODVS ANT P FELIX AVG BRIT, around. Head of Commodus r., laureate; border of dots.
R: PM TR P XI IMP VII COS II PP, around. Male figure (Commodus) in military dress standing l. at r. on high platform, r. arm raised; at l., four soldiers holding vertical standards; in exergue FID EXERCIT; S C in field; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Commodus, Rome, c. A.D. 186.
BMC vol. 4, p. 805, nos. 577–580; Cohen vol. 3, p. 282, no. 410; RIC vol. 3, p. 420, no. 468.
Reverse legend should read …COS V P P.

1008. Fol. 123v (6/6) AE 38 mm

O: M COMMODVS ANT P FELIX AVG BRIT, around. Head of Commodus r., laureate; border of dots.
R: PIETATI SENATVS, around. Two male figures (Commodus and the Genius of the Senate) standing face to face, clasping hands; in exergue, COS V P P; S C in field.
Bronze sestertius of Commodus, Rome, c. A.D. 186–189.
BMC vol. 4, p. 814, nos. 607–608; RIC vol. 3, p. 429, no. 549.

1009. Fol. 124 (1/2) AE 38 mm

O: CRISPINA AVGVSTA, around. Bust of Crispina r., draped; border of dots.
R: Female figure (Salus) seated l., feeding a coiled serpent from a dish at l.; in field, S C; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Crispina, Rome, c. A.D. 180–183.
BMC vol. 4, p. 767, no. 422; Cohen vol. 3, p. 385, no. 33; RIC vol. 3, p. 442, no. 672.
Missing here is the reverse legend SALVS. Crispina was the unfortunate wife of Commodus whom he eventually banished and put to death.

1010. Fol. 124 (2/2) AE 38 mm

O: CRISPINA AVGVSTA, around. Bust of Crispina r., draped; border of dots.

R: LAETITIA, around. Female figure (Laetitia) standing l., holding wreath in r. hand, rod or staff in l.; S C in field; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Crispina, Rome, c. A.D. 180–183.

BMC vol. 4, p. 766, nos. 416–417; Cohen vol. 3, p. 384, no. 27; RIC vol. 3, p. 442, no. 669.

The object in the goddess's left hand should be a rudder resting on a globe.

1011. Fol. 124v (1/1) AE 31 mm

O: IMP CAES P HELV PERTIN AVG, around. Head of Pertinax r., laureate; border of dots.

R: PROVIDENTIA DEORVM COS II, around. Female figure (Providentia) standing l., r. arm raised, l. arm resting on column; SC in field; border of dots.

Bronze as of Pertinax, Rome, A.D. 193.

BMC vol. 5, p. 7, no. 36; Cohen vol. 3, p. 395, no. 50; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 12, no. 38.

Reverse inscription should read …PROVIDENTIAE, etc. Missing from the drawing is the star at upper left of the reverse which the goddess is reaching for. The column is a misinterpretation of a drapery fold hanging from her left arm.

1012. Fol. 125 (1/1) AE 32 mm

O: Incomplete or garbled inscription, including ΠΕC…ΠΛΑΥΘΙΑΝΗC CEB, around. Female bust (Orbiana) r., draped; border of dots.

R: ΦΛΑΟΥΙΠΟΛΕΙΤWN ET, around. Nude male figure (Herakles) standing r., lion's skin over l. arm, extending l. hand and holding club in r.; in field l. and r., letters ΓNP; border of dots.

Bronze of Orbiana, Flaviopolis (Cilicia), c. A.D. 225–226.

Hunterian vol. 2, p. 533, no. 5; SNG Lev pl. 105, no. 1551.

Orbiana was briefly the wife of Alexander Severus until her father fell from grace with the emperor. Our collector misreads the inscription as one Pescennia Plautiana, presumably wife or daughter of the short-lived imperial challenger Pescennius Niger, defeated by Septimius Severus in 194. This appears to be the first appearance of this elusive lady, who shows up again in later numismatic publications. Giovanni Pietro Bellori asserts that she was the wife of Clodius Albinus, another rival of Severus: (*Historia Augusta da Giulio Cesare a Costantino al Magno*, Rome, 1685, p. 189). In fact, the obverse legend should read ΓN CE EP CA BA OPBIANH CEB, recording the empress's full name as Gnaea Seia Herennia Sallustia Barbia Orbiana Augusta. The reverse should be ΦΛΑΟΥΙΟΠΟΛΕΙΤWN with the date mark ET ΓNP, indicating the year 153 in the local era (= A.D. 225/226). See Head p. 720.

1013. Fol. 125v (1/1) AE 38 mm

O: IMP CAES M DID SEVERV VLIAN AVG, around. Head of Didius Julianus r., laureate; border of dots.

R: P M TR P COS, around. Female figure (Fortuna) standing l., holding rudder balanced on globe with r. hand, cornucopia in l. arm; SC in field; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Didius Julianus, Rome, A.D. 193.

BMC vol. 5, p. 16, no. 26; Cohen vol. 3, p. 400, no. 12; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 17, no. 15.
Obverse inscription should end …SEVER IVLIAN AVG. A rich senator famous for buying the imperial title from the Praetorian Guard after the assassination of Pertinax, Didius Julianus was dispatched by Septimius Severus after a reign of two months.

1014. Fol. 126 (1/1) AE 38 mm
O: ΔΕ ΚΛΩΔΙΟϹ ΑΛΒΕΙΝΟϹ ΚΑΙϹΑ, around. Bust of Clodius Albinus r., bare-headed, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: ϹΙΔΗΤWΝ, around. Two figures standing, clasping hands: at l., female (Athena) wearing helmet and holding vertical spear; at r., male figure wearing short tunic and cloak (Apollo) holding spear or long scepter; border of dots.
Bronze of Clodius Albinus, Side (Pamphylia) c. A.D. 195–197.
Mionnet *Description* vol. 3, p. 479, no. 197.
At first a rival of Septimius Severus, Clodius Albinus agreed to share power with him as Caesar until their final falling-out in A.D. 197. Though not recorded in the any of the modern catalogues after Mionnet, this coin appears genuine in its inscriptions and types, showing the city's two patron deities clasping hands, as if symbolizing the concord between the two Roman rulers. For a similar reverse type for Aquilia Severa, see SNG Cop *Lycia* pl. 12, no. 421.

1015. Fol. 126v (1/3) AR 26 mm
O: IMP C D CLO SEP ALB AVG, around. Head of Clodius Albinus r., laureate; border of dots.
R: FIDES LEGION COS III, around. Legionary eagle between two standards; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Clodius Albinus, Lyons (Gaul) c. A.D. 195–197.
BMC vol. 5, p. 65, no. 271; Cohen vol. 3, p. 417, no. 21; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 47, no. 19.
Obverse inscription should read IMP CAE D CLO, etc. Reverse inscription should end …COS II.

1016. Fol. 126v (2/3) AR 26 mm
O: D CL SEPT ALBIN CAES, around. Head of Clodius Albinus r., bare; border of dots.
R: FORT REDVCI COS II, around. Female figure (Fortuna) seated l., holding rudder balanced on globe in r. hand, cornucopia in l.; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Clodius Albinus, Rome, c. A.D. 194–195.
BMC vol. 5, p. 36, no. 94; Cohen vol. 3, p. 418, no. 30; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 44, no. 5(c).

1017. Fol. 126v (3/3) AR 26 mm
O: IMP CAES D CLO SEP ALB AVG, around. Head of Clodius Albinus r., laureate; border of dots.
R: FIDES LEGION COS II, around. Two hands clasping, with imperial eagle in between; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Clodius Albinus, Lyons (Gaul) c. A.D. 195–197.
BMC vol. 5, p. 68, no. 284; Cohen vol. 3, p. 417, no. 24; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 47, no. 18.

Fols. 127r and 127v are blank.

1018. Fol. 128 (1/2) AE 32 mm

O: DIDIA CLARA AVG, around. Bust of Didia Clara r., draped; border of dots.

R: HILARIT TEMPOR, around. Female figure (Hilaritas) standing l., holding long palm branch in r. hand, cornucopia in l.; SC in field; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Didia Clara, Rome, A.D. 193.

BMC vol. 5, p. 18, nos. 38–41; Cohen vol. 3, p. 403, no. 4; RIC vol. 5, part 1, p. 18, no. 20.

Reverse legend should read HILAR TEMPOR.

Didia Clara was the daughter of Didius Julianus.

1019. Fol. 128 (2/2) AE 29 mm

O: MANL SCANTILLA AVG, around. Bust of Manlia Scantilla r., draped; border of dots.

R: IVNO REGINA, around. Female figure (Juno) standing l., holding dish in r. hand, long staff or scepter in l.; peacock at lower l.; S C in field; border of dots.

Bronze dupondius or as of Manlia Scantilla, Rome, A.D. 193.

BMC vol. 5, p. 17, no. 37; Cohen vol. 3, p. 402, no. 4; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 18, nos. 18(b), 19(a).

This imperial lady was the wife of Didius Julianus. These types were struck in all three denominations of bronze: sestertius, dupondius, and as. The size of the drawing seems too small for the sestertius.

Fol. 128v is blank.

1020. Fol. 129 (1/6) AE 28 mm

O: ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙ Λ CΕΠ CΕΥΗΡΟC ΠΕΡΤ, around. Bust of Septimius Severus r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: Incomplete inscription, including ΑΔΡΙΑΝWΠ…TWN, around. Female figure (Artemis) standing r., dressed in short tunic, holding bow in l. hand and reaching for an arrow in quiver behind r. shoulder; at lower r., dog; at lower l., urn on pedestal; in l. field, ΕΤ / ΒΞ in two lines; border of dots.

Bronze of Septimius Severus, unknown Greek mint c. A.D. 193–212.

The reverse legend would seem to be ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ, indicating Hadrianopolis in Thrace, where this image of Artemis the huntress is frequently found, but the coin does not appear in Mionnet or any of the modern catalogues, including Mushmov's exhaustive checklist of coins of Thrace. The inscription ΕΤ ΒΞ, which appears to be a date mark indicating the year 62, poses a problem. For a town founded by Hadrian a date of 62 on a coin of Septimius Severus is quite plausible, but we have no other coins from Hadrianopolis testifying to this "Hadrianic" era.

1021. Fol. 129 (2/6) AE 37 mm

O: ΑΥ Κ Α CΕΠΤΙ CΕΥΗΡΟC Π, around. Head of Septimius Severus r., radiate; border of dots.

R: ΝΙΚΟΜ at l., ΗΔΕΩΝ at r. Architectural façade (temple) with eight columns on stepped

platform and triangular pediment; in exergue, ΔΙC ΝΕΩΚΟ/ΡΩΝ in two lines; border of dots.
Bronze of Septimius Severus, Nicomedia (Bithynia), c. A.D. 193–212.
BM *Bithynia* p. 186, no. 40; Mionnet *Description* vol. 2, p. 472, no. 337; SNG Von Aulock *Pontus* pl. 23, no. 767; Waddington vol. 1, p. 539, no. 178.
Obverse inscription should read AY K Λ, etc.

1022. Fol. 129 (3/6) AE 28 mm
O: AVT KAI CEΠ CEOYHPOC, around. Bust of Septimius Severus r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: Incomplete inscription, including ΛΙ ΔΟΜΝΑ…ΛCW, around. Female bust (Julia Domna) r., draped, within arched shrine supported by two spiral columns.
Bronze of Septimius Severus and Julia Domna, Laodiceia (Syria), c. A.D. 193–211.
BM *Syria* p. 258, nos. 81–82; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 207, nos. 35–36; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 216, no. 2294.
Reverse legend should read AVΓ ΔΟΜΝΑ ΤΥΧΗ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC, identifying the Empress as the Tyche or tutelary goddess of the city.

1023. Fol. 129 (4/6) AE 28 mm
O: Bust of Septimius Severus r., laureate and cuirassed; inscription worn away; border of two circular lines.
R: Incomplete inscription including …LICV, around. Nude male figure (Melikertes) riding dolphin r.; behind, tree; border of two circular lines.
Bronze of Septimius Severus, Corinth, c. A.D. 193–212.
BM *Corinth* p. 85, no. 649; Mionnet *Description* vol. 2, p. 187, no. 289; SNG Cop *Corinth* pl. 8, no. 363.
Obverse legend should read L SEPT SEV PERT AVG IMP III. Reverse should be C L I COR. Melikertes was a Greek god of harbors, equated with the Roman Portunus.

1024. Fol. 129 (5/6) AE 37 mm
O: IMP C ANTONINOC PVP CEPTI GETA, around. Two togate male figures (Caracalla and Geta) standing side by side, l. one laureate, r. one bare-headed; between them, lighted altar; border of dots.
R: Incomplete inscription including IMP CAE L CEPT, around. Bust of Septimius Severus r., laureate and cuirassed; border of dots.
Bronze of Septimius Severus, unknown Greek mint c. A.D. 198–212.
The mixing of the Greek and Latin alphabet in the inscription suggests a provincial mint, perhaps a Roman colony in the East, for this large bronze. The letters G and L are provided with odd flourishes as if the Greek die engraver were puzzled by their outlandish forms. The coin has some resemblence to a bronze medallion described by Cohen (vol. 4, p. 102, no. 8) and assigned to Ptolemais in Phoenicia on account of the inscription COL PTO in the exergue on the reverse, missing from this example.

1025. Fol. 129 (6/6) AE 28 mm
O: Incomplete inscription, including …ER C CEΠΤΙ, around. Bust of Septimius Severus

r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; circle of dots.

R: Incomplete inscription, including MACKHHWN MHTPOΠOΛE…, around. Female figure (Tyche of Damascus) seated l., wearing turret crown, holding cornucopia in l. arm, uncertain object in r. hand; under her feet, the top part of another figure (river god) with outstretched arms; border of dots.

Bronze of Septimius Severus, Damascus (Syria), c. A.D. 193–211.

Lindgren I, p. 113, no. 2141A; Mionnet *Description* vol. 5, p. 289, no. 48.

This piece is missing from most of the catalogues, but the BM lists a bronze with the same reverse for Geta (BM *Syria*, p. 285, no. 19). Reverse legend should read ΔAMACKHNWN MHTPOΠOΛEOC. The uncertain object held by Tyche is identified as a "short club" in the BM, a rabbit held by its ears in Lindgren, and a fish by Mionnet.

1026. Fol. 129v (1/2) AE 33 mm

O: Incomplete inscription including …ΠT CEΛHPOC, around. Head of Septimius Severus r., laureate; border of dots.

R: ABΓAPOC BACIΛEYC, around, the last letters faint. Bust of King Abgar r., draped and wearing high tiara; in front, rod or scepter; border of dots.

Bronze of Septimius Severus and Abgar VIII of Osrhoene, Edessa (Mesopotamia), c. A.D. 197–211.

BM *Arabia* pp. 94–95, nos. 14–30; Hunterian vol. 3, pp. 306–7, nos. 10–23; Lindgren I, p. 137, no. 2570; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 564, no. 5736; SNG Cop *Palestine* pl. 7, nos. 196–197.

Obverse legend should read CEOΛHPOC AYTOKPA. Surnamed the Great, Abgar VIII ruled this Mesopotamian kingdom as a client-king of Rome. He is said to have converted to Christianity, making him the first Christian ruler in history.

1027. Fol. 129v (2/2) AE 38 mm

O: AY KAI Λ CEΠT CEOYHPOC, around. Bust of Septimius Severus r., laureate, draped and cuirassed.

R: Incomplete inscription, including CIA…IΩKΠIPO, around. Horseman in military dress galloping r., with couched spear; below horse, ET CH; border of dots.

Bronze of Septimius Severus, unknown Greek mint, c. A.D. 193–211.

The inscription ET CH records a date in the local era, which would be A.D. 208 if correctly transcribed.

1028. Fol. 130 (1/5) AE 38 mm

O: SEVERVS AVG PART MAX, around. Bust of Septimius Severus r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: VICT PARTHIC AVG P M TR P VIIII, around. Victory striding r., holding wreath in r. hand, palm over l. shoulder; SC in field; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Septimius Severus, Rome, c. A.D. 201.

BMC vol. 5, p. 321, no. 802; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 193, no. 754.

Reverse legend should read …PARTHIC AVGG, etc. Curiously this piece was not recorded by Cohen in the 19th century, perhaps an indication of its great rarity.

1029. Fol. 130 (2/5) AE 30 mm

O: SEVERVS PIVS AVG, around. Bust of Septimius Severus r., laureate, drapery behind shoulder; border of dots.

R: Bridge consisting of an arch flanked by two square towers; figures visible on towers; below arch, galley in the water; P M TR P XVI above, COS III P P / SC in two lines below; border of dots.

Bronze as of Septimius Severus, Rome, c. A.D. 208.

BMC vol. 5, p. 351, no. 857; Cohen vol. 4, p. 55, no. 523; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 198, no. 786.

1030. Fol. 130 (3/5) AE 38 mm

O: L SEPT SEVERVS PIVS AVG, around. Head of Septimius Severus r., laureate; border of dots.

R: P M TR P XVIII COS III P P, around. Emperor in military dress standing surrounded by several warriors holding spears and standards; at his feet a seated captive on the ground; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Septimius Severus, Rome, c. A.D. 210.

BMC vol. 5, p. 395, p. 193; Cohen vol. 4, p. 58, no. 558; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 200, no. 799(a).

1031. Fol. 130 (4/5) AE 37 mm

O: L SEPT SEV PERT AVG IMP VIII, around. Bust of Septimius Severus r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: FORTVNAE REDVCI, around. Female figure (Fortuna) seated l., holding rudder balanced on globe in r. hand, cornucopia in l.; SC in field; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Septimius Severus, Rome, c. A.D. 196.

BMC vol. 5, p. 148, nos. 599–600; Cohen vol. 4, p. 24, no. 193; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 189, no. 720.

1032. Fol. 130 (5/5) AE 37 mm

O: L SEPT SEV PERT AVG P M, around. Bust of Septimius Severus r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: Female figure standing r., uncertain animal at lower r.; SC in field; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Septimius Severus, Rome, c. A.D. 194–195.

BMC vol. 5, p. 129, nos. 516–517; Cohen vol. 4, p. 6, no. 27; RIC vol. 4, part 1, pp. 183–84, nos. 668, 676.

Obverse legend should read …AVG IMP III or IIII. Reverse legend should read AFRICA. The female figure is the personification of that province, with an elephant-skin headdress and a lion at her feet.

1033. Fol. 130v (1/6) AR 25 mm

O: SEVERVS AVG PART MAX, around. Head of Septimius Severus r., laureate; border of dots.

R: VIRT AVGG, around. Figure in military dress (Virtus) standing l., holding Victory in r. hand, spear in l., shield at lower r.; border of dots.

Silver denarius of Septimius Severus, Rome, c. A.D. 200–201.

BMC vol. 5, p. 195, nos. 211–213; Cohen vol. 4, p. 79, no. 761; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 113, no. 171.

1034. Fol. 130v (2/6) AR 25 mm
O: SEVERVS PIVS AVG, around. Head of Septimius Severus r., laureate; border of dots.
R: AETERNIT IMPERI, around. Two busts face-to-face; the l. one (Septimius Severus) bearded, laureate, and draped; the r. one (Caracalla) beardless, laureate, and draped; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Septimius Severus, Rome, c. A.D. 201–210.
BMC vol. 5, p. 213, no. 307; Cohen vol. 4, p. 100, no. 1; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 123, no. 250.

1035. 130v (3/6) AR 25 mm
O: SEVERVS PIVS AVG, around. Head of Septimius Severus r., laureate; border of dots.
R: P M TR P XIIII COS III P P, around. Female figure (Annona) standing l., holding ears of corn in r. hand, cornucopia in l.; basket (*modius*) at lower r.; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Septimius Severus, Rome, c. A.D. 206.
BMC vol. 5, pp. 252–53, nos. 489–492; Cohen vol. 4, p. 50, no. 476; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 117, no. 200.

1036. Fol. 130v (4/6) AR 25 mm
O: SEVERVS PIVS AVG, around. Head of Septimius Severus r., laureate; border of dots.
R: P M TR P XI COS III P P, around. Female figure (Fortuna) seated l., holding rudder with r. hand, cornucopia in l.; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Septimius Severus, Rome, c. A.D. 203.
BMC vol. 5, p. 240, nos. 432–433; Cohen vol. 4, p. 49, no. 461; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 116, no. 189(b).

1037. Fol. 130v (5/6) AR 25 mm
O: IMPP INVICTI PII AVGG, around. Two busts side by side r., both laureate and draped; the nearer one (Septimius Severus) bearded, the further one (Caracalla) beardless; border of dots.
R: VICTORIA PARTHICA MAXIMA, around. Victory striding l., holding wreath in r. hand, palm over l. shoulder; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Septimius Severus and Caracalla, Rome, c. A.D. 202–210.
BMC vol. 5, p. 205, no. 265 note; Cohen vol. 4, p. 101, no. 9; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 130, no. 311.

1038. Fol. 130v (6/6) AR 25 mm
O: SEVERVS PIVS AVG, around. Head of Septimius Severus r., laureate; border of dots.
R: P M TR P XIIII COS III P P, around. Horseman (Emperor) prancing l., r. hand raised; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Septimius Severus, Rome, c. A.D. 206.
BMC vol. 5, p. 253, no. 494; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 118, no. 203.

1039. Fol. 131 (1/3) AE 28 mm

O: ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ CEBA, around. Bust of Julia Domna r., draped; border of dots.

R: CEPΔΩN, around. Female figure (Tyche) standing l., wearing turret crown, holding rudder in r. hand, cornucopia in l.; border of dots.

Bronze of Julia Domna, Serdica (Thrace), c. A.D. 193–217.

Mionnet *Supplément* vol. 2, p. 487, no. 1676; Mushmov p. 273, no. 4796.

A rare type, judging from its absence from most of the catalogues.

1040. Fol. 131 (2/3) AE 33 mm

O: ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ CEB, around. Bust of Julia Domna r., draped; border of dots.

R: Incomplete inscription, including …ON ΚΟΛΟΝΙΑ ΤΥ, around. Altar elaborately decorated with two levels of niches containing sculptures; rectangular form at top; border of dots.

Bronze of Julia Domna, Emesa (Syria), c. A.D. 215–217.

BM *Syria* p. 238, no. 10; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 196, nos. 7–9; Lindgren I, p. 108, no. 2043; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 230, no. 2451.

Reverse legend should read EMICΩN ΚΟΛΩΝΙΑC. The reverse shows the great altar of Elagabalus at Emesa, with a smaller altar on top. The reverse exergue should include a date mark in the Seleucid Era; the examples in the BM range are dated 527–528 (= A.D. 215–217). The birthplace of Julia Domna, Emesa, was given the rights of a Roman *colonia* by Caracalla.

1041. Fol. 131 (3/3) AE 39 mm

O: ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ CEBAC, around. Bust of Julia Domna r., draped; border of dots.

R: ΑΠΟΛΛWΝΙΑΤΑΝ, around. Female figure (Artemis) standing r., wearing short tunic, holding vertical spear with r. hand, l. hand on hip; border of dots.

Bronze of Julia Domna, Apollonia (Illyricum) c. A.D. 193–217.

Missing from the modern catalogues, but a similar reverse type and legend is known for Geta (BM *Thessaly*, p. 63 no. 90).

1042. Fol. 131v (1/6) AE 41 mm

O: IVLIA PIA FELIX AVG, around. Bust of Julia Domna r., draped; border of dots.

R: MAT AVGG MAT SEN M PATR, around. Female figure (Julia Domna) seated l., holding branch in r. hand, staff or scepter in l.; S C in exergue; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Julia Domna, Rome, c. A.D. 211–217.

BMC vol. 5, p. 469, nos. 213–214; Cohen vol. 4, p. 114, no. 112; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 310, no. 588.

1043. Fol. 131v (2/6) AE 32 mm

O: IVLIA AVGVSTA, around. Bust of Julia Domna r., draped; border of dots.

R: FECVNDITAS, around. Female figure (Fecunditas) reclining l., under tree at r.; with r. hand holds globe adorned with stars; behind, four little figures; S C in exergue; border of dots.

Bronze dupondius or as of Julia Domna, Rome, c. A.D. 196–209.

BMC vol. 5, p. 311, no. 783; Cohen vol. 4, p. 109, no. 36; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 210, no. 872.

The BM catalogue identifies the small figures as the Four Seasons.

1044. Fol. 131v (3/6) AE 41 mm
O: IVLIA AVGVSTA, around. Bust of Julia Domna r., draped; border of dots.
R: VESTA MATER, around. Six figures (Vestals) standing in front of a round temple (Temple of Vesta) with dome and four columns; in the middle, a garlanded altar attended by the middle two figures; S C in exergue; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Julia Domna, Rome, c. A.D. 196–209.
BMC vol. 5, p. 311; Cohen vol. 4, p. 126, no. 242; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 209, no. 868.

1045. Fol. 131v (4/6) AE 38 mm
O: IVLIA DOMNA AVG, around. Bust of Julia Domna r., draped; border of dots.
R: VESTA, around. Female figure (Vesta) seated l., holding small statue (Palladium) in r. hand, scepter in l.; S C in exergue; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Julia Domna, Rome, c. A.D. 193–196.
BMC vol. 5, p. 123, no. 491; Cohen vol. 4, p. 124, no. 222; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 207, no. 843.

1046. Fol. 131v (5/6) AE 32 mm
O: IVLIA PIA FELIX AVG, around. Bust of Julia Domna r., draped; border of dots.
R: IVNO REG, around. Female figure (Juno) standing l., holding dish in r. hand, staff or long scepter in l.; at lower l., peacock; S C in field; border of dots.
Bronze dupondius or as of Julia Domna, Rome, c. A.D. 211–217.
BMC vol. 5, p. 471, no. 224; Cohen vol. 4, p. 113, no. 89; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 312, no. 599.
Reverse legend should read IVNONEM.

1047. Fol. 131v (6/6) AE 38 mm
O: DIVA IVLIA AVGVSTA, around. Bust of Julia Domna r., draped and veiled; border of dots.
R: CONSECRATIO, around. Peacock flying r., wings spread, with female figure (Julia Domna) sitting l. on its back, an arch of drapery over her head; S C in field; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Julia Domna, Rome, c. A.D. 218.
BMC vol. 5, p. 589; Cohen vol. 4, p. 108, no. 25; RIC vol. 4, part 2, p. 127, no. 716.
This coin was struck after Julia Domna's death under the reign of Elagabalus.

1048. Fol. 132 (1/3) AR 26 mm
O: IVLIA AVGVSTA, around. Bust of Julia Domna r., draped; border of dots.
R: AETERNIT IMPERI, around. Two male busts face-to-face (Caracalla and Geta), both draped, the one on the l. laureate, the one on the r. bare-headed; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Julia Domna, Rome, c. A.D. 198–209.
BMC vol. 5, p. 157, nos. 4–5; Cohen vol. 4, p. 139, no. 2; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 166, no. 540.

1049. Fol. 132 (2/3) AR 26 mm
O: IVLIA AVGVSTA, around. Bust of Julia Domna r., draped; border of dots.
R: SAECVLI FELICITAS, around. Female figure standing r., holding child in arms, one foot on a prow; at l., rudder; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Julia Domna, Rome, c. A.D. 198–209.
BMC vol. 5, pp. 166–67, nos. 75–82; Cohen vol. 4, p. 119, no. 174; RIC vol. 4, part 1,

p. 170, no. 577.
The reverse figure is identified as Isis nursing the child Horus.

1050. Fol. 132 (3/3) AR 26 mm
O: IVLIA DOMNA AVG, around. Bust of Julia Domna r., draped; border of dots.
R: FORTVN REDVC, around. Female figure (Fortuna) seated l., holding rudder in r. hand, cornucopia in l.; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Julia Domna, Emesa or Laodiceia (Syria), c. A.D. 193–197.
BMC vol. 5, p. 103; Cohen vol. 4, p. 111, no. 65; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 176, no. 624.

Fol. 132v is blank.

1051. Fol. 133 (1/6) AE 32 mm
O: M ANTONEINOC AYΓOYCTOC, around. Bust of Caracalla r., radiate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: KOINON KYΠΡΙΩΝ, around. Architectural façade (Temple of Aphrodite at Paphos) consisting of a tall central portal with triangular opening, flanked by two wings; crescent on top of portal; in front, semicircular area or enclosure; border of dots.
Bronze of Caracalla, Koinon of Cyprus c. A.D. 198–117.
BM *Cyprus* p. 87, no. 63; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 567, nos. 6–7; Lindgren I, p. 89, no. 1664; Parks p. 122, no. 25.

1052. Fol. 133 (2/6) AE 43 mm
O: ANTΩNEINOC AYT K M AYP CEYH, around. Bust of Caracalla l., laureate and wearing scaly cloak (aegis); border of dots.
R: KOINON ΘΡΑΚΩΝ ΑΛΕΞΑΝ ΠΥΘΙ, around. Horseman in military dress (Caracalla) galloping r., brandishing spear; at lower r., fallen warrior; in exergue, A EN ΦΙΛΙΠ/ΠΟ in two lines; border of dots.
Bronze of Caracalla, Philippopolis (Thrace), c. A.D. 198–117.
Hunterian vol. 1, p. 444, no. 9; Mionnet *Description* vol. 1, p. 417, no. 350; Mushmov p. 301, no. 5334.
The A in the exergue is a continuation of the last word of the legend above (i.e., ΠΥΘΙΑ), indicating the Pythian Games held in Philippopolis.

1053. Fol. 133 (3/6) AE 30 mm
O: AYT K M AYP CEY ANTΩNEINOC, around. Head of Caracalla r., laureate; border of dots.
R: ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, around. Nude male figure (Triptolemus) with cloak flying behind, in *biga* drawn by serpents, r.; below, reclining female figure (Demeter), holding ears of grain; border of dots.
Bronze of Caracalla, Hadrianopolis (Thrace), c. A.D. 198–217.
Mionnet *Description* vol. 1, p. 387; Mushmov p. 147, no. 2648.

1054. Fol. 133 (4/6) AE 35 mm
O: AY KAI M AYP ANTΩNEINOC, around. Bust of Caracalla r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: ΕΠΙ CΤΡΑ ΥΡΑΩΕΛΟΥ Β ΙΑΕ, around. Victory holding palm in *biga* moving r.; in exergue, ΜΥΤΙΛΗΝΑΙ/ΩΝ in two lines; below horses, ΚΕ/ΜΑ/ΧΟΥ in three lines; border of dots.

Bronze of Caracalla, Mytilene (Lesbos) c. A.D. 198–217.

Mionnet *Supplément* vol. 6, p. 73, no. 130.

Not in BM or other catalogues after Mionnet, but the *strategos* named on the reverse is probably the same official found on other coins of Caracalla with different types, inscribed ΕΠΙ CΤΡ ΑΠΕΛΛΟΥ Β ΜΕΝΕΜΑΧΟΥ (BM *Troas*, p. 209, nos. 214–215). For a coin with the same reverse but showing the emperor's bust facing left, see SNG Cop *Aeolis* pl. 9, no. 424.

1055. Fol. 133 (5/6) AE 40 mm

O: ΑΥΤ Κ Μ ΑΥΡ CΕΟΥΙΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC ΑΥΓ, around. Bust of Caracalla r., laureate and cuirassed, breastplate adorned with horned head (aegis), holding spear over l. shoulder; border of dots.

R: ΠΕΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡ, around. Nude male figure (Herakles) standing frontal, holding club in l. hand and placing crown on head with r.; at l., tree with bow and quiver hanging; at r., lighted altar; in exergue, ΩΝ; border of dots.

Bronze of Caracalla, Perinthus (Thrace), c. A.D. 198–217.

Hunterian vol. 1, p. 401, no. 17; Mionnet *Description* vol. 1, p. 405, no. 283; Mushmov p. 258, no. 4567; Schönert *Perinthos*, p. 201, no. 610.

1056. Fol. 133 (6/6) AE 37 mm

O: Incomplete inscription, including ΜΑΡ ΑΥΡ ΑΝ…ΚΑΙC, around. Bust of Caracalla r., beardless, laureate and draped; border of dots.

R: Incomplete inscription, including ΕΠΙ CΤΡΑ…ΩΙΟΥΑ, around. Victory holding palm in *biga*, moving l.; in exergue, ΜΥΤΙΛΗΝΑΙ/ΩΝ in two lines, the last letters very faint; border of dots.

Bronze of Caracalla, Mytilene (Lesbos) c. A.D. 198–217.

BM *Troas* p. 209, no. 211; Mionnet *Description* vol. 3, p. 58, no. 174; SNG Cop *Aeolis* pl. 9, no. 422.

Obverse legend should read ΑΥΤ ΚΑ Μ Α Ρ ΑΥ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Reverse should be ΕΠΙ CΤΡΑ ΠΟ ΙΟΛΙΟΥ ΛΕΟΝΤΕΩC. The youthful, beardless portrait indicates a date early in this emperor's reign.

1057. Fol. 133v (1/6) AE 31 mm

O: ΑΥΤ Κ Μ Α ΑΝΤWΝΕΙΝΟC, around. Head of Caracalla r., laureate; border of dots.

R: ΛΕΥΚ, around at top. Quadriga seen from front, driven by male figure (Helios) wearing radiate crown and holding globe in l. hand; in exergue, Δ Ν C; border of dots.

Bronze of Caracalla, Leucas (Syria), c. A.D. 206–207.

Mionnet *Description* vol. 5, p. 309, no. 159.

A rare piece, not found in the BM or other catalogues after Mionnet. The inscription in the exergue is a date mark and should read ΑΝC (251) in the local era (= A.D. 203/204), if Mionnet's transcription is correct.

1058. Fol. 133v (2/6) AE 48 mm
O: ΑΥΤΟΚ ΚΑΙ Μ ΑΥΡΗ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC, around. Two facing male busts: one on l. (Caracalla) is laureate, draped and cuirassed; one on r. (Geta) is bare-headed, draped; below, ΛΟΥ CΕΠΠΤΙΜΙΩ / ΓΕΤΑC ΚΑΙCΑΡ in two lines; border of dots.
R: ΕΠΙ CΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥ Λ ΙΡΡJ ΟΥΙΗΝΩΝ, around. Horse and rider (Septimius Severus) in military dress, walking r.; horseman raises r. arm; at r., trophy with nude captive seated l. at base; in exergue, ΕΑΑΙΤΩΝ; border of dots.
Bronze of Caracalla and Geta, Elaea (Aeolis), c. A.D. 198–209.
Hunterian vol. 2, p. 308, no. 5; Mionnet *Description* vol. 3, p. 19, no. 114.
Rare enough to be lacking in the BM, Lindgren and Von Aulock catalogues, this coin shares the same reverse with a more common bronze of Septimius Severus (BM *Aeolis*, p. 131, no. 51). Reverse legend should read ΕΠΙ CΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥ Λ ΙΡΡΙ ΟΥΖΗΝΩΝ ΟC, with ΕΛΛΙΤΩΝ in the exergue, refering to the *strategos* of the city, L. Hirrius.

1059. Fol. 133v (3/6) AE 31 mm
O: ΑΥΤ Κ Μ ΑΥΡ CΕΥ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC, around. Head of Caracalla r., laureate; border of dots.
R: ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, around. Female figure (Concordia) seated l., wearing high crown (*modius*), holding dish (*patera*) in r. hand, cornucopia in l.; border of dots.
Bronze of Caracalla, Hadrianopolis (Thrace), c. A.D. 198–217.
BM *Thrace* p. 118, no. 18; Mionnet *Supplément* vol. 2, p. 319, no. 715.

1060. Fol. 133v (4/6) AE 30 mm
O: ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC ΑΥΓΟΥCΤΟC, around. Head of Caracalla r., laureate; border of dots.
R: ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΕΩΝ ΔΙC ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ, around. Terminal figure of draped male (Asklepios?), frontal, holding curved rod; at l., serpent; border of dots.
Bronze of Caracalla, Nicomedia (Bithynia), c. A.D. 198–217.
Though missing from the catalogues, including Waddington's *Asie Mineure*, the inscriptions are consistent with other bronzes from Nicomedia struck under Caracalla, which often bore the image of Asklepios with his serpent-staff, or the snake-god Glycon.

1061. Fol. 133v (5/6) AE 37 mm
O: ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙ ΜΑΡ ΑΥΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC CΕ, around. Head of Elagabalus r., laureate; border of dots.
R: ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΜΗΤΡ ΚΟΛ, around. Female figure (Tyche) seated l. on pile of rocks, wearing turret crown, nude male (river god Orontes) reclining at her feet; above her head, animal (ram) running l.; at upper l., crescent; in field l. and r., Δ Ε and S C; border of dots.
Bronze of Elagabalus, Antioch (Syria), c. A.D. 218–222.
BM *Syria* pp. 205–6, nos. 451–462; Butcher p. 388, no. 478.1; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 177, no. 265; Lindgren I, p. 106, no. 2008; McAlee p. 300, no. 802; SNG Cop *Syria: Cities* pl. 7, no. 250.
Here the collector's sharp eye has failed him, and he has placed a coin of Elagabalus among the Caracallas, an easy mistake to make considering their similar names and titles. The crescent at upper left of the reverse is a variable control-mark.

1062. Fol. 133v (6/6) AE 31 mm

O: M AYP ANTWNEINOC KAI, around. Bust of Caracalla r., beardless, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: ΛΓΓΕΤWN, around. Nude male (Zeus) standing r., holding long scepter with bird on top in r. hand, l. on hip; at lower r., serpent; at lower l., uncertain object; border of dots.

Bronze of Elagabalus, unknown Greek mint, c. A.D. 218–222.

As with the previous bronze, a portrait of Elagabalus appears to have been mistaken for Caracalla. The reverse legend possibly should read ΑΙΓΕΑΙΩΝ, indicating Aegeae in Cilicia, although the BM does not show any coins of this type for either Caracalla or Elagabalus.

1063. Fol. 134 (1/3) AE 25 mm

O: AYT K M AYP C ANTΩNINOC C, around. Head of Elagabalus r., beardless, laureate; border of dots.

R: S C large in center, the S reversed; above, Δ; below, E; all within laurel wreath; border of dots.

Bronze of Elagabalus, Antioch (Syria), c. A.D. 218–222.

BM *Syria* p. 204, nos. 438–440; Butcher pp. 384–85, nos. 467–468; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 176, no. 259; Lindgren I, p. 106, no. 2004; McAlee p. 294, no. 778.

Our collector has mistaken Elagabalus for his kinsman Caracalla, an easy error to make since their names, titles, and physiognomy are similar on the coins.

1064. Fol. 134 (2/3) AE 32 mm

O: M ANTΩNIN AYΓOYCTOC, around. Bust of Caracalla r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: Π CEΠ ΓETAC KAICAP, around. Bust of Geta r., bare-headed, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

Bronze of Caracalla and Geta, Cyprus, c. A.D. 198–209.

Lindgren I, p. 174, no. A1664A; Parks p. 120, no. 28.

Parks notes that "this series is attributed to Cyprus on the basis of provenance alone." The BM has three examples acquired from a dealer in Cyprus, and a hoard of bronze coins found on that island yielded three more (Parks p. 121).

1065. Fol. 134 (3/3) AE 25 mm

O: AYT KA M AY ANTΩNINOC, around. Head of Elagabalus r., laureate; border of dots.

R: S C large in center; above, Δ; below, E; all within laurel wreath; border of dots.

Bronze of Elagabalus, Antioch (Syria), c. A.D. 218–222.

BM *Syria* p. 204, nos. 438–440; Butcher pp. 384–85, nos. 467–468; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 176, no. 259; Lindgren I, p. 106, no. 2004; McAlee p. 294, no. 777.

This coin is the same coin as no. 1063 above, but with enough variation in the obverse inscription and in the treatment of the reverse to merit a separate drawing.

1066. Fol. 134v (1/2) AR 30 mm

O: AYT KAI ANTWNINOC CEB, around. Head of Caracalla r., laureate; border of dots.

R: ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤΟCΤΟ Δ, around. Eagle standing l. on a club, wings open, holding

wreath in beak, a triangular object between its legs; border of dots.
Silver tetradrachm of Caracalla, Tyre (Phoenicia) c. A.D. 213–217.
Bellinger p. 87, no. 303; BM *Phoenicia* p. 304, nos. 38–41; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 269, nos. 50–52; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 250, no. 2650; SNG Cop *Phoenicia* pl. 10, no. 360.
The reverse inscription indicates the period of Caracalla's fourth consulate, which began in A.D. 213. The triangular object is the murex-shell badge of Tyre.

1067. Fol. 134v (2/2) AR 30 mm
O: AVT K M A ANTONEINOC CE. Bust of Caracalla l., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤΟ Δ. Eagle standing r. on an uncertain object, wings open, holding wreath in beak; border of dots.
Silver tetradrachm of Caracalla, Antioch (Syria), c. A.D. 213–217.
Bellinger p. 24, no. 18; BM *Syria* p. 195, no. 362; McAlee p. 270, no. 679; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 250, no. 2650; SNG Cop *Syria: Cities* pl. 6, no. 230.
The obverse inscription should read …ANTΩNEINOC CEB. The uncertain object supporting the eagle is described as the leg and thigh of a sacrificial animal in the BM catalogue.

1068. Fol. 135 (1/6) AE 40 mm
O: M AVREL ANTONINVS PIVS AVG BRIT, around. Bust of Caracalla r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: P M TR P XVI COS IIII P P, around. Male figure (Mars) standing l., in military dress, holding Victory in r. hand, shield and spear in l.; at lower l., seated captive; S C l. and r. in field; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Caracalla, Rome, c. A.D. 213.
BMC vol. 5, p. 476, nos. 243–244; Cohen vol. 4, p. 166, no. 217; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 294, no. 496b.

1069. Fol. 135 (2/6) AE 42 mm
O: ANTONINVS PIVS AVG, around. Bust of Caracalla r., laureate and cuirassed; circular line border.
R: Quadriga frontal, showing two horses moving l. and two moving r.; in center, driver with whip in raised r. arm; circular line border.
Bronze contorniate of Caracalla, Rome, 4th–5th c. A.D.
Alföldi vol. 1, p. 139, no. 416; Cohen vol. 8, p. 312, no. 327; MacDonald p. 51, no. 3; Sabatier p. 35, pl. III nos. 12–13.
No great rarity, Alföldi lists 17 examples of this particular contorniate known to him.

1070. Fol. 135 (3/6) AE 40 mm
O: M AVREL ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM, around. Bust of Caracalla r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: P M TR P XVIII IMP III COS IIII, around. Male figure (Caracalla) in military dress on r., standing l. with one foot on uncertain object or animal, vertical spear in l. hand; at l., female figure (Isis) walking r., holding corn-ears and rattle (*sistrum*); S C in exergue; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Caracalla, Rome, c. A.D. 215.
BMC vol. 5, p. 487, nos. 286–288; Cohen vol. 4, p. 179, no. 334; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 303, no. 544.
Reverse legend should read …COS IIII P P.
The creature under the emperor's foot is identified as a crocodile.

1071. Fol. 135 (4/6) AE 36 mm
O: M AVR ANTONINVS PIVS AVG BRIT, around. Bust of Caracalla r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: SECVRITATI PERPETVAE, around. Female figure (Securitas) seated r., holding vertical rod or scepter in l. hand, resting r. arm on back of chair; at r., small table (altar); S C in exergue; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Caracalla, Rome, c. A.D. 211–213.
BMC vol. 5, p. 411, nos. 248–252; Cohen vol. 4, p. 203, no. 576; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 296, no. 512a.
Obverse legend should read M AVREL etc.

1072. Fol. 135 (5/6) AE 31 mm
O: ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM, around. Bust of Caracalla r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: P M TR P COOS IIII P P, around. Lion walking l., with radiate head, holding thunderbolt in jaws; S C in exergue; border of dots.
Bronze as of Caracalla, Rome, c. A.D. 216.
BMC vol. 5, p. 492, nos. 303–304; Cohen vol. 4, p. 182, no. 370; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 306, no. 564b.
Reverse legend should read P M TR P XVIIII COS IIII P P.

1073. Fol. 135 (6/6) AE 36 mm
O: M AVREL ANTONINVS PIVS AVG BRIT, around. Head of Caracalla r., laureate; border of dots.
R: FORT RED P M TR P XIIII COS III P P, around. Female figure (Fortuna) seated l., holding rudder in r. hand, cornucopia in l.; between chair legs, wheel; S C in exergue; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Caracalla, Rome, c. A.D. 211.
BMC vol. 5, pp. 425–26, nos. 28–32; Cohen vol. 4, p. 151, no. 85; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 296, no. 479a.

1074. Fol. 135v (1/5) AR 25 mm
O: IMP CAES M AVR ANTONIN AVG, around. Bust of Caracalla r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: IVVENTA IMPERII, around. Figure in military dress (Caracalla) standing l., holding Victory in r. hand, spear or long scepter in l.; at lower l., seated captive; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Caracalla, Rome, c. A.D. 198–199.
BMC vol. 5, p. 173, nos. 115–116; Cohen vol. 4, p. 155, no. 115; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 214, no. 20.
The obverse legend should read …ANTON AVG.

1075. Fol. 135v (2/5) AR 25 mm

O: ANTONINVS PIVS AVG, around. Bust of Caracalla r., laureate, draped; border of dots.

R: INDVLGENTIA AVGG, around. Female figure (Dea Caelestis) seated on a lion running r., holding rod and thunderbolt; in exergue, IN CARTH; border of dots.

Silver denarius of Caracalla, Rome, c. A.D. 201–206.

BMC vol. 5, p. 208–9, nos. 280–282; Cohen vol. 4, p. 153, no. 97; RIC vol. 4, part 1, pp. 231, no. 130(a).

A favorite deity of the Severans, Dea Caelestis was worshipped at Carthage.

1076. Fol. 135v (3/5) AR 25 mm

O: ANTONINVS PIVS AVG, around. Head of Caracalla r., laureate; border of dots.

R: PONTIF TR P XII COS III, around. Emperor with cape flying on horse galloping l., over fallen warrior with shield at lower l.; border of dots.

Silver denarius of Caracalla, Rome, c. A.D. 209.

BMC vol. 5, p. 359, no. 14; Cohen vol. 4, p. 192, no. 468; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 229, no. 113.

1077. Fol. 135v (4/5) AR 25 mm

O: ANTONINVS AVG BRIT, around. Head of Caracalla r., laureate; border of dots.

R: LIBERALITAS AVG, around. Female figure standing l., holding placard in r. hand, cornucopia in l.; globe at lower l.; border of dots.

Silver denarius of Caracalla, Rome, c. A.D. 210–213.

BMC vol. 5, p. 371, no. 78; Cohen vol. 4, p. 157, no. 129; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 243, no. 217.

The obverse legend should read ANTONINVS PIVS AVG BRIT; the reverse legend LIBERALITAS AVG VI. The placard held by the goddess is actually an abacus, used to calculate the emperor’s donation for each citizen.

1078. Fol. 135v (5/5) AR 25 mm

O: ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM, around. Bust of Caracalla r., radiate, draped, and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: PM TR P XX COS IIII P P, around. Nude male figure (Jupiter) standing l., holding thunderbolt in r. hand, spear or long scepter in l.; border of dots.

Silver double denarius of Caracalla, Rome, c. A.D. 217.

BMC vol. 5, p. 462, no. 179; Cohen vol. 4, p. 182, no. 374; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 255, no. 285(c).

Although the size of this drawing (26 mm) is the same as the other coins on the page, the radiate head on the obverse indicates that this is a double denarius or antoninianus, with an actual diameter of about 24 mm instead of the 20 mm typical of the denarii of this period.

1079. Fol. 136 (1/3) AR 25 mm

O: PLAVTILLA AVGVSTA, around. Bust of Plautilla r., draped; border of dots.

R: VENVS VICTRIX, around. Female figure (Venus) standing l., holding ball or globe in r. hand, palm branch in l.; at lower l., oval shield; at lower r., winged Cupid; border of dots.

Silver denarius of Plautilla, Rome, c. A.D. 202–205.

BMC vol. 5, p. 238, nos. 428–429; Cohen vol. 4, p. 248, no. 25; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 270, no. 369.
The object in Venus's hand is her attribute, the apple. Caracalla was forced to marry Plautilla, daughter of the praetorian prefect Plautianus, by his father for political reasons, and always hated her. When Plautianus was accused of conspiracy and executed, Plautilla was implicated and shared his fate.

1080. Fol. 136 (2/3) AE 31 mm
O: PLAVTILLA AVGVSTA, around. Bust of Plautilla r., draped; border of dots.
R: VENVS VICTRIX, around. Female figure (Venus) standing l., holding ball or globe in r. hand, palm branch in l.; at lower l., oval shield decorated with image of animal; at lower r., winged Cupid; border of dots.
Bronze dupondius or as of Plautilla, Rome, c. A.D. 202–205.
BMC vol. 5, pp. 323–24, nos. 807–808; Cohen vol. 4, p. 249, no. 28; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 309, no. 582.
The animal on the shield is identified as the Wolf and Twins.

1081. Fol. 136 (3/3) AR 25 mm
O: PLAVTILLA AVGVSTA, around. Bust of Plautilla r., draped; border of dots.
R: CONCORDIA AVGG, around. Female figure (Concordia) standing l., holding dish in r. hand, long staff or scepter in l.; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Plautilla, Rome, c. A.D. 202–205.
BMC vol. 5, pp. 236–37, nos. 411–415; Cohen vol. 4, p. 247, no. 1; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 269, no. 363.

1082. Fol. 136v (1/4) AE 38 mm
O: P. SEPTIMIVS GETA CAES, around. Bust of Geta r., draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: PONTIF COS II, around. Female figure (Minerva) wearing helmet, relining l. on throne adorned with sphinx, reaching with r. hand to fruit-bearing tree or vine at l; at r., oval shield with owl perched on top; SC in exergue; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Geta, Rome, c. A.D. 209.
BMC vol. 5, p. 353; Cohen vol. 4, p. 264, no. 109; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 335, no. 145.
The same types and inscriptions appear on the more common dupondius or as, but the large size and detail of the drawing indicate a sestertius. The goddess on the reverse is feeding a snake entwined around an olive tree.

1083. Fol. 136v (2/4) AE 38 mm
O: IMP CAES P SEPT GETA PIVS AVG, around. Head of Geta r., laureate, with short beard; border of dots.
R: PONTIF TR P II COS II, around. Two togate and veiled figures (Caracalla and Geta) standing and sacrificing at a tripod between them; a third figure behind the tripod; SC in exergue; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Geta, Rome, c. A.D. 210.
BMC vol. 5, pp. 401–2, nos. 214–216; Cohen vol. 4, p. 268, no. 144; RIC vol. 4, part 1,

p. 337, no. 156(b).

The third figure on the reverse is identified as a flute-player.

1084. Fol. 136v (3/4) AE 32 mm

O: IMP CAES P SEPT GETA PIVS AVG, around. Head of Geta r., laureate, with short beard; border of dots.

R: PONTIF TR P II COS II, around. Two figures in military dress (Caracalla and Geta) standing together, crowned by two other figures on either side; SC in exergue; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Geta, Rome, c. A.D. 210.

BMC vol. 5, p. 402, no. 219; Cohen vol. 4, p. 268, no. 143; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 337, no. 155.

The figures crowning the emperors are identified as Hercules on the right, Liber or Apollo on the left.

1085. Fol. 136v (4/4) AE 32 mm

O: P SEPTIMIVS GETA CAESAR, around. Bust of Geta l., bare-headed, cuirassed; border of dots.

R: PONTIFEX COS, around. Shrine with triangular pediment supported by two columns; within, a nude male figure (Asklepios) leaning on a staff, flanked by two serpents; SC in exergue; border of dots.

Bronze dupondius or as of Geta, Rome, c. A.D. 203–208.

BMC vol. 5, p. 338, no. 837; Cohen vol. 4, p. 263, no. 103; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p 333, no. 129(b).

1086. Fol. 137 (1/2) AE 25 mm

O: Π CΕΠ ΓΕΤΑ ΚΑΙC, around. Bust of Geta r., bare-headed, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: Incomplete inscription including …ΚΑΝΑ…ΠΟΝΤΟ, around. Female bust (Athena) r., wearing tall crested helmet and draped with scaly cloak (aegis); border of dots.

Bronze of Geta, uncertain Greek mint c. A.D. 198–209.

This coin does not seem to have found its way to the modern catalogues. The reverse legend suggests it was struck at Neocaesarea, capital of Pontus, with an inscription ending ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΠΟΝΤΟΥ.

1087. Fol. 137 (2/2) AE 39 mm

O: Π CΕΠ ΓΕΤΑ CΕΒ, around. Bust of Geta r., bare-headed, slight drapery on front shoulder; border of dots.

R: Incomplete inscription including CΑΛΛ ΛΡΙCΤΛΙΛΕΤΟΥ, around. Female figure (Europa) riding bull running l., holding veil over her head in form of an arch; below, ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙ/ΩΝ in two lines; border of dots.

Bronze of Geta, Byzantium (Thrace), c. A.D. 209–212.

BM *Thrace* p. 103, no. 87; Mionnet *Description* vol. 1, p. 38, no. 119; Mushmov p. 187, no. 3350.

For the reverse legend the BM catalogue has ΕΠ Γ CΑΛΛ ΑΡΙCΤΑΙΝΕΤΟΥ, indicating a local magistrate.

1088. Fol. 137v (1/3) AR 25 mm

O: P SEPT GETA CAES PONT, around. Bust of Geta r., bare-headed, draped; border of dots.

R: FELICITAS AVGG, around. Female figure (Felicitas) standing l., holding caduceus in r. hand, cornucopia in l.; border of dots.

Silver denarius of Geta, Rome, c. A.D. 199–204.

BMC vol. 5, p. 197, no. 219; Cohen vol. 4, p. 257, no. 36; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 315, no. 8.

1089. Fol. 137v (2/3) AR 25 mm

O: P SEPT GETA CAES PONT, around. Bust of Geta r., bare-headed, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: SECVRIT IMPERII, around. Female figure (Securitas) seated l., holding globe in r. hand; border of dots.

Silver denarius of Geta, Rome, c. A.D. 199–204;

BMC vol. 5, p. 199, nos. 240–243; Cohen vol. 4, p. 273, no. 183; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 316, no. 20(b).

1090. Fol. 137v (3/3) AR 25 mm

O: IMP CAES P SEPT GETA PIVS AVG, around. Head of Geta r., laureate; border of dots.

R: PONTIF TR P II COS II, around. Female figure (Felicitas) standing l., holding cornucopia in r. hand, long caduceus in l.; border of dots.

Silver denarius of Geta, Rome, c. A.D. 210.

BMC vol. 5, pp. 364–65, nos. 40–42; Cohen vol. 4, p. 267, no. 137; RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 323, no. 69.

1091. Fol. 138 (1/1) AE 37 mm

O: ΑΥΤ Κ Μ ΟΠΕΛ CΕΟΥΗΡ ΜΑΚΡΙΝΟC ΑΥΓ, around. Bust of Macrinus r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R:, ΠΡΟΥCΙΕΑΝ ΡΟC ΠΙ, around. Nude male figure (Herakles) standing frontal, head r., lion's-skin around arms; he grasps antlers of a stag (Cerynean hind) with l. hand, club in r.; in exergue, Σ; border of dots.

Bronze of Macrinus, Prusias (Bithynia), c. A.D. 217–218.

Mionnet *Supplément* vol. 5, p. 243, no. 1427; Waddington vol. 1, p. 611, note 1.

Reverse legend should read ΠΡΟΥCΙΕΩΝ ΠΡΟC ΥΠΙΩ, Prusias on the Hypium. A rare type, missing from most of the catalogues. In fact, Waddington did not see this coin himself, but references the 1830 *Supplément* of Mionnet, who in turn cites the 17th-century author Vaillant, perhaps the last person to actually handle the coin.

1092. Fol. 138v (1/4) AE 35 mm

O: IMP CAES M OPEL SEV MACRINVS AVG, around. Bust of Macrinus r., laureate, cuirassed; border of dots.

R: ANNONA AVG, around. Female figure (Annona) seated l., holding ears of corn in r. hand, cornucopia in l.; at lower l., basket (*modius*) of corn; S C in exergue; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Macrinus, Rome, c. A.D. 217–218.

BMC vol. 5, p. 513, no. 100; Cohen vol. 4, p. 291, no. 10; RIC vol. 4, part 2, p. 19, no. 169.

1093. Fol. 138v (2/4) AE 35 mm

O: IMP CAES M OPEL SEV MACRINVS AVG, around. Bust of Macrinus r., laureate, cuirassed; border of dots.

R: ANNONA AVG, around. Female figure (Annona) seated l., holding ears of corn in r. hand, cornucopia in l.; at lower l., basket (*modius*) of corn; S C in exergue; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Macrinus, Rome or Antioch, c. A.D. 217–218.

BMC vol. 5, p. 513, no. 100; Cohen vol. 4, p. 291, no. 10; RIC vol. 4, part 2, p. 19, no. 169.

It is unusual in this volume to find two coins with identical types and inscriptions side-by-side. However, the imperial portrait on the coins of Macrinus underwent a drastic change during his reign, starting with a youthful likeness with short beard, probably based on an early statue of the ruler available to his first die-engravers in Rome, and ending with an aged portrait with long beard reflecting his actual appearance in A.D. 217–218 (BMC vol. 5, p. ccxiii; RIC vol. 4, part 2, p. 3). The collector or the draftsman clearly wanted to record an example of both. The more realistic portraits have also been attributed to a second imperial mint at Antioch, where Macrinus was better known than at Rome.

1094. Fol. 138v (3/4) AE 30 mm

O: IMP CAES M OPEL SEV MACRINVS AVG, around. Bust of Macrinus r., laureate, cuirassed; border of dots.

R: PONTIF MAX TR P II COS II P P, around. Nude male figure (Jupiter) standing l., holding thunderbolt in r. hand, long staff or scepter in l.; S C in field; border of dots.

Bronze as of Macrinus, Rome or Antioch, c. A.D. 218.

BMC vol. 5, p. 523, no. 131; Cohen vol. 4, p. 299, no. 90; RIC vol. 4, part 2, p. 18, no. 154.

1095. Fol. 138v (4/4) AE 30 mm

O: IMP CAES M OPEL SEV MACRINVS AVG, around. Bust of Macrinus r., radiate, cuirassed; border of dots.

R: PROVIDENTIA DEORVM, around. Female figure (Providentia) standing l., holding rod or wand downward in r. hand, cornucopia in l.; at lower r., globe; S C in field; border of dots.

Bronze dupondius of Macrinus, Rome or Antioch, c. A.D. 217–218.

BMC vol. 5, p. 525, no. 144; Cohen vol. 4, p. 301, no. 111; RIC vol. 4, part 2, p. 20, no. 196.

1096. Fol. 139 (1/3) AR 22 mm

O: IMP C M OPEL SEV MACRINVS AVG, around. Bust of Macrinus r., laureate, draped; border of dots.

R: P M TR P II COS P P, around. Female figure (Annona) standing l., holding ears of corn in r. hand, cornucopia in l.; at lower l., basket (*modius*) of corn; border of dots.

Silver denarius of Macrinus, Rome or Antioch, c. A.D. 217–218.

BMC vol. 5, p. 501, nos. 41–42; Cohen vol. 4, p. 294, no. 47; RIC vol. 4, part 2, p. 7, no. 26.

1097. Fol. 139 (2/3) AR 22 mm

O: IMP C M OPEL SEV MACRINVS AVG, around. Bust of Macrinus r., laureate, draped; border of dots.

R: P M TR P II COS PP, around. Male figure (emperor) seated l. on curule chair, holding globe in r. hand; border of dots.

Silver denarius of Macrinus, Rome or Antioch, c. A.D. 217–218.
BMC vol. 5, p. 502, nos. 47–48; Cohen vol. 4, p. 294, no. 51; RIC vol. 4, part 2, p. 7, no. 27.

1098. Fol. 139 (3/3) AR 22 mm
O: IMP C M OPEL SEV MACRINVS AVG, around. Bust of Macrinus r., laureate, cuirassed; border of dots.
R: SECVRITAS TEMPORVM, around. Female figure (Securitas) standing l., holding long staff or scepter in r. hand, l. arm leaning on column; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Macrinus, Rome or Antioch, c. A.D. 217–218.
BMC vol. 5, p. 507, no. 80; Cohen vol. 4, p. 302, no. 122; RIC vol. 4, part 2, p. 12, no. 92.

1099. Fol. 139v (1/2) AE 36 mm
O: M OPEL ANTONINVS DIADVMENIANVS CAES, around. Bust of Diadumenian r., bare-headed, draped and currassed; border of dots.
R: SPES PVBLICA, around. Female figure (Spes) walking l., holding flower in r. hand, lifting skirt in l.; S C in field; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Diadumenian, Rome, c. A.D. 217–218.
BMC vol. 5, p. 528, nos. 155–157; Cohen vol. 4, p. 314, no. 23; RIC vol. 4, part 2, no. 219.

1100. Fol. 139v (2/2) AE 31 mm
O: M. OPEL ANTONINVS DIADVMENIAN CA, around. Bust of Diadumenian r., bare-headed, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: PRINC IVENTVTIS, around. Figure in miliatry dress (Diadumenian) standing r., holding upright standard in r. hand, spear or long scepter in l.; at r., two more standards; S C in field; border of dots.
Bronze dupondius or as of Diadumenian, Rome, c. A.D. 217–218.
BMC vol. 5, p. 528, no. 159; Cohen vol. 4, p. 313, no. 8; RIC vol. 4, part 2, p. 22, no. 212.
The obverse legend should read …DIADVMENIANVS CAES. It appears that the draftsman was not copying a defective coin, but simply ran out of space. The reverse should read PRINC IVVENTVTIS.

1101. Fol. 140 (1/2) AE 36 mm
O: IVLIA MAESA AVGVSTA, around. Bust of Julia Maesa r., draped and wearing *stephane*; border of dots.
R: PIETAS AVG, around. Female figure (Pietas) standing l., with r. hand raised above burning altar at l., l. hand holding box; S C in field; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Julia Maesa, Rome, c. A.D. 218–223.
BMC vol. 5, pp. 598–99, nos. 389–390; Cohen vol. 4, p. 94, no. 31; RIC vol. 4, part 2, no. 414.
Pietas is described as sprinkling incense on the lighted altar.

1102. Fol. 140 (2/2) AR 24 mm
O: IVLIA MAESA AVG, around. Bust of Julia Maesa r., draped; border of dots.
R: IVNO, around. Female figure (Juno) standing l., veiled, r. hand raised, holding long scepter in l.; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Julia Maesa, Rome, c. A.D. 218–223.

BMC vol. 5, p. 540, nos. 67–68; Cohen vol. 4, p. 393, no. 16; RIC vol. 4, part 2, p. 49, no. 254.
Juno holds a dish (*patera*) in her r. hand, not visible in the drawing.

1103. 140v (1/2) AE 34 mm
O: IMP CAES M AVR ANTONINVS AVG, around. Bust of Elagabalus r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: COL IVL AVG FEL, around. Temple façade or gateway with four columns and an arch over central opening, showing statue within, and sculpture on top; BER in exergue; border of dots.
Bronze of Elagabalus, Berytus (Phoenicia), c. A.D. 218–222.
Baramki pp. 142–43, nos. 106–111; BM *Phoenicia* p. 82, no. 194; Cohen vol. 4, p. 360, no. 376; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 240, nos. 24–25; Lindgren I, p. 120, no. 2269; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 295, no. 3111; SNG Cop *Phoenicia* pl. 3, nos. 116–117.
The sculpture on top of the arch is described in the modern catalogues as "a figure with raised hand riding r. on lion or panther," and the statue inside the arch (rendered by the draftsman as a winged cupid) is "Silenus (Marsyas) standing r. on base, r. raised, wineskin over l. shoulder."

1104. Fol. 140v (2/2) AE 41 mm
O: IMP CAES M AVR ANTONINVS PIVS AVG, around. Bust of Elagabalus r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: P M TR P III COS III P P, around. Male figure (Elagabalus) seated l., holding globe in r. hand, rod or scepter in l.; above l., star; S C in exergue; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Elagabalus, Rome, c. 220.
BMC vol. 5, p. 606, no. 428; Cohen vol. 4, p. 339, no. 168; RIC vol. 4, part 2, p. 53, no. 304.

1105. Fol. 141 (1/5) AE 27 mm
O: AYT KAICAP ANTWNIN, around. Head of Elagabalus r., laureate; border of dots.
R: ΘEO KAN and uncertain letters, around. Rider on camel walking r., r. hand raised; border of dots.
Bronze of Elagabalus, Bostra (Arabia), c. A.D. 218–222.
BM *Arabia* p. xxviii; De Saulcy p. 366, no. 3; Kindler p. 117, no. 34; Morey p. 80; Spijkerman p. 78, no. 41.
A very rare piece, Kindler's catalogue lists four surviving examples, three of them in Israeli collections. The fourth, in Paris, was the only one known to De Saulcy in 1874 and Hill in 1922 (BM catalogue). Thus the probability is high that the piece shown here is the same one now in the cabinet of the Bibliothèque nationale, an opinion supported by photographs of the Paris coin, in which the same letters of the reverse inscription are legible with the others worn away. The subject is identified as the local deity Dusares riding a camel, the full inscription perhaps being ΘEOC KAI NIKATΩP, "God and Victor."

1106. Fol. 141 (2/5) AE 38 mm
O: AYT K M AY ANTΩNINOC CE, around. Bust of Elagabalus r., laureate, drapery on l. shoulder; border of dots.

R: CΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ Τ ΠΙΛΙΡΙΑC, around. Façade of temple with four columns and arched opening in center; star in pediment; eagle and other sculpture on roof; border of dots.
Bronze of Elagabalus, Seleuceia (Syria), c. A.D. 218–222.
BM *Syria* p. 277, no. 57; Butcher p. 425, no. 93; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 294, no. 3101; SNG Cop *Syria: Cities* pl. 11, nos. 411–412.
The reverse legend should be …ΠΙΑΙΡΙΑC. The "arched opening" in the temple is actually the sacred stone of Zeus Kasios, worshipped at Seleuceia.

1107. Fol. 141 (3/5) AE 27 mm
O: ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝ, around at r. Head of Elagabalus r., laureate; border of dots.
R: Incomplete inscription, including ΑΠΟΛΙΝΙΔΝ, around. Female bust (Tyche) r., draped, veiled and wearing turret crown; at r., cornucopia; border of dots.
Bronze of Elagabalus, unknown Greek mint, c. A.D. 218–222.

1108. Fol. 141 (4/5) AE 27 mm
O: ΑΥ ΚΑ ΜΑΡ ΑΥ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC, around. Bust of Elagabalus r., radiate and draped; border of dots.
R: S C large in center; above, Δ E; below, eagle; all within laurel wreath; border of dots.
Bronze of Elagabalus, Antioch (Syria), c. A.D. 218–222.
BM *Syria* p. 203, nos. 426–432; Butcher p. 385, nos. 469–470; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 176, no. 262; McAlee p. 296, no. 788; SNG Cop *Syria: Cities* pl. 6, no. 245.

1109. Fol. 141 (5/5) AE 31 mm
O: IM C M A ANTONIN, around. Bust of Elagabalus r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; aegis on chest; border of dots.
R: Uncertain or garbled inscription including the letters C M I C V. Horseman galloping r., cloak flying behind, holding spear upright in r. hand; border of dots.
Bronze of Caracalla or Elagabalus, unknown Roman colony, c. A.D. 218–222.
These two Severan emperors shared the same official name and titles, and it is not always easy to tell them apart when the condition of the portrait is less than perfect.

1110. Fol. 141v (1/3) AR 25 mm
O: IMP CAES M AVR ANTNINVS AVG, around. Bust of Elagabalus r., laureate, draped; border of dots.
R: FIDES EXERCITVS, around. Female figure (Fides) seated l., holding upright standard in l. hand, uncertain object in r.; at l., another upright standard; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Elagabalus, Rome, c. A.D. 218–219.
BMC vol. 5, p. 532, no. 15; Cohen vol. 4, p. 327, no. 32; RIC vol. 4, part 2, p. 33, no. 71.
The obverse legend should read …ANTONINVS… The object in the goddess's right hand is identified as an eagle.

1111. Fol. 141v (2/3) AV 25 mm
O: ANTONINVS P AVG PON TR P VII, around. Bust of Caracalla r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: ARCVS AVGG, around. Triumphal arch with three openings, various figures or statues on top; border of dots.

Gold aureus of Caracalla, Renaissance forgery.
No gold coins with these inscriptions and types are known in the modern catalogues. This piece is copied from a bronze *as* of the youthful Caracalla marked ANTONINVS PIVS AVG PONT TR P VII, whom the collector has mistaken for Elagabalus. The reverse of the *as* shows the arch of Septimius Severus with the inscription ARCVS AVGG and S C. (RIC vol. 4, part 1, p. 280, no. 419).

1112. Fol. 141v (3/3) AR 25 mm
O: IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG, around. Bust of Elagabalus r., laureate, draped; border of dots.
R: SVMMVS SACERDOS AVG, around. Male figure (Elagabalus) standing l., holding dish in r. hand, branch in l.; at lower l., lighted tripod; at upper l., star; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Elagabalus, Rome, c. A.D. 220–222.
BMC vol. 5, p. 565, no. 232; Cohen vol. 4, p. 350, no. 276; RIC vol. 4, part 2, p. 38, no. 146.

1113. Fol. 142 (1/2) AE 37 mm
O: IVLIA SOEMIAS AVG, around. Bust of Julia Soaemias r., draped and wearing *stephane*; border of dots.
R: VENVS CAELESTIS, around. Female figure (Venus) standing l., holding ball or globe (apple) in r. hand, long staff or scepter in l.; at r., star; S C in field; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Julia Soaemias, Rome, c. A.D. 218–222.
BMC vol. 5, p. 596, nos. 375–377; Cohen vol. 4, p. 388, no. 11; RIC vol. 4, part 2, p. 60, no. 402.
Obverse legend should read IVLIA SOAEMIAS AVG.

1114. Fol. 142 (2/2) AR 26 mm
O: IVLIA SOAEMIAS AVG, around. Bust of Julia Soaemias r., draped; border of dots.
R: VENVS CAELESTIS, around. Female figure (Venus) standing l., holding ball or globe (apple) in r. hand, long staff or scepter in l.; at r., star; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Julia Soaemias, Rome, c. A.D. 218–222.
BMC vol. 5, p. 536, no. 45; Cohen vol. 4, p. 388, no. 8; RIC vol. 4, part 2, p. 48, no. 241.

1115. Fol. 142v (1/2) AE 30 mm
O: IVLIA PAVLA AVG, around. Bust of Julia Paula r., draped; border of dots.
R: CONCORDIA AETERNA, around. Female figure (Concordia) standing between a male and female figure (Elagabalus and Julia Paula) clasping hands; S C in exergue; border of dots.
Bronze as of Julia Paula, Rome, c. A.D. 219–220.
BMC vol. 5, p. 605, no. 422; Cohen vol. 4, p. 378, no. 15; RIC vol. 4, part 2, p. 59, no. 387.

1116. Fol. 142v (2/2) AE 30 mm
O: IVLIA AQVILIA SEVERA AVG, around. Bust of Aquilia Severa r., draped; border of dots.
R: CONCORDIA, around. Female figure (Concordia) standing l., holding dish in r. hand, double cornucopia in l.; at lower l., lighted altar; S C in field; border of dots.
Bronze as of Aquilia Severa, Rome, c. A.D. 220–222.

BMC vol. 5, p. 609, no. 435; Cohen vol. 4, p. 380, no. 3; RIC vol. 4, part 2, nos. 393–394.
Missing from the drawing is a star that should appear at upper right or left on the reverse.

1117. Fol. 143 (1/4) AE 24 mm
O: ΑΥΤ Κ Μ ΑΥΡ CΕΟ ΑΛΕΞΑΝDΡΟC, around. Head of Alexander Severus r., laureate; border of dots.
R: Incomplete or garbled inscription including letters ΔΟΚΝΗΤΛΙΛΛΖΕ, around. Amphora with branch emerging at top; border of dots.
Bronze of Alexander Severus, unknown Greek mint, c. A.D. 222–235.

1118. Fol. 143 (2/4) AE 39 mm
O: ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙ ΜΑΡ ΑΥ C ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟC CΕ, around. Bust of Alexander Severus r., laureate and draped; border of dots.
R: ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΜΗΤΡ ΚΟΛ, around. Female figure (Tyche) seated l. on pile of rocks, wearing turret crown with running animal (ram) above; at her feet, nude male (river god Orontes) swimming; l. and r. in field, Δ E and S C; star in l. field; border of dots.
Bronze of Alexander Severus, Antioch (Syria), c. A.D. 222–235.
BM *Syria* pp. 207–8, nos. 470–472; Butcher p. 393, no. 490; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 178, no. 274; Lindgren I, p. 106, no. 2010; McAlee p. 308, no. 831.

1119. Fol. 143 (3/4) AE 24 mm
O: Μ ΑΥΡ CΕΥΗ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔ…final letters faint, around. Bust of Alexander Severus r., radiate and draped; border of dots.
R: Three vertical standards; in field between them, ΝΙΚΑΕΞ; in exergue ΟΝ; border of dots.
Bronze of Alexander Severus, Nicaea (Bithynia), c. A.D. 222–235.
BM *Bithynia* p. 168, no. 101; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 250, nos. 29–30; Lindgren I, p. 10, no. 146; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 312, no. 3287; SNG Cop *Bosporus* pl. 13, no. 507; Waddington vol. 1, p. 477, no. 616.
The full obverse legend should be Μ ΑΥΡ CΕΥ ΑΛΕΞΑΝDΔΡΟC ΑΥΓ. The reverse should read ΝΙΚΑΙΕ / ΩΝ.

1120. Fol. 143 (4/4) AE 37 mm
O: ΑΥΤ Κ Μ ΑΥΡ CΕΥΗ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟC, around. Bust of Alexander Severus r., laureate and draped, with star-like emblem on his chest; border of dots.
R: ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΩΝ ΑCΙΑC, around. Female figure (Artemis) running r., in short tunic, holding bow in l. hand and reaching for arrow in quiver behind with r.; at lower r., dog running; border of dots.
Bronze of Alexander Severus, Ephesus (Ionia) c. A.D. 222–235.
Mionnet *Description* vol. 3, p. 113, no. 389; SNG Cop *Ionia* pl. 11, no. 457.
A very rare piece, not found in most of the catalogues. The inscription "Ephesus First in Asia" may allude to the results of the most recent inter-provincial games.

1121. Fol. 143v (1/3) AE 37 mm
O: IMP CAES M AVR SEV ALEXANDER AVG, around. Bust of Alexander Severus r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: PONTIF MAX TR P, around. Amphitheater (Colosseum) seen in perspective, with four levels of arches; at r., smaller structure of two levels containing figures or statues; at l., several togate figures; S C in exergue; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Severus Alexander, Rome, c. A.D. 223.
BMC vol. 6, p. 128, no. 156; Cohen vol. 4, p. 447, no. 468; RIC vol. 4, part 2, p. 104, no. 410.
The reverse legend should read PONTIF MAX TR P II COS PP. Carson (BMC p. 54) identifies this rare coin as a special issue struck to commemorate repairs made on the old amphitheater, and sees the Emperor sacrificing at an altar among the figures on the left.

1122. Fol. 143v (2/3) AE 35 mm
O: IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG, around. Bust of Alexander Severus r., laureate, draped; border of dots.
R: PROVIDENTIA AVG, around. Female figure (Providentia) standing l., holding corn-ears downward in r. hand, cornucopia in l.; at lower l, basket (*modius*) full of corn; S C in field; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Alexander Severus, Rome, c. A.D. 232.
BMC vol. 6, pp. 201–202, nos. 882–889; Cohen vol. 4, p. 452, no. 503; RIC vol. 4, part 2, p. 121, no. 642.

1123. Fol. 143v (3/3) AE 37 mm
O: IMP CAES SEVER ALEXANDER, around. Head of Alexander Severus r., laureate; border of dots.
R: COL CAES ANTIOCII, around. Wolf and Twins r.; S R in exergue; border of dots.
Bronze of Alexander Severus, Antiochia (Pisidia), c. A.D. 222–235.
BM *Lycia* p. 186, nos. 63–64; Cohen vol. 4, p. 472, no. 688; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 516, nos. 11–12; Lindgren I, p. 64, no. 1222; SNG Cop *Pisidia* pl. 2, no. 55.
One of 16 cities founded by Seleucus I and named after his father Antiochus, this Antioch was resettled as a Roman colony by Augustus, and helped maintain Imperial control over the unruly tribes of Galatia. Reverse should read …ANTIOCH.

1124. Fol. 144 (1/2) AE 44 mm
O: ΑΥ Κ Μ ΑΥΡ CΕΥΗ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟC ΑΥΓ, around. Bust of Alexander Severus r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: BICANΘIWN B NEWKOPWN, around. Scene with nude male figure (Dionysos) in center, standing frontal, supported by a smaller figure (satyr) and flanked by three attendants; at his feet, female figure (Ariadne) reclining l., r. arm over her head; in field l. and r., IW NN; border of dots.
Bronze medallion of Severus Alexander, Perinthus (Thrace), c. A.D. 222–235.
Mionnet *Description* vol. 1, p. 412, no. 324; Muchmov p. 262, no. 4633; Schönert *Perinthos* pp. 239–40, nos. 778–779.
Reverse legend should read ΠΕRINΘIWN B NEWLOPWN; inscriptions in field should be IW on the left, monogram of NWN at right. Schönert cites three known examples of this type, ranging from 38 to 42 mm in diameter.

1125. Fol. 144 (2/2) AE 36 mm

O: Half-length male figure standing r., holding rod or goad in r. hand, grasping bridle of horse in l.; at l., helmet and lozenge-shaped object; circular line border.

R: Bird's eye view of circus (race track) enclosed by four walls of arcades; nearer wall topped by tall obelisk; several chariots visible inside; circular line border.

Bronze contorniate, Rome, 4th–5th c. A.D.

Alföldi vol. 1, p. 158, no. 492; Cohen vol. 8, p. 318, no. 369.

Alföldi lists four examples of this type known to him, at Oxford, New York (ANS), Budapest, and Berlin.

1126. Fol. 144v (1/1) AR 23 mm

O: IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG, around. Bust of Alexander Severus r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: SALVS PVBLICA, around. Female figure (Salus) seated l., holding dish in r. hand; altar or table at lower l.; border of dots.

Silver denarius of Alexander Severus, Rome, c. A.D. 222.

BMC vol. 5, p. 121, nos. 77–80; Cohen vol. 4, p. 456, no. 532; RIC vol. 4, part 2, p. 84, no. 178.

Missing from the drawing is the snake—an attribute of Salus—which rises from the altar on the reverse.

1127. Fol. 145 (1/1) AE 36 mm

O: IOY MAMAIA CEB MHT CEBACT, around, last letters very faint. Bust of Julia Mamaeia r., draped and wearing crown (*stephane*); border of dots.

R: Pair of jugate heads or busts r.; nearer one male (Serapis), bearded, wearing basket-like headdress (*modius*); further one female (Isis), wearing crown with vertical blades or horns; at r., palm branch; at l., L I; border of dots.

Bronze drachm of Julia Mamaea, Alexandria (Egypt), c. A.D. 230–231.

BM *Alexandria*, p. 226, no. 1764; Milne p. 75, no. 3045; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 333, no. 3486.

The obverse legend should read …MHT CEB K CTPA. The inscription LI indicates the year 10 of the reign of Alexander Severus. The distinctive crown of Isis is usually described as "disk and plumes."

1128. Fol. 145v (1/3) AE 33 mm

O: IMP SEV ALEXAND AVG IVLIA MAMAEA AVG, around. Two busts face-to-face: on the l., Alexander Severus r., laureate and draped; on the r., Julia Mamaea l., draped and wearing *stephane*; below, MAT AVG; circle separating busts from legend; border of dots.

R: FELICITAS TEMPORVM, around. Male figure (emperor) seated l. on curule chair, crowned by Victory at r.; at l., two female figures (Felicitas and Julia Mamaea?) standing; circle separating image from inscription; border of dots.

Bronze medal of Alexander Severus and Julia Mamaea, Rome, c. A.D. 228.

BMC vol. 6, p. 166, no. 541; Cohen vol. 4, p. 482, no. 8; Gnecchi vol. 3, p. 44, no. 16; RIC vol. 4, part 2, p. 123, no. 661.

The circle between image and inscription indicates that this piece is one of the rare bi-metallic medals occasionally issued by the Roman mint from the time of the Antonines to the middle of the 3rd century, using brass for the inner part and bronze for the outer. In fact, it is very likely the same piece seen and described by Enea Vico in the collection of Andrea Loredan in Venice: *Discorsi sopra le medaglie* (Venice, 1555), bk. 1, p. 32. Gnecchi cites six modern collections which own examples of this medal, but does not indicate any bi-metallic specimens.

1129. Fol. 145v (2/3) AR 23 mm

O: IVLIA MAMAEA AVG, around. Bust of Julia Mamaea r., draped and wearing *stephane*; border of dots.

R: FELICITAS PVBLICA, around. Female figure (Felicitas) seated l., holding caduceus in r. hand, cornucopia in l.; border of dots.

Silver denarius of Julia Mamaea, Rome, c. A.D. 230.

BMC vol. 6, p. 179, nos. 658–659; Cohen vol. 4, p. 492, no. 24; RIC vol. 4, part 2, p. 98, no. 338.

1130. Fol. 145v (3/3) AE 29 mm

O: IVLIA MAMAEA AVGVSTI, around. Bust of Julia Mamaea r., draped and wearing *stephane*; border of dots.

R: VENVS VICTRIX, around. Female figure (Venus) standing l., holding helmet in r. hand, long staff or scepter in l.; at foot l., oval shield; S C in field; border of dots.

Bronze dupondius or as of Julia Mamaea, Rome, c. A.D. 231.

BMC vol. 6, p. 185, nos. 723–724; Cohen vol. 4, p. 497, no. 79; RIC vol. 4, part 2, p. 127, nos. 706–707.

1131. 146 (1/3) AE 32 mm

O: IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG, around. Bust of Maximinus r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: PROVIDENNTIA AVG, around. Female figure (Providentia) standing l., holding rod or wand downward in r. hand, cornucopia in l.; at lower l., globe; S C in field; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Maximinus, Rome, c. A.D. 235–236.

BMC vol. 6, p. 230, nos. 90–92; Cohen vol. 4, p. 513, no. 80; RIC vol. 4, part 2, p. 145, no. 62.

Reverse legend should read PROVIDENTIA AVG.

1132. 146 (2/3) AR 23 mm

O: IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG, around. Bust of Maximinus r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: PAX AVGVSTI, around. Female figure (Pax) standing l., holding branch in r. hand, staff or scepter in l.; border of dots.

Silver denarius of Maximinus, Rome, c. A.D. 235–236.

BMC vol. 6, p. 228, nos. 68–71; Cohen vol. 4, p. 509, no. 31; RIC vol. 4, part 2, p. 140, no. 12.

1133. 146 (3/3) AE 30 mm

O: IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG, around. Bust of Maximinus r., radiate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: PAX AVGVSTI, around. Female figure (Pax) standing l., holding branch in r. hand, staff or scepter in l.; S C in field; border of dots.

Bronze dupondius of Maximinus, Rome, c. A.D. 235–236.

BMC vol. 6, p. 229, no. 75; Cohen vol. 4, p. 509, no. 36; RIC vol. 4, part 2, p. 144, no. 59.

1134. 146v (1/1) AE 34 mm

O: DIVA PALINA, around. Bust of Paulina r., draped and veiled; border of dots.

R: CONSECRATIO, around. Peacock flying r., carrying female figure (Paulina) sitting l., an arch of drapery over her head; S C in field; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Paulina, Rome, c. A.D. 236.

BMC vol. 6, p. 233, nos. 132–134; Cohen vol. 4, p. 523, no. 3; RIC vol. 4, part 2, p. 153, no. 3.

The obverse legend should read DIVA PAVLINA. Wife of Maximinus, Paulina is not mentioned by name by the ancient historians, and the attribution of these coins to his reign is based on the similarity of her portrait with that of her husband (see BMC p. 94 and RIC p. 135), another indication of the sharp eye and sound judgment of this Cinquecento collector. The arch of drapery in the reverse type is not noted in modern catalogues, where the deified empress is described as "raising r. hand and holding scepter in l." (BMC). This may have been an invention of the draftsman based on other Consecratio issues, such as that of Julia Domna on fol. 131v.

1135. Fol. 147 (1/1) AE 35 mm

O: IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AFR AVG, around. Bust of Gordian II r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: ROMAE AETERNAE, around. Female figure (Roma) seated l. on oval shield, wearing helmet, holding Victory in r. hand, long scepter in l.; S C in exergue; border of dots.

Sestertius of Gordian II, Rome, A.D. 238.

BMC vol. 6, p. 247, nos. 23–26; Cohen vol. 5, p. 6, no. 9; RIC vol. 4, part 2, p. 164, no. 5.

Coins of the first two Gordians, father and son, bear the same inscriptions and reverse types, but the younger man is distinguished by his bald forehead (RIC p. 159).

1136. Fol. 147v (1/1) AE 37 mm

O: IMP CAES D CAEL BALBINVS AVG, around. Bust of Balbinus r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: PROVIDENTIA DEORVM, around. Female figure (Providentia) standing l., holding rod or wand downward in r. hand, cornucopia in l.; at lower l., globe; S C in field; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Balbinus, Rome, A.D. 238.

BMC vol. 6, p. 253, nos. 34–35; Cohen vol. 5, p. 11, no. 24; RIC vol. 4, part 2, p. 171, no. 19.

1137. Fol. 148 (1/2) AE 35 mm

O: IMP CAES M CLOD PVPIENVS AVG, around. Bust of Pupienus r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: PROVIDENTIA DEORVM, around. Female figure (Providentia) standing l., holding rod or wand downward in r. hand, cornucopia in l.; at lower l., globe; S C in field; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Pupienus, Rome, A.D. 238.

BMC vol. 6, p. 255, no. 56; Cohen vol. 5, p. 17, no. 34; RIC vol. 4, part 2, p. 175, no. 17.

1138. Fol. 148 (2/2) AE 35 mm

O: IMP CAES M CLOD PVPIENVS AVG, around. Bust of Pupienus r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: VICTORIA AVGG, around. Victory standing l., holding wreath in r. hand, lifting fold of drapery with l.; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Pupienus, Rome, A.D. 138.

BMC vol. 6, pp. 255–56, nos. 58–60; Cohen vol. 5, p. 18, no. 38; RIC vol. 4, part 2, p. 175, no. 23.

Missing from the drawing is the inscription S C in the reverse field; Victoria should hold a palm branch in her l. hand.

1139. 148v (1/1) AE 34 mm

O: MAXIMVS CAES GERM, around. Bust of Maximus r., bare-headed, draped; border of dots.

R: PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS, around. Figure in military dress (Maximus) standing l., holding rod or baton downward in r. hand, spear in l.; at r., two upright standards; S C in field; border of dots.

Sestertius or as of Maximus, Rome, c. A.D. 236–238.

BMC vol. 6, p. 240, nos. 213–218; Cohen vol. 4, p. 526, nos. 14–15; RIC vol. 4, part 2, p. 156, nos. 13–14.

1140. 149 (1/1) AE 40 mm

O: Γ ΙΟΥ ΟΥΗ ΜΑΞΙΜΟϹ Κ, around. Bust of Maximus r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: ΕΠΙ ΡΕΥΤΥΧΟΥ, around. Group of nude boys walking l., carrying a bull on their shoulders; in exergue, ΝΥϹΑΕΩΝ; border of dots.

Bronze of Maximus, Nysa (Lydia), c. A.D. 235–238.

BM *Lydia* p. 181, no. 56; Mionnet *Description* vol. 3, p. 370, no. 392; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 343, no. 3592; SNG Cop *Lydia* pl. 10, no. 323.

The reverse legend should read ΕΠΙ ΓΡ ΕΥΤΥΧΟΥ, referring to a local magistrate named Eutychus. Head (BM *Lydia*, p. lxxxiii) notes that the unusual scene is explained by a passage in Strabo (XIV.1.44), describing the annual Panegyris festival which took place at the village of Acharaca near Nysa, where a sacred healing cave called the Charonium was located: "At the festival…the boys and young men of the gymnasium, nude and annointed with oil, take up a bull and with haste carry him up into the cave; and when let loose, the bull goes forward a short distance, falls, and breathes out his life." The Geography of Strabo, trans. by Horace Leopold Jones (London: Loeb Classical Library, 1927–1932), vol. 6, p. 259. This coin may be the same piece recorded in Havercamp's *Nummophylacium* of 1742 (pl. XXXII), a record of the collection of Queen Christina of Sweden.

Fol. 149v is blank.

1141. Fol. 150 (1/2) AE 42 mm

O: IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FELIX AVG, around. Bust of Gordian III r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; linear circle separating head and legend; border of dots.

R: Scene of sacrifice before a temple: at r., three men standing l.; at l., attendant brandishing ax above a bull; in between, portico of domed temple, with arched entryway showing statue within; linear circle overlaying scene; border of dots.

Bronze medallion of Gordian III, Rome, c. A.D. 242–244.

Cohen vol. 5, p. 62, no. 371; Gnecchi vol. 2, pp. 92–93, no. 51.

The reverse should show the legend VICTORIA AVG, and the round temple should be inscribed on the architrave NEIKH ΟΠΛΟΦΟROC. The fine linear circle drawn on both sides of the coin indicates that this is a deluxe medallion *a due metalli*, made of two kinds of copper alloy, bronze and brass. Gnecchi notes several varieties of the medal with different obverse types (nos. 49–53), only one of which has the portrait facing right like our example here (no. 51). For this he records two surviving specimens, in Madrid and Paris, neither of which are bi-metallic.

1142. Fol. 150 (2/2) AE 36 mm

O: IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG, around. Bust of Gordian III r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: ABVNDANTIA AVG, around. Female figure (Abundantia) standing r., pouring out contents of cornucopia; S C l. and r. in field; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Gordian III, Rome, c. A.D. 240.

Cohen vol. 5, p. 20, no. 1; RIC vol. 4, part 3, p. 45, no. 274.

1143. Fol. 150v (1/3) AR 23 mm

O: IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG, around. Bust of Gordian III r., radiate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: P M TR P II COS P P, around. Male figure (Gordian III) standing l., veiled, holding dish (*patera*) over lighted altar at l.; border of dots.

Silver antoninianus of Gordian III, Rome, c. A.D. 240.

Cohen vol. 5, p. 42, no. 210; RIC vol. 4, part 3, no. 37.

1144. Fol. 150v (2/3) AR 23 mm

O: IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG, around. Bust of Gordian III r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: AETERNITATI AVG, around. Nude male figure (Sol) standing l., radiate, r. hand raised, l. holding globe; border of dots.

Silver denarius of Gordian III, Rome, c. A.D. 241–243.

Cohen vol. 5, p. 26, no. 39; RIC vol. 4, part 3, p. 26, no. 111.

1145. Fol. 150v (3/3) AR 23 mm

O: IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG, around. Bust of Gordian III r., radiate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: LIBERALITAS AVG III, around. Female figure (Liberalitas) standing l., holding up tablet in r. hand, cornucopia in l.; border of dots.
Silver antoninianus of Gordian III, Rome, c. A.D. 240.
RIC vol. 4, part 3, p. 23, no. 67; SNG Cop *Thrace* pl. 11, no. 589.

1146. Fol. 151 (1/6) AE 32 mm
O: AYT K M ANT ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟϹ AYΓ, around. Bust of Gordian III r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, around. Coiled serpent r.; border of dots.
Bronze of Gordian III, Hadrianopolis (Thrace), c. A.D. 238–244.
Hunterian vol. 1, p. 442, no. 13; Mushmov p. 150, no. 2717; SNG Cop *Thrace* pl. 11, no. 589.

1147. Fol. 151 (2/6) AE 47 mm
O: AVT K M ANT ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟϹ, around. Bust of Gordian III r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: Incomplete inscription including ΕΠΙ CT ΟΥΛΛΟΓΙ ΠΕΡ…ΩΙ…ΛΝΗΝ CΙΚΟΠΛΟΙΩΝ, around. Two figures standing face-to-face on a galley r. with oars and rudder; one on r. holds two vertical standards; in field, ΓΜ C ΕΜ / ΟΥ in two lines; between figures, letter A; border of dots.
Bronze of Gordian III, Pergamum (Mysia), c. A.D. 238–244.
ANS 1944.100.43367; BM *Mysia* p. 163, no. 352; Franke *Homonoia* p. 165, nos. 1631–1632; Mionnet *Description* vol. 2, p. 616, no. 653; RPC vol. 7, part 1, p. 142, no. 173.
This large bronze is an example of an “alliance coinage” celebrating a treaty or agreement between two Greek states, in this case Pergamum and Nicomedia. The reverse legend should read ΕΠΙ C ΙΟΥΛ ΛΟΓΙ ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΝΕΙΚΟΜΗΔΕΩΝ. The pair of figures on board ship are the tutelar deities of the two cities, Asklepios on the left and Demeter on the right, clasping hands. Demeter holds a long torch, not a standard, in her left hand. The other “standard” to her right is actually the word ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ inscribed downward, and the draftsman has mistaken the letters for various shapes on this phantom standard. The final letter of the word *omonia*, alliance, is the A placed between the figures. One should not be surprised that this Cinquecento artist had some difficulty deciphering this complex and somewhat clumsy image.

1148. Fol. 151 (3/6) AE 32 mm
O: AVT K M ANT ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟϹ, around. Bust of Gordian III r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: ΕΠΙ CTP AVP ΕΡΜΟΥ ΕΙΛΗΤΟΠΟΛΕ, around. Female figure (Artemis) walking r., wearing short tunic, holding bow and reaching for arrow in quiver on back; at lower r., dog running r.; border of dots.
Bronze of Gordian III, Miletopolis (Mysia) c. A.D. 238–244.
ANS 1944.100.43067; Mionnet *Description* vol. 2, p. 582, no. 369; RPC vol. 7, part 1, p. 125, no. 95.
The reverse legend, which records the name of the current chief magistrate (*strategos*), Aurelius Hermes, should end …ΜΕΙΛΗΤΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ.

1149. Fol. 151 (4/6) AE 32 mm

O: AYTO KAI M ANT ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC CEB, around. Bust of Gordian III r., radiate and draped; border of dots.

R: N HΠP KOΛ KAP HNWN, around. Female bust (Tyche) l., draped, veiled and wearing turret crown surmounted by crescent; at l., figure standing on pedestal or column; border of dots.

Bronze of Gordian III, Edessa (Mesopotamia) c. A.D. 238–244.

BM *Arabia* p. 111, nos. 124–127; Hunterian vol. 3, pp. 312–13, nos. 63–65; Lindgren I, p. 138, no. 2586; Sear *Greek Imperial*, p. 363, no. 3789; SNG Cop *Palestine* pl. 7, no. 221.

The reverse legend should read MHT KOΛ EΔECCHNWN, and the figure on the pedestal is described in the catalogues as Aquarius carrying a water-skin on his shoulder.

1150. Fol. 151 (5/6) AE 40 mm

O: M ANTΩ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC AYΓO, around. Bust of Gordian III r., radiate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: ΠΕΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΔΙC ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ, around. Table on four ornate legs; on top, two vessels or pots containing palm branches; between table legs, amphora; in exergue, AKTIA ΠΥΘΙ / A in two lines; border of dots.

Bronze of Gordian III, Perinthus (Thrace), c. A.D. 238–244.

Mionnet *Supplément* vol. 2, p. 436, no. 1383; Mushmov p. 265, no. 4692; Schönert *Perinthos* p. 247, nos. 807–808.

The vessels on the table are in fact prize crowns for the Actian Games, athletic contests in honor of Apollo.

1151. Fol. 151 (6/6) AE 32 mm

O: AYTOK M ANT ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC CEB, around. Bust of Gordian III r., radiate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: AYTOK ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC ABΓAPOC BACIΛEYC, around. Two male figures standing face to face: figure on l. (Gordian III) in military dress with radiate crown, hands globe to figure on r. (King Abgar X), wearing high tiara; border of dots.

Bronze of Gordian III, Edessa (Mesopotamia) c. A.D. 242–244.

BM *Arabia* p. 114, nos. 140–141; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 314, no. 72; Lindgren I, p. 138, no. 2589; SNG Cop *Palestine* pl. 7, no. 224.

After recapturing Mesopotamia from the Sassanian Persians, Gordian revived the old kingdom of Osroene which had been supported by the Antonines and Severans, setting up the grandson of the last king as Abgar X. This monarch's short reign ended when Gordian was assassinated and the area taken over once again by the Sassanians.

1152. Fol. 151v (1/4) AE 32 mm

O: Incomplete inscription, including KAIC M ANT ΓΟ…NOC CEB, around. Bust of Gordian III r., radiate, draped and cuirassed; at r., star-like form; border of dots.

R: ABΓAPOC BACIΛEYC, around. Bust of King Abgar r., draped and wearing high ornate tiara; at l., star-like form; border of dots.

Bronze of Gordian III and King Abgar X of Osrhoene, Edessa (Mesopotamia) c. A.D. 242–244.

BM *Arabia* p. 115, nos. 149–150; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 314, nos. 74–76; Lindgren I, p. 138,

no. 2591; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 565, no. 5746; SNG Cop *Palestine* pl. 8, no. 226.
Obverse legend should read ΑΥΤΟΚ Κ Μ ΑΝΤ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟϹ ϹΕΒ.

1153. Fol. 151v (2/4) AE 44 mm
O: ΑΥΤ Κ Μ ΑΝΤ ΓΩΡΔΙΑΝΟϹ ϹΕΒ, around. Bust of Gordian III r., radiate, draped and cuirassed; letter Π at r.; border of dots.
R: *Biga* drawn by bulls galloping r., rider (Artemis) wearing crescent on head, holding goad or whip high in l. hand; above, uncertain inscription including Ρ…ΕΥ; letter Α in field above bulls; below bulls, Μ / ΚΓΕ in two lines; border of dots.
Bronze of Gordian III, Tarsus (Cilicia), c. A.D. 238–244.
BM *Cilicia* p. 212, nos. 253–254; Hunterian vol. 2, p. 553, no. 43; SNG Cop *Cilicia* pl. 14, no. 386.
Obverse legend should read ΑΥΤ Κ Μ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟϹ ϹΕΒ, with ΠΠ in r. field. Reverse should show legend ΤΑΡϹΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩϹ; below bulls, ΜΚΓΒ.

1154. Fol. 151v (3/4) AE 28 mm
O: ΑΥΤΟΚ Κ Μ ΑΝΤ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟϹ ϹΕΒ, around. Head of Gordian III r., laureate; border of dots.
R: ΑΒΓΑΡΟϹ ΒΑϹΙΛΕΥϹ, around.Bust of King Abgar r., draped and wearing high ornate tiara; border of dots.
Bronze of Gordian III and King Abgar X of Osroene, Edessa (Mesopotamia) c. A.D. 242–244.
BM *Arabia* p. 115, no. 148; Hunterian vol. 3, pp. 314–15, nos. 77–80; SNG Cop *Palestine* pl. 8, no. 227.

1155. Fol. 151v (4/4) AE 40 mm
O: ΑΥΤΟΚ Κ Μ ΑΝΤ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟϹ ϹΕΒ, around. Bust of Gordian III r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: ΑΥΤΟΚ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟϹ ΑΒΓΑΡΟϹ ΒΑϹΙΠΕΥϹ, some letters faint, around. Male figure (Gordian III) at l., seated r. on high platform, holding eagle-tipped scepter; at r., male figure (King Abgar) standing l., extending or presenting statuette in r. hand, wearing high tiara; border of dots.
Bronze of Gordian III, Edessa (Mesopotamia) c. A.D. 242–244.
BM *Arabia* p. 113, nos. 136–138; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 314, nos. 70–71; Lindgren I, p. 138, no. 2488; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 565, no. 5743; SNG Cop *Palestine* pl. 7, no. 223.
The statuette presented to Gordian by his client-king is identified as Victory.

1156. Fol. 152 (1/6) AE 33 mm
O: ΑΥΤΟΚ Κ Μ ΙΟΥΛΙ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟϹ ϹΕΒ, around. Bust of Philip II r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: ΜΗΤΡΟ ΚΟΛΩΝ, around. Female bust (Tyche) r., draped, veiled, and wearing turret crown topped by running animal; in field l. and r., Δ Ε and S C; below, star; border of dots.
Bronze of Philip II, Antioch (Syria), c. A.D. 247–249.
BM *Syria* p. 219, no. 527; Butcher p. 397, no. 498; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 183, no. 310; Lindgren I, p. 106, no. 2017; McAlee p. 358, no. 1073; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 397, no. 4147; SNG Cop *Syria: Cities* pl. 7, no. 278.

The full reverse legend should be ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟ ΚΟΛΩΝ; the animal above Tyche's crown is the ram associated with this city. Coins of this type were struck at Antioch in the name of both Philip I and Philip II. Both are plentiful, and they are not easy to distinguish because of the similar portraits and inscriptions.

1157. Fol. 152 (2/6) AE 40 mm
O: ΑΥΤ Κ Μ ΙΟΥΛ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟϹ ΑΥΓ, around. Bust of Philip I r., laureate, cuirassed and draped with aegis; border of dots.
R: Seated figure (Serapis) in center, frontal, wearing high crown (*modius*) and holding long scepter in l. hand, r. hand over small animal (Cerberus) at l.; at l., female figure (Demeter) standing r., holding long staff (torch) in r. hand, l. hand on head of child (Triptolemus); at r., female figure (Isis) holding cornucopia in l. hand, r. hand over head of child (Harpocrates); above ΒΙΖΥ; in exergue, ΗΝΩΝ; border of dots.
Bronze of Philip I, Bizya (Thrace), c. A.D. 244–249.
Jurukova p. 74, no. 136; Mionnet *Description* vol. 1, p. 375, no. 75; Perseus, Boston 1997.95.
A very rare coin, Jurukova cites only three examples known to him.

1158. Fol. 152 (3/6) AE 33 mm
O: ΑΥΤΟΚ Κ Μ ΙΟΥΛ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟϹ ϹΕΒ, around. Bust of Philip I r., radiate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟΚΟΛΟ, around. Female bust (Tyche) r., draped, veiled, and wearing turret crown surmounted by running animal (ram); border of dots.
Bronze of Philip I, Antioch (Syria), c. A.D. 244–249.
BM *Syria* p. 214, no. 524; Butcher p. 397, no. 498; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 181, nos. 299–300; Lindgren I, p. 106, no. 2016; McAlee p. 344, no. 990; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 379, no. 3959; SNG Cop *Syria: Cities* pl. 7, no. 270.
See no. 1156 above for the difficulty of separating the coins of Philip I from those of his son. A more rugged or aged physiognomy in this portrait persuades me to assign it to the older man.

1159. Fol. 152 (4/6) AE 33 mm
O: ΑΥΤΟΚ Κ Μ ΙΟΥΛΙ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟϹ ϹΕΒ, around. Bust of Philip II r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: ΘΕΑϹ ϹΥΡΙΑϹ ΙΕΡΑΠΟ around, ΛΙΤΩΝ in exergue. Female figure (Atargatis) wearing tall crown and holding long scepter, riding lion r.; border of dots.
Bronze of Philip II, Hieropolis (Syria), c. A.D. 247–249.
BM *Syria* p. 145, no. 57; Butcher p. 453, no. 64; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 140, no. 32; Lindgren I, p. 103, no. 1926; SNG Cop *Syria: Cities* pl. 2, no. 64.
Known as the Dea Syria, Atargatis was a great mother or nature goddess similar to Cybele, and like Cybele associated with lions; Hieropolis was her center of worship. See also nos. 944, 961.

1160. Fol. 152 (5/6) AE 38 mm
O: ΑΥΤ Κ Μ ΙΟΥΛΙΟϹ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟϹ ϹΕ/Β, around. Bust of Philip I r., radiate, draped and cuirassed; at l., Κ; border of dots.

R: CΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟΠ, around. Two busts facing: on l., female draped and wearing basket-like headdress (Tyche); at r., beardless male (Apollo) draped and laureate; at l., cornucopia; above heads, I A M; in exergue, ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡ/AC in two lines; border of dots.
Bronze of Philip I, Seleuceia (Cilicia), c. A.D. 244–249.
ANS 1944.100.54220; BM *Cilicia* p. 140, no. 50; SNG Cop *Cilicia* pl. 9, no. 219.
Founded by Seleucus Nicator, this city distinguished itself from other towns of the same name with the epithet ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΑ, free, on account of its charter granted by the Roman Senate (see Head pp. 727–28).

1161. Fol. 152 (6/6) AE 29 mm
O: A K M IOY ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟC EYC CY CEB, around. Bust of Philip I r., laureate and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: Bearded bust (Zeus) r., laureate, drapery on l. shoulder; at l., ΛΓ; at r., A; border of dots.
Billon tetradrachm of Philip I, Alexandria (Egypt), c. A.D. 244–249.
BM *Alexandria* p. 251, no. 1940; Curtis p. 97, no. 1372; Dattari p. 333, nos. 4926–4928; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 515, nos. 803–804; Milne p. 85, no. 1349.
The obverse legend should read …ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟC EYC EYCEB, an odd redundancy of the title *Eusebes*, pious, sometimes found on the Alexandrine coins of Philip I (see BM no. 1992). The combination of the two date marks ΛΓ and A, which are never found together, suggests that the draftsman is copying two or more coins with worn or incomplete images, which he supposes are exactly the same.

1162. Fol. 152v (1/3) AR 32 mm
O: AYTOK K M IOYΛ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ CEB, around. Bust of Philip I r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞΟΥCIAC ΥΠΑΤΟ Γ, around. Eagle standing l., head r., wings open, holding wreath in beak; in exergue, ANTIOXIA/SC; border of dots.
Silver tetradrachm of Philip I, Antioch (Syria), c. A.D. 248–249.
BM *Syria* pp. 213–14, nos. 512–518; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 180, no. 290; McAlee p. 334, no. 909; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 379, no. 3958; SNG Cop *Syria: Cities* pl. 7, no. 266.
The reverse legend indicates Philip's third consulate, which began in A.D. 248. This version of the reverse, showing the eagle standing left but facing right, is rated very rare by McAlee.

1163. Fol. 152v (2/3) AR 32 mm
O: AYTOK K M IOYΛI ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟC CEB, around. Bust of Philip I r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞΟΥCIAC ΥΠΑΤΟ Γ, around. Eagle standing r., wings open, holding wreath in beak; in exergue, ANTIOXIA / SC; border of dots.
Silver tetradrachm of Philip I, Antioch (Syria), c. A.D. 248–249.
BM *Syria* pp. 213–214, nos. 512–518; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 180, no. 290; McAlee p. 334, no. 908; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 379, no. 3958; SNG Cop *Syria: Cities* pl. 7, no. 266.

1164. Fol. 152v (3/3) AR 32 mm
O: AYTOK K M IOYΛI ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟC CEB, around. Bust of Philip I r., radiate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞΟΥCΙΑC, around. Eagle standing frontal, head l., wings spread, holding wreath in beak; in field, S C; below, MONVHB; border of dots.
Silver tetradrachm of Philip I, Antioch (Syria), c. A.D. 244–249.
BM *Syria* pp. 212–13, nos. 507–508; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 180, no. 286; McAlee p. 332, no. 900; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 379, no. 3957; SNG Cop *Syria: Cities* pl. 7, no. 262.
The reverse legend should read MON VRB (*Moneta Urbica*). The BM and Hunterian catalogues record only the laureate bust for this reverse; it is possible that the draftsman mixed up the obverse and reverse sides of the three coins on this page.

1165. Fol. 153 (1/2) AE 34 mm
O: IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG, around. Bust of Philip I r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: SAECVLARES AVGG, around. Wolf and Twins l.; S C in exergue; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Philip I, Rome, c. A.D. 248.
Cohen vol. 5, p. 112, no. 179; RIC vol. 4, part 3, p. 89, no. 159.
The reverse inscription commemorates the "Secular" games and other celebrations in honor of the 1,000th anniversary of the founding of Rome.

1166. Fol. 153 (2/2) AE 34 mm
O: IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG, around. Bust of Philip I r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: SALVS AVG, around. Female figure (Salus) standing l., holding vertical staff or scepter, feeding snake coiled around an altar at l.; S C l. and r. in field; border of dots.
Bronze as of Philip I, Rome, c. A.D. 144–149.
Cohen vol. 5, p. 115, no. 207; RIC vol. 4, part 3, p. 91, no. 187b.

1167. Fol. 153v (1/2) AR 26 mm
O: IMP PHILIPPVS AVG, around. Bust of Philip I r., radiate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: P M TR P IIII COS II P P, around. Female figure (Felicitas) standing l., holding long caduceus in r. hand, cornucopia in l.; border of dots.
Silver antoninianus of Philip I, Rome, c. A.D. 247.
Cohen vol. 5, p. 108, no. 137; RIC vol. 4, part 3, p. 69, no. 5.

1168. Fol. 153v (2/2) AR 26 mm
O: IMP PHILIPPVS AVG, around. Bust of Philip I r., radiate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: AETERNITAS AVGG, around. Elephant walking l, with rider, wearing body armor; border of dots.
Silver antoninianus of Philip I, Rome, c. A.D. 247–249.
Cohen vol. 5, p. 96, no. 17; RIC vol. 4, part 3, p. 75, no. 58.

1169. Fol. 154 (1/2) AE 30 mm
O: AV K M IOV CEOV ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟC CE, around. Bust of Philip II r., laureate and draped; below, globe; border of dots.

R: ΠΕΡΓΑΙΩΝ, around. Chest supported by 3 legs, decorated with rows of dots; at top, three vessels; border of dots.
Bronze of Philip II, Perga (Pamphylia) c. A.D. 246–248.
BM *Lycia* p. 132, no. 60; Lindgren I, p. 59, no. 60; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 394, no. 4120; SNG Cop *Lycia* pl. 10, no. 350.
The pot-like objects on the chest are purses, prizes for the famous athletic games held at Perga.

1170. Fol. 154 (2/2) AE 32 mm
O: ΜΑΡ ΙΟVΛΙΟϹ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟϹ, around. Two male busts face to face; on l., beardless youth (Philip II) r., draped; on r., bearded deity (Serapis) l., draped, with basket (*modius*) on head; below, ΚΑΙϹΑ/Ρ in two lines; border of dots.
R: ΜΕϹΑΜΒΡΙΑΝΩΝ, around. Robed figure (Apollo) standing l., holding uncertain object in r. hand, lyre on column in l.; border of dots.
Bronze of Philip II, Mesembria (Thrace), c. A.D. 244–246.
BM *Thrace* p. 135, no. 20; Mionnet *Supplément* vol. 2, p. 344, no. 863; Mushmov p. 227, no. 4030.
The object held by Apollo in his r. hand is identified by BM as a plectrum.

1171. Fol. 154v (1/2) AE 34 mm
O: MARCIA OTACIL SEVERA AVG, around. Bust of Otacilia Severa r., draped and wearing crown (*stephane*); border of dots.
R: PVDICITIA AVG, around. Female figure (Pudicitia) seated l., holding up veil with r. hand, rod or scepter in l.; S C in exergue; border of dots.
Bronze as of Otacilia Severa, Rome, c. 244–249.
Cohen vol. 5, p. 148, no. 56; RIC vol. 4, part 3, p. 94, 209b.

1172. Fol. 154v (2/2) AE 34 mm
O: MARCIA OTACIL SEVERA AVG, around. Bust of Otacilia Severa r., draped and wearing crown (*stephane*); border of dots.
R: SAECVLARRES AVGG, around. Hippopotamus walking r.; S C in exergue; border of dots.
Bronze as of Otacilia Severa, Rome, c. A.D. 244–249.
Cohen vol. 5, p. 149, no. 65; RIC vol. 4, part 3, p. 93, no. 200b.
Reverse legend should read SAECVLARES etc.

Fols. 155r, 155v, 156r, and 156v are blank.

1173. Fol. 157 (1/3) AE 30 mm
O: ΑVΤ Κ Γ ΜΕ ΚΥ ΔΕΚΙΟϹ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟϹ ϹΕΒ, around. Bust of Trajan Decius r., radiate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΖΟΥϹΙΑϹ, around. Eagle standing l. on palm branch, wings open, holding wreath in beak; SC in exergue; border of dots.
Billon tetradrachm of Trajan Decius, Antioch (Syria), c. A.D. 249–251.
BM *Syria* p. 221, no. 586; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 185, no. 325; McAlee p. 368, no. 1120; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 404, no. 4209.

1174. Fol. 157 (2/3) AE 30 mm

O: AVT K Γ ME KY TPAIANOC ΔEKIOC CEB, around. Bust of Trajan Decius r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: ΔHMAPX EZOYCIAC, around. Eagle standing r. on palm branch, wings open, holding wreath in beak; SC in exergue; border of dots.

Billon tetradrachm of Trajan Decius, Antioch (Syria), c. A.D. 249–251.

BM *Syria* p. 221, nos. 590–591; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 184, no. 320; McAlee p. 368, no. 1125; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 404, no. 4209; SNG Cop *Syria: Cities* pl. 8, no. 282.

1175. Fol. 157 (3/3) AE 30 mm

O: AVT K ME KY TPAIANOC ΔEKIOC CEB, around. Bust of Trajan Decius r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: ΔHMAPX EZOYCIAC, around. Eagle standing l. on palm branch, wings open, holding wreath in beak; SC in exergue; border of dots.

Billon tetradrachm of Trajan Decius, Antioch (Syria), c. A.D. 249–251.

BM *Syria* p. 220, no. 578; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 184, no. 321; McAlee p. 368, no. 1126; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 404, no. 4209; SNG Cop *Syria: Cities* pl. 8, no. 281.

1176. Fol. 157v (1/2) AE 43 mm

O: IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG, around. Bust of Trajan Decius r., radiate and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: VICTORIA AVG, around. Victory striding l., holding wreath in r. hand, palm-branch in l.; S C l. and r. in field; border of dots.

Bronze double sestertius of Trajan Decius, Rome, c. 149–151.

Cohen vol. 5, p. 197, no. 115; RIC vol. 4, part 3, p. 136, no. 126a.

1177. Fol. 157v (2/2) 26 mm

O: IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG, around. Bust of Trajan Decius r., radiate and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: DACIA, around. Female figure (Dacia) standing l., holding staff or long scepter in r. hand; border of dots.

Silver antoninianus of Trajan Decius, Rome, c. A.D. 249–251.

Cohen vol. 5, p. 187, no. 16; RIC vol. 4, part 3, p. 120, no. 2b.

The RIC describes the object held by Dacia as "vertical staff with ass's head."

1178. Fol. 158 (1/1) AE 35 mm

O: SALL BABBIA ORBIANA AVG, around. Bust of Orbiana r, draped and wearing crown (*stephane*); border of dots.

R: CONCORDIA AVGVSTORVM, around. Two figures standing face-to-face, male (l.) and female (r.), clasping hands; S C in exergue; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Orbiana, Rome, c. A.D. 225–227.

Cohen, vol. 4, p. 487, no. 6; RIC vol. 4, part 2, p. 122, no. 657.

The full name of this empress, wife of Severus Alexander for two years, was Sallustia Barbia Orbiana, so the obverse legend should read BARBIA, etc. It appears that the draftsman, or someone after him, tried to correct the mistake by changing the second B of BABBIA to

R. Inexplicably the coin is out of order, placed after Trajan Decius (A.D. 249–251) instead of Alexander.

1179. Fol. 158v (1/2) AE 33 mm

O: HERENNIA ETRVSCILLA AVG, around. Bust of Herennia Etruscilla r., draped and wearing crown (*stephane*); border of dots.
R: PVDICITIA AVG, around. Female figure (Pudicitia) seated l., raising veil with r. hand, holding rod or scepter in l.; S C in exergue; border of dots.
Bronze as of Herennia Etruscilla, Rome, c. A.D. 249–251.
Cohen vol 5, p. 211, no. 23; RIC vol. 4, part 3, p. 137, no. 136(c).
The same types were struck as sestertii, but the scale of the drawing is consistant with the middle-size bronze as.

1180. Fol. 158v (2/2) AR 25 mm

O: HER ETRVSCILLA AVG, around. Bust of Herennia Etruscilla r., draped and wearing crown (*stephane*), on crescent; border of dots.
R: PVDICITIA AVG, around. Female figure (Pudicitia) seated l., raising veil with r. hand, holding rod or scepter in l.; border of dots.
Silver antoninianus of Herennia Etruscilla, Rome, c. 249–251 (RIC).
Cohen vol. 5, p. 210, no. 20; RIC vol. 4, part 3, p. 127, no. 59b.

1181. Fol. 159 (1/1) AE 32 mm

O: Γ ΟΥ ΟC Μ ΚΥΙΝΤΟC ΟΚΥ CEBAC, around. Bust of Hostilian r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: Incomplete inscription including …WN NEWKOPON, around. Bust of Herennia Etruscilla r., draped, veiled, and wearing crown (*stephane*); border of dots.
Bronze of Hostilian and Herennia Etruscilla, unknown Greek mint c. A.D. 250–251.
This specimen is a problematic piece which does not show up in the modern catalogues. The reverse seems to be a portrait of the emperor's mother Etruscilla, but the incomplete inscription, which includes the word *Neokoron*, indicates the name and title of a city rather than hers. Possibly the reverse portrait is the draftsman's misinterpretation of the bust of a city goddess or Tyche, topped with a turret crown rather than a *stephane*, such as we see in coins of Hostilian from Caesarea in Samaria (Lindgren I, p. 129, no. 2428).

1182. Fol. 159v (1/2) AE 31 mm

O: ΕΡΕΝ ΕΤΡΟΥ ΜΕ ΚΥΙΝ ΔΕ ΚΕCΑΡ, around. Bust of Herennius Etruscus r., bareheaded, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞΟΥCΙΑS, around. Eagle standing r. on palm-branch, holding wreath in beak; in exergue, S C; border of dots.
Billon tetradrachm of Herennius Etruscus, Antioch (Syria), c. A.D. 250–251.
BM *Syria*, pp. 224–25, nos. 615–622; Butcher p. 400, no. 502c; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 186, nos. 334–335; McAlee p. 374, no. 1152; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 411, no. 4282; SNG Cop *Syria: Cities* pl. 8, nos. 334–335.
The obverse should read …ΜΕ ΚΥ ΔΕΚΙΟC ΚΕCΑΡ. Elder son of Trajan Decius, this young man was made co-ruler and given the titles of Caesar and then Augustus. He fell with his father fighting the Goths.

1183. Fol. 159v (2/2) AE 39 mm

O: ΚΥΙΝ ΕΡΕΝ ΕΤΡΟΥCΚΟC ΜΕC ΔΕΚΙ, around. Bust of Herennius Etruscus r., bareheaded, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: ΕΠΙ C ΚΟΜ Φ ΓΑΥΚΩΝΟC ΘΕ/CΛΟ, around. Two figures standing side by side; on l., male (Asklepios) holding serpent-entwined staff; at r., female (Artemis), veiled, with high crown, holding two vertical staffs or scepters; in exergue, ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ / ΠΡΑΤΩΝ Γ / ΝΕΩΚΟ in three lines; border of dots.

Bronze of Herennius Etruscus, Pergamum (Mysia) c. A.D. 250–251.

ANS 1944.100.43365; Mionnet *Supplément* vol. 5, p. 472, no. 1160.

A very rare piece, missing from Franke's catalogue of *Homonoia* issues, this coin celebrates an alliance between Pergamon and Ephesus. The reverse inscription should read … ΓΛΥΚΩΝΟC etc. and … ΠΡΩΤΩΝ etc. This Glykon was the chief magistrate (*strategos*) of Pergamum, and his name appears on other coins of the period.

Fols. 160r and 160v are blank.

1184. Fol. 161 (1/1) AE 36 mm

O: ΑΥΤΟΚ Κ Γ ΟΥΙΒ ΤΡΕΒ ΓΑΛΛΟC CΕΒ, around. Bust of Trebonianus Gallus r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟ ΚΟΛΩΝ, around. Temple façade with four columns and central arch; within, nude male figure standing; above the façade an uncertain animal running r.; in field l. and r., Δ Ε; in exergue, SC; border of dots.

Bronze of Trebonianus Gallus, Antioch (Syria), c. A.D. 251–253.

BM *Syria* p. 229, nos. 653–655; Butcher p. 401, no. 504a; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 189, no. 356; Lindgren I, p. 107, no. 2025; McAlee p. 384, no. 1180; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 418, no. 4350; SNG Cop *Syria: Cities* pl. 8, no. 292.

The figure in the temple should be the Tyche of Antioch with a swimming river god at her feet; the animal above is the ram of Adonis associated with this city.

1185. Fol. 161v (1/1) AE 40 mm

O: IMP CAES C VIB TREBONIANVS GALLVS AVG, around. Bust of Trebonianus Gallus r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: VIRTVS AVGG, around. Male figure (Virtus) standing l., wearing helmet and short tunic, holding spear or long scepter in l. hand, resting r. hand on shield; S C l. and r. in field; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Trebonianus Gallus, Rome, c. A.D. 251–253.

Cohen vol. 5, p. 253, no. 134; RIC vol. 4, part 3, p. 173, no. 126a.

1186. Fol. 162 (1/2) AR 28 mm

O: IMP C VIB TREB GALLVS AVG, around. Bust of Trebonianus Gallus r., radiate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: AETERNITA AVGG, around. Female figure (Aeternitas) standing l., holding bird (phoenix) on globe in r. hand, lifting fold of garment with l.; border of dots.

Silver antoninianus of Trebonianus Gallus, Rome, c. A.D. 251–253.

Cohen vol. 5, p. 238, no. 11; RIC vol. 4, part 3, p. 162, no. 30.

Obverse legend should read IMP CAE C VIB, etc. Reverse legend should read AETERNITAS AVGG.

1187. Fol. 162 (2/2) AR 28 mm
O: IMP CAES C VIB TREB GALLVS AVG, around. Bust of Trebonianus Gallus r., radiate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: FELICITAS PVBLICA, around. Female figure (Felicitas) standing l., holding caduceus in r. hand, rod or scepter in l., leaning l. arm on column; border of dots.
Silver antoninianus of Trebonianus Gallus, Rome, c. A.D. 251–253.
Cohen vol. 5, p. 241, no. 41; RIC vol. 4, part 3, p. 162, no. 34A.
Obverse legend should read IMP CAE C VIB, etc.

1188. Fol. 162v (1/2) AE 36 mm
O: IMP CAE C VIB VLVSIANO AVG, around. Bust of Volusian r., laureate and draped; border of dots.
R: CONCORDIA AVGG, around. Female figure (Concordia) standing l., holding dish (*patera*) in r. hand, cornucopia in l.; S C l. and r. in field; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Volusian, Rome, c. A.D. 251–253.
Cohen vol. 5, p. 268, no. 21; RIC vol. 4, part 3, p. 188, no. 249a.
Obverse legend should read …C. VIB VOLVSIANO etc.

1189. Fol. 162v (2/2) AR 25 mm
O: IMP CAE C VIB VOLVSIANO AVG, around. Bust of Volusian r., radiate and draped; border of dots.
R: AEQVITAS AVGG, around. Female figure (Aequitas) standing l., holding scales in r. hand, cornucopia in l.; border of dots.
Silver antoninianus of Volusian, Rome, c. A.D. 251–253.
Cohen vol. 5, p. 267, no. 8; RIC vol. 4, part 3, p. 178, no. 166.

1190. Fol. 163 (1/2) AE 30 mm
O: AVT KAI ΠΟ Λ ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟC, around. Bust of Valerian r., radiate and draped; border of dots.
R: ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ, around. Robed figure (Tyche) seated l., wearing turret crown and holding statuette in r. hand, long scepter in l.; in exergue, fish; border of dots.
Bronze of Valerian, Amphipolis (Macedon) c. A.D. 253–260.
BM *Macedonia* p. 60, nos. 137–139; Sear *Greek Imperial* p. 427, no. 4415; SNG Cop *Macedonia* pl. 3, no. 121.
Obverse legend should read …ΠΟ ΛΙ etc. The statuette held by the city-goddess is surely that of Artemis Tauropolos, the most revered deity in the town, and the subject of many of the coins from Amphipolis in this collection.

1191. Fol. 163 (2/2) AE 39 mm
O: Circle divided into 12 sections; outer ring of sections containing signs of the Zodiac, inner ring inscribed NE NAFΔIΓEW; in center, facing head (Medusa) with wild unruly hair; all within border of dots.

R: AV KAI ΠΟΥ ΛΙΚ ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟϹ ϹΕΒ, around. Bust of Valerian r., laureate and draped; at r., serpent-entwined staff; border of dots.
Bronze of Valerian, Aegeae (Cilicia), c. A.D. 256–257.
ANS 1973.191.105; Head p. 716; Anson part 6, p. 13, no. 128; Mionnet *Supplément* vol. 7, p. 167, no. 78.
The reverse legend of this rare coin should read ΑΙΓΑΙΩΝ ΝΕΩΚ ΝΑΥ ΕΤ ΤΓ. The last letters provide the date 303 (= A.D. 256/257) in the local "Caesarian" era (which Head tells us began in the fall of 47 B.C.). The title ΝΑΥ(ΑΡΧΙS) indicates the importance of this town as a Roman naval base.

1192. Fol. 163v (1/3) AE 30 mm
O: IMP C P LIC VALERIANVS AVG, around. Bust of Valerian r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: LIBERALITAS AVGG, around. Female figure (Liberalitas) standing l., holding tablet in r. hand, cornucopia in l.; S C l. and r. in field; border of dots.
Bronze as of Valerian, Rome, c. A.D. 253.
Cohen vol. 5, p. 308, no. 111; RIC vol. 5, part 1, p. 53, no. 196.

1193. Fol. 163v (2/3) AE 35 mm
O: IMP C P LIC VALERIANVS AVG, around. Bust of Valerian r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: CONCORDIAE AVGG, around. Female figure (Concordia) standing l., holding dish (*patera*) in r. hand, cornucopia in l.; S C l. and r. in field; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Valerian, Rome, c. A.D. 254.
Cohen vol. 5, p. 301, no. 35; RIC vol. 5, part 1, p. 50, no. 154.

1194. Fol. 163v (3/3) AE 26 mm
O: IMP C P LIC VALERIANVS AVG, around. Bust of Valerian r., radiate and draped; border of dots.
R: FIDES MILITVM, around. Female figure (Fides) standing l., holding two standards; border of dots.
Billon antoninianus of Valerian, Rome, c. A.D. 253.
Cohen vol. 5, p. 304, no. 65; RIC vol. 5, part 1, p. 45, no. 89.

1195. Fol. 164 (1/1) AR 25 mm
O: DIVAE MARINIANAE, around. Bust of Mariniana r., draped and veiled, on crescent; border of dots.
R: CONSECRATIO, around. Female figure (Mariniana), r. hand raised and holding scepter, astride a peacock flying r.; border of dots.
Silver antoninianus of Mariniana, Rome, c. A.D. 254.
Cohen vol. 5, p. 343, no. 16; RIC vol. 5, part 1, p. 64, no. 6.
Wife of Valerian, Mariniana must have died before his accession, since all of her coins are commemorative. Cohen classifies this piece as bronze, although in fact it is billon, the mixture of silver and copper typical of the antoninianus denomination. In this instance the silver content—which often amounted to a mere dipping of the coin in a silver solution—was fresh enough to warrant the label AR.

1196. Fol. 164v (1/1) AR 27 mm

O: GALLIENVS AVG, around. Bust of Gallienus r., radiate and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: VIRTVS AVG, around. Male figure (Virtus) standing l., in military dress and helmet, holding vertical spear in l. hand, resting r. on shield; border of dots.

Silver antoninianus of Gallienus, c. A.D. 253–268.

Cohen vol. 5, p. 461, nos. 1245–1246; RIC vol. 5, part 1, p. 159, no. 325.

Antoniniani of this type were struck in great abundance by Gallienus at mints in Rome, Milan, and Asia (probably Cyzicus). Without the mint-mark that should appear in the exergue, one cannot know which.

1197. Fol. 165 (1/1) AE 43 mm

O: AVT ΓΑΛΗΝΟC CEB, around. Bust of Gallienus l., laureate, cuirassed and holding spear and shield; border of dots.

R: ΠΕΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ, around. Nude male figure (Herakles) standing r., struggling with lion; at l., club; border of dots.

Bronze of Gallienus, Perinthus (Thrace), c. A.D. 253–268.

BM *Thrace* p. 160, no. 75; Mionnet *Description* vol. 1, p. 414, no. 338; Mushmov p. 267, no. 4717; Schönert *Perinthos* p. 265, no. 899.

Obverse legend should read …ΓΑΛΛΗΝΟC etc. Reverse legend should read ΠΕΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΔΙC ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ, indicating that this community had the privilege of supporting two temples dedicated to the Imperial family. Schönert lists three versions of this large bronze; the ligature of the Ω and N in the reverse legend shows that our specimen is Schönert's no. 899, with one example listed (BM).

1198. Fol. 165v (1/2) AE 44 mm

O: CORNELIA SALONINA AVG, around. Bust of Salonina r., draped and wearing crown (*stephane*); border of dots.

R: AEQUITAS PVBLICA, around. Three female figures (Tres Monetae) standing side by side, each holding scales and cornucopia; at their feet, three uncertain objects.

Bronze medallion of Salonina, Rome, c. A.D. 253–268.

Banti *Grandi* vol. 4, part 3, p. 282, no. 8; Cohen vol. 5, p. 498, no. 12; Gnecchi vol. 2, p. 111, no. 6.

The uncertain objects at the feet of the Monetae are piles of coins. Gnecchi cites two examples of this variant (the obverse portrait is actually a half-figure rather than a traditional bust), in Milan and Paris, 33 mm and 36 mm in diameter, respectively.

1199. Fol. 165v (2/2) AE 44 mm

O: Two busts of Salonina facing each other, one right-side up and one upside down, each draped and wearing crown (*stephane*); fragments of inscription in field; border of dots.

R: IVNO RE IVNO RE, around. Two female figures (Juno) standing, one right-side up and one upside down; each holds dish (*patera*) and long scepter; S C in field, twice; border of dots.

Bronze sestertius of Salonina, Rome, c. 255–256.

Cohen vol. 5, p. 503, no. 62; RIC vol. 5, part 1, p. 112, no. 46.

The strange appearance of this coin is the result of an overstrike, a mint error caused by the shifting of the blank during the striking process. The obverse legend should read CORNELIA SOLONINA AVG, and the reverse IVNO REGINA.

1200. Fol. 166 (1/2) AE 31 mm

O: KOPNHΛIA CAΛWNEINA CEB, around. Bust of Salonina r., draped and wearing crown (*stephane*); border of dots.

R: Female figure (Elpis) standing l., holding flower in r. hand, lifting fold of robe with l.; at r., IΔ / L in two lines; at l., ear of grain; border of dots.

Billon tetradrachm of Salonina, Alexandria (Egypt), c. 266–267.

BM *Alexandria* p. 293, no. 2252; Curtis p. 121, no. 1650; Dattari p. 356, no. 5333; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 534, no. 957.

The date mark L IΔ indicates the 14th year of the reign of Salonina's husband Gallienus. Elpis is the Greek version of the Roman Spes (Hope). The ear of grain here and in the next coin (no. 1201) is actually a palm leaf.

1201. Fol. 166 (2/2) AE 36 mm

O: Incomplete inscription including …A CAΛWNEINA CEB, around. Bust of Salonina r., draped and wearing crown (*stephane*); border of dots.

R: Eagle standing r., looking l., holding wreath in beak; at l., L I Δ; at r., ear of grain; border of dots.

Billon tetradrachm of Salonina, Alexandria (Egypt), c. A.D. 266–267.

BM *Alexandria* p. 295, no. 2278; Curtis p. 120, no. 1640; Dattari p. 357, nos. 5345–5346; Hunterian vol. 3, p. 534, nos. 963–964.

The obverse legend should read KOPNHΛIA etc. as on the previous coin.

Fol. 166v is blank.

1202. Fol. 167 (1/1) AE 40 mm

O: ΠO ΛIK CAΛΩN OYAΛEPIANOC CEB, around. Bust of Valerian r., laureate and draped; below, eagle standing frontal with wings spread, head r.; border of dots.

R: ΠEPΓAIΩN NEΩKOPΩN, around. Large ornate bowl flanked by two smaller vessels on table; inscription on top edge of table: AVO XEI; between legs of table: IE / ROC in two lines; border of dots.

Bronze of Valerian, Perga (Pamphylia) c. A.D. 253–260.

Mionnet *Description* vol. 3, p. 467, no. 120.

This specimen is not in the BM or other modern catalogues after Mionnet, although agonistic types are common at this mint; the same reverse is found on coins of Gallienus and Salonina (SNG Cop *Lycia* pl. 10, no. 360). The bowl is actually a prize urn and the vessels purses to be awarded to champions at the important Pamphylian games held at Perga; the inscription at top edge of table should be ACYΛIA.

1203. Fol. 167v AE (1/1) 39 mm

O: IMP C M CASS LAT POSTVMVS P F AVG, around. Bust of Postumus r., radiate and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: VIRTVS AVG, around. Male figure (Postumus) in military dress standing r., holding spear and shield and resting l. foot on fallen enemy; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Postumus, Lyons (Gaul) c. A.D. 259–268.
Cohen vol. 4, p. 61, no. 430; RIC vol. 5, part 2, p. 352, no. 181.

1204. Fol. 168 (1/1) AE 33 mm
O: AVT K ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟC CEB, around. Bust of Claudius Gothicus r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: Seminude male figure (river god Nile) reclining l., holding cornucopia and reed; below, crocodile climbing on rocks; at l., L B; border of dots.
Billon tetradrachm of Claudius Gothicus, Alexandria (Egypt), c. A.D. 269–270.
Mionnet *Description* vol. 6, p. 471, no. 3439.
The date mark indicates the second year of the emperor's reign. The reverse of Nilus reclining is not found for Claudius in the modern catalogues of Alexandrine coinage—Milne, Dattari, the British Museum—but the obverse is similar in portrait and legend to other Alexandrian tetradrachms listed for him. If Mionnet had not described it one might wonder whether it existed at all outside of the draftsman's imagination. It also appears under Claudius Gothicus in Occo's 1579 checklist of Imperial coins, with Albrecht of Bavaria cited as the owner; considering its rarity the tetradrachm owned by Albrecht was surely the same piece sketched here.

1205. Fol. 168v (1/2) AE 41 mm
O: IMP AVRELIANVS AVG, around. Bust of Aurelian r., radiate and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: SEVERINA AVG, around. Bust of Severina r., draped and wearing crown (*stephane*), on crescent; border of dots.
Bronze sestertius of Aurelian and Severina, Rome, c. A.D. 270–275.
Cohen vol. 6, p. 208, no. 1; Gnecchi vol. 3, p. 65, no. 1; RIC vol. 5, part 1, p. 313, no. 1.
Gnecchi classifies this medal as second *modulo*, that is, 27–28 mm in diameter; RIC notes the size as 26–31 mm.

1206. Fol. 168v (2/2) AE 47 mm
O: IMP C M ANN FLORIANVS P AVG, around. Bust of Florian r., laureade, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: MONETA AVG, around. Three female figures (Tres Monetae) standing side by side, facing l.; each holds scales and cornucopia; three uncertain objects at their feet; border of dots.
Bronze medallion of Florian, Rome, A.D. 276.
Cohen vol. 6, p. 244, no. 43; Gnecchi vol. 2, p. 115, no. 3.
Gnecchi cites 13 known examples of this medal, ranging from 36 mm to 38 mm in diameter. The uncertain objects at the feet of the Tres Monetae are piles of coins.

1207. Fol. 169 (1/3) AR 29 mm
O: IMP PROBV S P F AVG, around. Bust of Probus r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: VICTORIOSO SEMPER, around. Male figure (Probus) standing l. in center, holding uncertain object in r. hand, rod or short scepter in l., flanked by four small boys reaching towards him; in exergue, wreath; border of dots.
Billon antoninianus of Probus, Rome, c. A.D. 276–282.
Cohen vol. 6, p. 332, no. 796; RIC vol. 5, part 2, p. 41, no. 224.
The reverse image is meant to be the emperor surrounded by four captives in poses of supplication. The drawing is problematic with regard to the metal. It is labeled AR but the known examples of this type are in gold and billon, which the collector or draftsman may have mistaken for silver. The antoniniani of this period, however, are so debased that it is hard to imagine anyone mistaking them for silver. Moreover the wreath in the exergue appears on the gold versions (Cohen nos. 794–795; RIC no. 143) but not on the billon.

1208. Fol. 169 (2/3) AE 37 mm
O: IMP PROBVS P F AVG, around. Bust of Probus l., laureate and cuirassed, holding spear and shield decorated with a scene of the emperor on horseback; border of dots.
R: MONETA AVG, around. Three female figures standing side by side, looking l.; each holds scales and cornucopia, three piles of money at their feet; border of dots.
Bronze medallion of Probus, Rome, c. A.D. 276–282.
Cohen vol. 6, p. 290, no. 376; Gnecchi vol. 2, p. 118, no. 24.
Gnecchi notes many surviving examples of this medal, ranging in diameter from 32 mm to 36 mm.

1209. Fol. 169 (3/3) AE 29 mm
O: IMP CARINVS P F AVG, around. Bust of Carinus r., radiate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: FELICIT PVBLICA, around. Female figure (Felicitas) standing l., holding caduceus in r. hand, leaning l. arm on column; in exergue, XXI; border of dots.
Billon antoninianus of Carinus, Rome, c. A.D. 283–285.
Cohen vol. 6, p. 385, no. 24; RIC vol. 5, part 2, p. 175, no. 295.

1210. Fol. 169v (1/3) AE 27 mm
O: IMP DIOCLETIANVS AVG, around. Bust of Diocletian r., radiate and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: IOVI CONSERVAT AVGG, around. Nude male figure (Jupiter) standing l., holding thunderbolt in r. hand, long scepter in l.; XXI E in exergue; border of dots.
Billon antoninianus of Diocletian, Rome, c. A.D. 285–286.
Cohen vol. 6, p. 437, no. 228; RIC vol. 5, part 2, p. 236, no. 162.
The long neck and small head of the portrait, along with the mark XXI on the reverse, show that this coin is a “pre-reform” antoninianus, struck by Diocletian before he reorganized the Roman monetary system in A.D. 296. The many *officinae* of the Roman mint were marked by the letters A to Z.

1211. Fol. 169v (2/3) AR 22 mm
O: MAXIMIANVS CAES AVG, around. Head of Maximian r., laureate; border of dots.

R: VIRTVTI MILITVM, around. Scene of four men sacrificing at a tripod in front of a fortress or walled city with six towers, seen in perspective; SMNT in exergue; border of dots.
Silver denarius of Maximian, Nicomedia (Bithynia), c. A.D. 295.
RIC vol. 6, p. 555, no. 20.
The reverse type, which is found on coins of all four of the Tetrarchs, show the two *Augusti* (Diocletian and Maximian) and the two *Caesares* (Galerius and Constantius) performing a ceremony in front of a fortified camp. The mark in the exergue should be SMNΓ, indicating the mint at Nicomedia, Diocletian's eastern capital.

1212. Fol. 169v (3/3) AE 27 mm
O: IMP. C. MAXIMIAANVS P F AVG, around. Head of Maximian r., laureate; border of dots.
R: GENIO POPVLI ROMANI, around. Nude male figure (Genius of the Roman People) standing l., holding dish (*patera*) in r. hand, cornucopia in l.; in r. field, letter A; in l. field, star; border of dots.
Bronze follis of Maximian, c. A.D. 296–297.
Cohen vol. 6, p. 509, no. 159; RIC vol. 6, p. 284, no. 31b.
The obverse legend should read …MAXIMIANVS etc. The image of the Genius of the Roman People was struck on the coins of all the Tetrarchs at various mints throughout the Empire. Since the mint-mark in the exergue is not readable, we cannot be certain where this follis was struck. Many coins from Trier, however, include letters as control-marks in the right field along with a star in the left.

1213. Fol. 170 (1/3) AE 22 mm
O: DIVO CONSTANTIO OPT R R, around. Bust of Constantius I r., veiled and laureate; border of dots.
R: MEMORIAE AETERNAE, around. Lion walking r.; A C in exergue; border of dots.
Bronze of Constantius I, Rome, c. A.D. 317–318.
Cohen vol. 7, p. 75, no. 188; RIC vol. 7, p. 311, no. 121.
Struck by Constantine the Great in memory of his father Constantius, the obverse legend should read DIVO CONSTANTIO PIO PRINC. The mint-mark in the exergue of the reverse should read R P or R S, indicating the first (*prima*) or second (*secunda*) workshop or *officina* of the mint at Rome.

1214. Fol. 170 AE (2/3) 45 mm
O: CONSTANTINVS P F AVG, around. Bust of Constantine r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.
R: GLORIA SAECULI VIRTVS CAESS, around. Seminude male (Constantine I) seated on suit of armor at r., receiving globe surmounted by Phoenix from male figure (Constantine II) standing at l., in military dress with trophy over l. shoulder and panther at his feet; P R in exergue; border of dots.
Bronze medallion of Constantine I, Rome, c. A.D. 326.
Cohen vol. 7, p. 244, no. 141; Gnecchi vol. 2, p. 134, no. 3; RIC vol. 7, p. 328, no. 279.
The allegory on the reverse seems to cast the emperor in the role of Jupiter accepting eternal fame and dominion from his heir Constantine II, who is associated with the

attributes of Mars (trophy) and Bacchus (panther). These symbols may indicate a military expedition to the East, where Dionysos triumphed according to myth. There are some errors in the obverse: the legend should be CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG, and the emperor's head should bear a diadem, not a laurel crown. Gnecchi lists nine examples of this medal known to him, ranging from 36 mm to 39 mm in diameter.

1215. Fol. 170 (3/3) AV 25 mm

O: CONSTANTINVS P F AVG, around. Head of Constantine I r., laureate; border of dots.

R: FELICIA above, TEMPORA below. The Four Seasons as four young boys playing; in exergue, T; border of dots.

Gold solidus of Constantine I, Ticinum (Italy) c. A.D. 316.

Cohen vol. 7, p. 244, no. 141; RIC vol. 7, p. 366, no. 42.

The solidus was a new gold coin introduced by Constantine, 4.5 grams or 72 to a Roman pound, smaller than the old aureus. Bruun (RIC) suggests that this coin, bearing the good wish for Happy Times, was struck at the beginning of the new year, and distributed during the ceremonies associated with that occasion. The modern Pavia, Ticinum was an important mint in late Imperial times.

1216. Fol. 170v AE (1/2) 25 mm

O: CRISPVS NOB CAES, around. Bust of Crispus r., bare-headed and draped; border of dots.

R: PRINCIPIA IVENTVTIS, around. Male figure (Crispus) in military dress, holding spear in l. hand, resting r. on round shield; P in upper l. field; P T in exergue; border of dots.

Bronze follis of Crispus, Ticinum (Italy) c. A.D. 317–318.

Cohen vol. 7, p. 350, no. 100; RIC vol. 7, p. 371, no. 77.

Oldest son of Constantine the Great, Crispus was heir to the Imperial throne. His involvement in some scandal or conspiracy, perhaps involving Constantine's wife Fausta, compelled his father to put him to death. The marks on the reverse are those of the great Constantinian mint at Ticinum, modern Pavia.

1217. Fol. 170v AE (2/2) 25 mm

O: CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C, around. Bust of Constantine II r., laureate, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: PROVIDENTIAE CAESS, around. Gateway with arched opening, surmounted by two turrets and a star; in exergue, XTAH.

Bronze follis of Constantine II, Trier (Germany) c. A.D. 324–325.

Cohen vol. 7, p. 384, no. 164; RIC vol. 7, p. 205, no. 474.

The obverse is a portrait of one of the sons of Constantine and Fausta who were given the title of Caesar to share their father's rule. The reverse type, identified as a camp gate, was a popular Constantinian image and was produced at several mints throughout the Empire. The mint-mark in the exergue does not match any of those listed in the modern catalogues, but is most likely a misreading of one of the marks of the mint at Trier, which was TRE preceded by a letter or symbol indicating a particular *officina* or workshop within the mint.

1218. Fol. 171 (1/2) AE 25 mm

O: D N CONSTANTIVS P F AVG, around. Bust of Constantius II r., diademed, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: FEL TEMP REPARATIO, around. Warrior at r., spearing fallen horseman at l.; in exergue, ANZ; border of dots.

Bronze follis of Constantius II, Antioch (Syria), c. A.D. 350. Cohen vol. 7, p. 447, no. 45; RIC vol. 8, p. 528, no. 187A.

Second son of Constantine I and Fausta, Constantius received the Eastern Empire as his share after the death of his father in A.D. 337. The mint-mark on the reverse identifies the mint as Antioch, while the letter Z indicates one of the 15 workshops (*officinae*) active at this great Imperial coin factory.

1219. Fol. 171 (2/2) AR 25 mm

O: EL MAGNENTIVS P F AVG, around. Bust of Magnentius r., bare-headed, draped and cuirassed; border of dots.

R: FELICITAS PERPETVA, around. Victory striding l., holding wreath in r. hand, trophy over l. shoulder; border of dots.

Silver siliqua of Magnentius, Aquileia (Italy) c. A.D. 350–353.

Bastien p. 192, no. 305bis; Cohen vol. 8, p. 9, no. 3; RIC vol. 8, p. 327, nos. 139–140.

Obverse legend should read FL MAGNENTIVS etc. A usurper who contested the throne with Contantius II, Magnentius ruled much of the western Empire during his brief reign. The initials of the mint, usually placed in the exergue on the reverse, are not readable here, but the obverse inscription is associated with the mint at Aquileia in northern Italy. The arrangement of the letters of the legend of the reverse matches that of Bastien’s example.

1220. Fol. 171v (1/1) AE 31 mm

O: DN THEODAHATVS REX, around. Bust of King Theodahad r., wearing robe and closed crown; border of dots.

R: Incomplete inscription, including VITORIA P, around. Victory striding r. on prow, holding wreath in r. hand and palm-branch over l. shoulder; S C l. and r. in field; border of dots.

Bronze follis of Theodahad, Rome, c. A.D. 534–536.

Kraus pp. 145–48, nos. 28–40; Metlich p. 117, no. 89b; Wroth p. 75, nos. 19–21.

Reverse inscription should read VICTORIA PRINCIPVM. A nephew of Theodoric the Great, Theodahad was briefly King of the Ostrogoths. The murder of his co-ruler Queen Amalasuntha, daughter of Theodoric, gave Justinian a pretext for invading Italy.

Catalogue References

Alföldi
Alföldi, Andreas and Elisabeth. *Die Kontorniat-Medaillons*. 2 vols. Berlin: de Gruyter, 1976–1990.

ANS
American Numismatic Society Online Coin Database: http://numismatics.org/search/.

Anson
Anson, Leo. *Numismata Graeca: Greek Coin-Types, Classified for Immediate Identification*. London: Anson, 1910–1916.

Babelon
Babelon, Ernest. *Catalogue des monnaies grecques de la Bibliothèque nationale: Les rois de Syrie, d'Arménie et de Commagène*. Paris: Bibliothèque nationale, 1890.

Banti *CNR*
Banti, Alberto, and L. Simonetti. *Corpus Nummorum Romanorum*. 18 vols. Florence: Banti and Simonetti, 1972–1979.

Banti *Grandi*
Banti, Alberto. *I grandi bronzi imperiali*. 5 vols. Florence: Banti, 1983.

Banti *Repubblicana*
Banti, Alberto. *Corpus Nummorum Romanorum: Monetazione repubblicana*. 9 vols. Florence: Banti, 1980–1982.

Baramki
Baramki, D. C. *The Coin Collection of the American University of Beirut Museum: Palestine and Phoenicia*. Beirut: American University, 1974.

Bastien
Bastien, Pierre. *Le monnayage de Magnence (350–353)*. 2nd ed. Wetteren: Imprimerie Cultura, 1983.

Bellinger
Bellinger, Alfred R. *The Syrian Tetradrachms of Caracalla and Macrinus*. New York: American Numismatic Society, 1940.

Blum
Blum, Gustave. "Numismatique d'Antinoos." *Journal international d'archéologie numismatique* 16 (1914): 33–70.

BM *Attica*
Head, Barclay V. *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins of the British Museum: Attica-Megara-Aegina*. London: British Museum, 1888. Reprint, Bologna: Forni, 1963.

BM *Alexandria*
Poole, Reginald Stuart. *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins of the British Museum: Alexandria and the Nomes*. London: British Museum, 1892. Reprint, Bologna: Forni, 1964.

BM *Arabia*
Hill, George Francis. *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins of the British Museum: Arabia, Mesopotamia, Persia*. London: British Museum, 1922. Reprint, Bologna: Forni, 1965.

BM *Bithynia*
Wroth, Warwick. *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins of the British Museum: Pontus, Paphlagonia, Bithynia, and the Kingdom of the Bosporus*. London: British Museum, 1889. Reprint, Bologna: Forni, 1963.

BM *Caria*
Head, Barclay V. *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins of the British Museum: Caria, Cos, Rhodes, etc.* London: British Museum, 1897. Reprint, Bologna: Forni, 1964.

BM *Central*
Head, Barclay V. *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins of the British Museum: Central Greece (Locris, Phocis, Boeotia, and Euboia)*. London: British Museum, 1884. Reprint, Bologna: Forni, 1963.

BM *Cilicia*
Hill, George Francis. *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins of the British Museum: Lycaonia, Isauria, and Cilicia*. London: British Museum, 1900. Reprint, Bologna: Forni, 1964.

BM *Corinth*
Head, Barclay V. *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins of the British Museum: Corinth, Colonies of Corinth, etc.* London: British Museum, 1889. Reprint, Bologna: Forni, 1963.

BM *Crete*
Wroth, Warwick. *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins of the British Museum: Crete and the Aegean Islands*. London: British Museum, 1886. Reprint, Bologna: Forni, 1963.

BM *Cyprus*
Hill, George Francis. *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins of the British Museum: Cyprus*. London: British Museum, 1904. Reprint, Bologna: Forni, 1964.

BM *Ionia*
Head, Barclay V. *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins of the British Museum: Ionia*. London: British Museum, 1892. Reprint, Bologna: Forni, 1964.

BM *Italy*
Poole, Reginald Stuart. *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins of the British Museum: Italy*. London: Woodfall and Kinder, 1873. Reprint, Bologna: Forni, 1967.

BM *Lycia*
Hill, George Francis. *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins of the British Museum: Lycia, Pamphylia, and Pisidia*. London: British Museum, 1897. Reprint, Bologna: Forni, 1964.

BM *Lydia*
Head, Barclay V. *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins of the British Museum: Lydia*. London: British Museum, 1902. Reprint, Bologna: Forni, 1964.

BM *Macedonia*
Head, Barclay V. *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins of the British Museum: Macedonia*. London, British Museum, 1879. Reprint, Bologna: Forni, 1963.

BM *Mysia*
Wroth, Warwick. *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins of the British Museum: Mysia*. London: British Museum, 1892. Reprint, Bologna: Forni, 1964.

BM *Palestine*
Hill, George Francis. *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins of the British Museum: Palestine (Galilee, Samaria, and Judaea)*. London: British Museum, 1914. Reprint, Bologna: Forni, 1965.

BM *Parthia*
Wroth, Warwick. *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins of the British Museum: Parthia*. London: British Museum, 1903. Reprint, Bologna: Forni, 1964.

BM *Pelopponesus*
Gardner, Percy. *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins of the British Museum: Pelopponesus (excluding Corinth)*. London: British Museum, 1887. Reprint, Bologna: Forni, 1963.

BM *Phoenicia*
Hill, George Francis. *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins of the British Museum: Phoenicia*. London: British Museum, 1910. Reprint, Bologna: Forni, 1965.

BM *Phrygia*
Head, Barclay V. *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins of the British Museum: Phrygia*. London: British Museum, 1906. Reprint, Bologna: Forni, 1964.

BM *Ptolemies*
Poole, Reginald Stuart. *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins of the British Museum: The Ptolemies, Kings of Egypt*. London: British Museum, 1883. Reprint, Bologna: Forni, 1963.

BM *Seleucids*
Gardner, Percy. *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins of the British Museum: The Seleucid Kings of Syria*. London: British Museum, 1878. Reprint, Bologna: Forni, 1963.

BM *Seljook*
Lane Poole, Stanley. *The Coins of the Turkuman Houses of Seljook, Urtuk, Zengee, etc. in the British Museum*. London: British Museum, 1877.

BM *Sicily*
Poole, Reginald Stuart, Barclay V. Head and Percy Gardner. *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins of the British Museum: Sicily*. London: British Museum, 1876. Reprint, Bologna: Forni, 1963.

BM *Syria*
Wroth, Warwick. *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins of the British Museum: Galatia, Cappadocia, and Syria*. London: British Museum, 1899. Reprint, Bologna: Forni, 1964.

BM *Thessaly*
Gardner, Percy. A *Catalogue of the Greek Coins of the British Museum: Thessaly to Aetolia*. London, British Museum, 1883. Reprint, Bologna: Forni, 1963.

BM *Thrace*
Head, Barclay V., and Percy Gardner. *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins of the British Museum: The Tauric Chersonese, Sarmatia, Dacia, Moesia, Thrace, etc.* London: British Museum, 1877. Reprint, Bologna: Forni, 1963.

BM *Troas*
Wroth, Warwick. *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins of the British Museum: Troas, Aeolis, and Lesbos*. London: British Museum, 1894. Reprint, Bologna: Forni, 1964.

BMC vol. 1
Mattingly, Harold. *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum.* Vol. 1. *Augustus to Vitellius*. London: British Museum, 1923. Reprint with revisions, 1976.

BMC vol. 2
Mattingly, Harold. *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum.* Vol. 2. *Vespasian to Domitian*. London: British Museum, 1930. Reprint, 1976.

BMC vol. 3
Mattingly, Harold. *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum.* Vol. 3. *Nerva to Hadrian*. London: British Museum, 1936. Reprint with alterations, 1966.

BMC vol. 4
Mattingly, Harold. *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum.* Vol. 4. *Antoninus Pius to Commodus*. London: British Museum, 1940. Reprint with alterations, 1968.

BMC vol. 5
Mattingly, Harold. *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum.* Vol. 5. *Pertinax to Elagabalus*, 2nd ed. London: British Museum, 1975.

BMC vol. 6
Carson, R. A. G. *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum.* Vol. 6. *Severus Alexander to Balbinus and Pupienus*. London: British Museum, 1962. Reprint, 1976).

Bompois
Bompois, H.-Ferdinand. *Examen chronologique des monnaies frappées par la communauté des Macedoniens avant, pendant e après la conquète romaine*. Paris: Detaille, 1876.

Brunetti
Brunetti, Lodovico. *Opus monetale Cigoi*. Bologna: Forni, 1966.

Butcher
Butcher, Kevin. *Coinage in Roman Syria: Northern Syria, 64 B.C.–A.D. 253*. London: Royal Numismatic Society, 2004.

Buttrey
Buttrey, T. V. "The Spintriae as a Historical Source." *The Numismatic Chronicle* 13 (1973): 52–63.

Cahn
Cahn, Herbert Adolph. *Die Münzen der sizilischen Stadt Naxos*. Basel: Birkhuser, 1944 (reprinted Chicago: Obol, 1978).

Calciati
Calciati, Romolo. *Corpus nummorum siculorum: le monetazione di bronze*. 3 vols. Milan: Edizioni C. M. and Edizioni I. P., 1983–1987.

Ceka
Ceka, Hasan. *Questions de numismatique illyrienne avec un catalogue des monnaies d'Apollonie et de Durrhachium*. Tirana: Université d'État, 1972.

Cohen
Cohen, Henry. *Description historique des monnaies frappées sous l'Empire Romain.* 8 vols. 2nd ed. Paris: Rollin & Feuardent, 1880–1892.

Crawford
Crawford, Michael. *Roman Republican Coinage*. London: Cambridge University Press, 1974.

Curtis
Curtis, James W. *The Tetradrachms of Roman Egypt*. Chicago: Argonaut, 1969.

Dattari
Dattari, Giannini. *Monete imperiale greche: Numi Augg. Alexandrini catalogo*. Cairo: Instituto francese d'archeologia orientale, 1901 (reprinted Bologna: Forni, 1969).

De Saulcy
De Saulcy, Félice. *Numismatique de la Terre Sainte*. Paris: Rothschild, 1874.

Evans
Evans, Arthur. "The 'Horsemen' of Tarentum." *The Numismatic Chronicle* 9 (1889): 37–228.

Fiorelli
Fiorelli, Giuseppe. *Catalogo del museo nazionale di Napoli: Medagliere.* 4 vols. Naples: Sabilimento tipografico in Sta. Teresa, 1867–1871.

Franke *Epirus*
Franke, Peter Robert. *Die antiken Münzen von Epirus*. Wiesbaden: Franz Steiner, 1961.

Franke *Homonoia*
Franke, Peter Robert, and Margret Karola Nollé. *Die Homonoia-Münzen Kleinasiens*. Saarbrüchen: Saardrücker, 1997.

Gaebler
Gaebler, Hugo. *Die antiken Münzen Nord-Griechenlands: Makedonia und Paionia*. 2 vols. Berlin: Reimer, 1906 and de Gruyter, 1935. Reprint, Bologna: Forni, 1977.

Ghalib Edhem
Ghalib Edhem, I. *Catalogue des monnaies turcomanes*. Constantinople: Mihran, 1894 (reprinted Bologna: Forni, 1965).

Giard
Giard, Jean-Baptiste. *Catalogue des monnaies de l'Empire romain.* Vol. I. *Auguste*. Paris: Bibliothèque nationale, 1976.

Gnecchi
Gnecchi, Francesco. *I medaglioni romani*. 3 vols. Milan: Hoepli, 1912.

Gorini
Gorini, Giovanni. *La monetazione incusa della Magna Grecia*. Milan: Edizioni Arte e Moneta, 1975.

Grueber
Grueber, H. A. *Coins of the Roman Republic in the British Museum*. 3 vols. London: British Museum, 1910 (reprinted London: British Museum, 1970).

Hazzard
Hazzard, R. A. *Ptolemaic Coins: An Introduction for Collectors*. Toronto: Kirk & Bentley, 1995.

Head
Head, Barclay V. *Historia Numorum: A Manual of Greek Numismatics*. Rev. ed. Oxford: Clarendon, 1911 (reprinted Chicago: Argonaut, 1967).

Heiss
Heiss, Aloïss. *Description générale des monnaies antiques de l'Espagne*. Paris: Imprimerie nationale, 1870 (reprinted Bologna: Forni, 1975).

Hennequin
Hennequin, Gilles. *Catalogue des monnaies musulmanes de la Bibliothèque nationale: Asie pré-mongole, les Seljuqs et leurs successeurs*. Paris: Bibliothèque nationale, 1985.

Houghton part I
Houghton, Arthur, and Catherine Lorber. *Seleucid Coins: A Comprehensive Catalogue*. Part I, *Seleucus I through Antiochus III*. New York: American Numismatic Society, 2002.

Houghton part II
Houghton, Arthur, Catherine Lorber, and Oliver Hoover. *Seleucid Coins: A Comprehensive Catalogue*. Part II, *Seleucus IV through Antiochus XIII*. New York: American Numismatic Society, 2008.

Hunterian
MacDonald, George. *Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the Hunterian Collection, University of Glasgow*. 3 vols. Glasgow: Maclehose, 1899–1905 (reprinted Bologna: Forni, 1975).

Johnston
Johnston, Ann. *The Coinage of Metapontum*. Part 3. New York: American Numismatic Society, 1990.

Kindler
Kindler, Arie. *The Coinage of Bostra*. Warminster (Wilts.): Aris & Phillips, 1983.

Kraay
Kraay, Colin M. *The Aes Coinage of Galba*. New York: American Numismatic Society, 1956.

Kraus
Kraus, F. F. *Die Münzen Odovacars und des Ostgotenreiches in Italien*. Halle: Riechmann, 1928.

Lane-Poole
Lane-Poole, Stanley. *Coins of the Urtuki Turkumans*. London: Trübner, 1875 (reprinted Cloister, N.J.: McSorley, 1967).

Le Rider
Le Rider, Georges. *Le monnayage d'argent et d'or de Philippe II*. Paris: Bourgey, 1977.

Lindgren I
Lindgren, Henry Clay, and Frank L. Kovacs. *Lindgren I: Ancient Bronze Coins of Asia Minor and the Levant from the Lindgren Collection*. San Mateo, Cal.: Chrysopylon, 1985.

Lindgren II
Lindgren, Henry Clay. *Lindgren II: Ancient Greek Bronze Coins: European Mints from the Lindgren Collection*. San Mateo, Cal.: Chrysopylon, 1989.

Lindgren III
Lindgren, Henry Clay. *Lindgren III: Ancient Greek Bronze Coins from the Lindgren Collection*. Quarryville, Pa.: Chrysopylon, 1993.

MacDonald
MacDonald, George. "Roman Contorniates in the Hunterian Collection." *The Numismatic Chronicle* 9 (1909): 19–55.

Mamroth
Mamroth, Alfred. "Die Bronzemünzen des Königs Philip V von Makedonien." *Zeitschrift für Numismatik* 42 (1932–1935): 219–51.

McAlee
McAlee, Richard. *The Coins of Roman Antioch*. Lancaster, Pa and London: Classical Numismatic Group, 2007.

McDowell
McDowell, David. *The Western Coinages of Nero*. New York: American Numismatic Society, 1979.

Meshorer
Meshorer, Ya'akov. *Ancient Jewish Coinage*. 2 vols. Dix Hills, N.Y.: Amphora Books, 1982.

Metcalf *Cappadocia*
Metcalf, William E. *The Silver Coinage of Cappodocia, Vespasian–Commodus*. New York: American Numismatic Society, 1996.

Metcalf *Hadrian*
Metcalf, William E. *The Cistophori of Hadrian*. New York: American Numismatic Society, 1980.

Metlich
Metlich, Michael Andreas. *The Coins of Ostrogothic Italy*. London: Spink, 2004.

Mildenberg
Mildenberg, Leo. *The Coinage of the Bar Kokhba War*. Aarau: Sauerländer, 1984.

Milne
Milne, J. G. *University of Oxford Ashmolean Museum: Catalogue of Alexandrian Coins*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1933.

Minì *Silicia*
Minì, Adolfo. *Monete di bronzo della Sicilia antica*. Palermo: Cassa Centrale di Risparmio Vittorio Emanuele, 1979.

Minì *Siracusa*
Minì, Adolfo. *Monete antiche di bronzo della zecca di Siracusa*. Palermo: Cassa Centrale di Risparmio Vittorio Emanuele, 1977.

Mionnet *Description*
Mionnet, Théodore-Edmé. *Description de médailles antiques grecques e romaines*. 6 vols. Paris: Testu, 1806–1813.

Mionnet *Supplément*
Mionnet, Théodore-Edmé. *Description de médailles antiques grecques e romaines*. Supplément. 9 vols. Paris: Debore, 1819–1837.

Morey
Morey, Charles R. *Dusares and the Coin-Types of Bostra: Catalogue of the Coinage of Bostra*. Leyden: Brill, 1910.

Müller *Afrique*
Müller, Ludvig. *Numismatique de l'ancienne Afrique*. 4 vols. Copenhagen: Luno, 1860–1874 (reprinted Bologna: Forni, 1964).

Müller *Alexandre*
Müller, Ludvig. *Numismatique d'Alexandre le Grand*. Copenhagen: Luno, 1855 (reprinted Basel: Münzen und Medaillen A. G., 1957).

Müller *Lysimachus*
Müller, Ludvig. *Die Münzen des thracischen Königs Lysimachus*. Copenhagen: Luno, 1858.

Mushmov
Mushmov, Nikola. *Antichnitie moneti na balkanskiia poluostrovu i monetitie na bulgarskitie tsare*. Sofia: Gavazov, 1912.

Newell *Antioch*
Newell, Edward T. "The Seleucid Mint of Antioch." *American Journal of Numismatics* 51 (1917): 1–151.

Newell *Eastern Seleucid*
Newell, Edward T. *The Coinage of the Eastern Seleucid Mints, from Seleucus I to Antiochus III*. New York: American Numismatic Society, 1938.

Newell *Poliorcetes*
Newell, Edward T. *The Coinages of Demetrius Poliorcetes*. London: Oxford University Press, 1926 (reprinted Chicago: Obol International, 1978).

Newell *Western Seleucid*
Newell, Edward T. *The Coinage of the Western Seleucid Mints, from Seleucus I to Antiochus III*. New York: American Numismatic Society, 1941 (reprinted 1977).

Noe
Noe, Sydney P. *The Coinage of Caulonia*. New York: American Numismatic Society, 1958.

Parks
Parks, Danielle A. *The Roman Coinage of Cyprus*. Nicosia: Cyprus Numismatic Society, 2004.

Perseus
The Perseus Digital Library: Art & Archaeology Browser (http://www.perseus.org/cgi-bin/browser).

Pick-Regling
Pick, Behrendt, and Kurt Regling. *Die antiken Münzen Nord-Griechenlands.* Vol. I, *Dacien und Moesien*. Berlin: G. Reimer, 1910 (reprinted Bologna: Forni, 1978).

Price *Alexander*
Price, Martin Jessop. *The Coinage in the Name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus*. London: British Museum, 1991.

Price *Macedonians*
Price, Martin. *Coins of the Macedonians*. London: British Museum, 1974.

Ralli-Photopoulou
Ralli-Photopoulou, Euterpe, and Constantinos Lagos. "The Coinage of Eresos." *Nomismatika Chronika* 20 (2001): 64–70.

Reifenberg
Reifenberg, Adolf. *Ancient Jewish Coins*. Jerusalem: Mass, 1940.

Reis
Reis, Leonhard, and Nikolaus Schendel. "Typenkatalog der Tesserae und Spintriae." *Money Trend* (Sept. 1998).

RIC vol. 1
Sutherland, C. H. V., and R. A. G. Carson. *The Roman Imperial Coinage.* Vol. 1, *From 31 B.C. to A.D. 69*. Rev. ed. London: Spink, 1984.

RIC vol. 2
Mattingly, Harold, and C. H. V. Sutherland. *The Roman Imperial Coinage.* Vol. 2, *Vespasian to Hadrian*. London: Spink, 1926. Reprint, 1968.

RIC vol. 3
Mattingly, Harold, and Edward A. Sydenham. *The Roman Imperial Coinage.* Vol. 3, *Antoninus Pius to Commodus*. London: Spink, 1930. Reprint, 1968.

RIC vol. 4, part 1
Mattingly, Harold, and Edward A. Sydenham. *The Roman Imperial Coinage.* Vol. 4, Part 1, *Pertinax to Geta*. London: Spink, 1936. Reprint, 1968.

RIC vol. 4, part 2
Mattingly, Harold, Edward A. Sydenham, and C. H. V. Sutherland. *The Roman Imperial Coinage.* Vol. 4, Part 2, *Macrinus to Pupienus*. London: Spink, 1938. Reprint, 1968.

RIC vol. 4, part 3
Mattingly, Harold, Edward A. Sydenham, and C. H. V. Sutherland. *The Roman Imperial Coinage.* Vol. 4, Part 3, *Gordian III to Uranius Antoninus*. London: Spink, 1949. Reprint, 1968.

RIC vol. 5, part 1
Webb, Percy H. *The Roman Imperial Coinage*. Vol. 5, Part 1. London: Spink, 1927. Reprint, 1968.

RIC vol. 5, part 2
Webb, Percy H. *The Roman Imperial Coinage*. Vol. 5, Part 2. London: Spink, 1933. Reprint, 1968.

RIC vol. 6
Sutherland, C. H. V. *The Roman Imperial Coinage*. Vol. 6, *From Diocletian's Reform (A.D. 294) to the Death of Maximinus (A.D. 313)*. London: Spink, 1967.

RIC vol. 7
Bruun, Patrick M. *The Roman Imperial Coinage*. Vol. 7, *Constantine and Licinius: A.D. 313–337*. London: Spink, 1966.

RIC vol. 8
Kent, J. P. C. *The Roman Imperial Coinage*. Vol. 8, *The Family of Constantine I: A.D. 337–364*. London: Spink, 1981.

RPC vol. 1
Burnett, Andrew, Michel Amandry, and Pere Pau Ripollès. *Roman Provincial Coinage.* Vol. 1, *From the Death of Caesar to the death of Vitellius (44 B.C.–A.D. 69)*. London: British Museum, 1992.

RPC vol. 2
Burnett, Andrew, Michel Amandry, and Ian Carradice. *Roman Provincial Coinage.* Vol. 2, *From Vespasian to Domitian (A.D. 69–96)*. London: British Museum, 1999.

RPC vol. 7.1
Butcher, Margaret Spoerri. *Roman Provincial Coinage.* Vol. 7, *De Gordien 1er à Gordien III (238–244 après J.-C.), 1. Province d'Asie*. London: British Museum, 2006.

RPC Online
Roman Provincial Coinage Online, Roman Provincial Coinage in the Antonine Period Project: http://rpc.ashmus.ox.ac.uk/project.

Rutter
Rutter, N. K. *Historia Numorum: Italy*. London: British Museum, 2001.

Sabatier
Sabatier, Justin. *Description générale des médaillons contorniates*. Paris: Pillet, 1860.

Sambon
Sambon, Arthur. *Les monnaies antiques de l'Italie: Etrurie, Ombrie, Picenum, Samnium, Campanie (Cumes et Naples)*. Paris: Bureaux du Musée, 1903. Reprint, Bologna: Forni, 1967.

Schönert *Maroneia*
Schönert-Geiss, Edith. *Griechisches Münzwerk: Die Münzprägung von Maroneia*. Berlin: Akademie-Verlag, 1987.

Schönert *Perinthos*
Schönert, Edith. *Griechisches Münzwerk: Die Münzprägung von Perinthos*. Berlin: Akademie Verlag, 1965.

Sear *Greek*
Sear, David R. *Greek Coins and Their Values*. 2 vols. London: Seaby, 1978–1979.

Sear *Greek Imperial*
Sear, David R. *Greek Imperial Coins and Their Values*. London: Seaby, 1982.

Sellwood
Sellwood, David. *An Introduction to the Coinage of Parthia*. 2nd ed. London: Spink, 1980.

Seltman *Greek*
Seltman, Charles. *Greek Coins*. 2nd ed. London: Methuen, 1955 (reprinted London: Spink, 1977).

Seltman *Olympia*
Seltman, Charles T. *The Temple Coins of Olympia*. Cambridge: Bowes & Bowes, 1921. Reprint, New York: Attic Books, 1975.

Shore
Shore, Fred B. *Parthian Coins and History*. Quarryville, Pa.: Classical Numismatic Group, 1993.

Simonetta-Riva
Simonetta, Bono and Renzo Riva. *Le tessere erotiche romane (spintriae): quando ed a che scopo sono state coniate*. Lugano: Gaggini-Bizzozero, 1981.

SNG Cop
Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, the Royal Collection of Coins and Medals, Danish National Museum. 43 parts. Copenhagen: Monksgaard, 1942–1977 (reprinted in 8 vols., West Milford, N.J.: Sunrise, 1981–1992).

SNG Lev
Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Switzerland, Levante: Cilicia. Berne: Credit Suisse, 1986.

SNG Mun
Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Deutschland, Staatliche Münzsammlung München. 28 vols. Berlin: Mann, 1977–1985, and Munich: Hirmer, 1989–2007.

SNG Von Aulock
Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum, Deutschland, Sammlung von Aulock. 18 parts. Berlin: Mann, 1957–1968.

Spengler vol. 1
Spengler, William F. and Wayne G. Sayles. *Turkoman Figural Bronze Coins and Their Iconography,* Vol. I*, The Artuqids*. Lodi, Wis.: Clio's Cabinet, 1992.

Spengler vol. 2
Spengler, William F., and Wayne G. Sayles. *Turkoman Figural Bronze Coins and Their Icnography.* Vol. II, *The Zengids*. Lodi, Wis.: Clio's Cabinet, 1996.

Spijkerman
Spijkerman, Augustus. *The Coins of the Decapolis and Provincia Arabia*. Jerusalem: Franciscan Press, 1978.

Strack
Strack, Max, and Friedrich Münzer. *Die Antiken Münzen Nord-Griechenlands*. Vol. 2, *Thrakien*. Berlin: Reimer, 1912 (reprinted Bologna: Forni, 1977).

Sutherland
Sutherland, C. H. V. *The Cistophori of Augustus*. London: Royal Numismatic Society, 1970.

Svoronos *Crète*
Svoronos, Ioannis N. *Numismatique de la Crète ancienne*. Macon: Protat Frères, 1890.

Svoronos *Ptolemaion*
Svoronos, Ioannis N. *Ta nomismata kratous ton Ptolemaion*. Athens: Sakellarios, 1904.

Sydenham
Sydenham, Edward A. *The Coinage of the Roman Republic*. Rev. ed. London: Spink, 1952 (reprinted New York: Durst, 1976).

Sydenham *Caesarea*
Sydenham, Edward A. *The Coinage of Caesarea in Cappadocia*. London: Spink, 1933.

Thompson
Thompson, Margaret. *The New Style Silver Coinage of Athens*. New York: American Numismatic Society, 1961.

Touratsoglou
Touratsoglou, Ioannis. *Die Münzstätte von Thessaloniki in der römischen Kaiserzeit*. Berlin: De Gruyter, 1988.

Van Keuren
Van Keuren, Frances. *The Coinage of Heraclea Lucaniae*. Rome: Bretschneider, 1994.

Villaronga
Villaronga, Leandre. *Corpus nummorum hispaniae ante Augusti aetatem*. Madrid: Herrero, 1994.

Waddington
Waddington, William Henry. *Recueil général des monnaies grecques d'Asie Mineure*. Paris: Leroux, 1904–1925. Reprint, Hildesheim: Olms, 1976.

Woytek *Syrian Koinon*
Woytek, Bernhard. "Die Cutters at Work: New Light on the Coinage Struck for the Syrian Koinon." *American Journal of Numismatics* 23 (2011): 153–67.

Woytek *Traianus*
Woytek, Bernhard. *Die Reichsprägung des Kaisers Traianus (98–117)*. Vienna: Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, 2010.

Wroth
Wroth, Warwick. *British Museum Catalogue of the Vandals, Ostrogoths, and Lombards*. London: British Museum, 1911.

Index I: Mints (Cities and Provinces of Origin)

Note: The names listed here follow the Latin usage of the *Historia Numorum* (e.g., Pergamum for Pergamon, Agrigentum for Akragas), except where a placename has a familiar English form (e.g., Athens, Lyons, Antioch). The numbers cited are those of the individual coins in the catalogue.

The attributions are those determined by modern scholarship, and one can be sure that the Renaissance collector was unaware of the original cities of many of the Greek coins in his cabinet. Didrachmas marked ΝΕΑΠΟLΙΤΩΝ were certainly understood to come from Naples, but he would not have known that his six coins marked FA were struck by the Elians at Olympia to facilitate commerce during the Games, or that the cryptic inscription ΔΝΙΔΥ spelled the name of Hyrena in Campania, using the Oscan alphabet, written from right to left.

Abdera (Thrace), 63
Acarnania, see Acarnanian League, Leucas, Oeniadae
Acarnanian League, 108–109
Acanthus (Macedon), 293
Ace, see Ptolemais
Achaean League, 110
Achaia, see Achaean League, Patrae
Aegeae (Cilicia), 959, 1062, 1191
Aenianes (Thessaly), 239
Aeolis, see Cyme, Elaea, Myrina
Aesernia (Samnium), 97
Aetolia, see Aetolian League
Aetolian League, 151, 255
Africa, 583, 587, 589; see also Cyrenaica, Mauritania, Numidia, Zeugitana
Agrigentum (Sicily), 238, 369
Agyrium (Sicily), 397
Alabanda (Caria), 314
Alexandria (Egypt), 667, 740, 744, 752–754, 756, 796, 886–887, 889–891, 893, 929–930, 936, 940, 945, 947, 979, 983, 991, 1127, 1161, 1200–1201, 1204
Amastris (Bithynia), 962
Ambracia (Epirus), 86
Amisus (Pontus), 268, 470
Amphipolis (Macedon), 15, 41, 47, 50, 53, 287, 289, 305, 315, 318–320, 322, 331, 659, 661, 709, 730, 982, 1190
Antioch (Syria), 1–14, 87, 392, 425, 657, 760, 794, 799–800, 876, 895, 1061, 1063, 1065–1067, 1093–1098, 1108, 1118, 1156, 1158, 1162–1164, 1173–1175, 1182, 1184, 1218
Antiochia (Pisidia), 1123
Antissa (Lesbos), 89
Apameia (Syria), 49, 78, 87
Apollonia (Illyricum), 43, 45, 178, 586, 588, 607, 1041
Apollonia (Thrace), 266
Apulia, see Arpi, Lucera
Aquileia (Italy), 1219
Arabia, see Bostra, Capitolias, Petra
Aradus (Phoenicia), 270, 329, 446, 452
Arcadia, see Arcadian League, Pheneus
Arcadian League, 112, 180, 253
Argolis, see Hermione
Arpi (Apulia), 145, 467
Ascalon (Judaea), 981
Asia, uncertain mint, 586, 588, 607, 643, 645, 813, 878, 897
Aspendus (Pamphylia), 207
Assorus (Sicily), 490
Athens (Attica), 125, 129, 135–136
Attica, see Athens
Babylon (Mesopotamia), 285, 293, 321

Berytus (Phoenicia), 1103
Bisaltae (Macedon), 231
Bithynia, see under cities: Amastris, Heracleia, Nicaea, Nicomedia, Prusias, and under kings: Nicomedes II, Prusias II
Bizya (Thrace), 1157
Boeotia, see Boeotian League, Thebes
Boeotian League, 264
Bostra (Arabia), 1105
Brettian League (Bruttium), 21–28, 127, 269, 271
Brundisium (Calabria), 59, 61
Bruttium, see Brettian League, Caulonia, Croton, Locri, Rhegium
Byzantium (Thrace), 84, 922, 1087
Caesarea (Cappadocia), 854, 871, 875, 968–969
Calabria, see Brundisium, Tarentum
Campania, see Capua, Hyria, Neapolis, Suessa Aurunca
Capitolias (Arabia), 967
Cappadocia, see under cities: Caesarea, and under kings: Ariobarzanes
Capua (Campania), 449
Caria, see under cities: Alabanda, Cnidus, Cos, and under kings: Mausolus, Pixodarus
Carthage (Zeugitana), 154, 249
Carthago Nova (Hispania), 718
Cassandrea (Macedon), 965
Cassope (Epirus), 104
Catana (Sicily), 114
Caulonia (Bruttium), 235
Cephallenia, see Cranium, Same
Chalcidian League (Macedon), 260
Chalcis (Euboea), 257, 416
Chalcis (Syria), 663, 741, 873
Chersonnesus (Thrace), 228
Chios (Ionia), 60, 64, 229, 316
Cilicia, see Aegiae, Flaviopolis, Seleuceia, Tarsus
Citium (Cyprus), 237, 353
Clazomenae (Ionia), 662
Cnidus (Caria), 247
Cnossus (Crete), 52, 102, 165, 170, 219, 459, 767
Coela (Thrace), 315
Colophon (Ionia), 295
Corcyra, 85, 185, 196, 224, 226, 472
Corinth, 182, 241, 928, 992, 1023
Cos (Caria), 46
Cranium (Cephallenia), 225
Crete, 217, 663, 733, 734, 743, 798, 835; see also Cnossus, Cydonia, Elyrus, Gortyna, Hierapytna, Itanos, Lappa, Lyttus, Phaestus, Polyrhenium, Praesus, Priansus, Rhaucus
Croton (Bruttium), 117, 173, 175, 210
Cydonia (Crete), 832

Cyme (Aeolis), 147, 177, 476
Cyprus, 337, 345, 801–802, 837, 872, 1051, 1064, see also Citium, Paphos, Salamis
Cyrenaica, uncertain mint, 647, see also Cyrene
Cyrene (Cyrenaica), 96, 148, 854, 871, 969
Cyrrhus (Syria), 81
Cyzicus (Mysia), 54, 960
Damascus (Syria), 323, 457, 1025
Demetrias (Thessaly), 412, 421
Dyrrhachium (Illyricum), 44, 191–194, 401
Edessa (Mesopotamia), 994, 1026, 1149, 1151–1152, 1154–1155
Egypt, see under cities: Alexandria, and under kings: Arsinoe IV, Cleopatra III, Cleopatra VII, Ptolemy I, Ptolemy II, Ptolemy III, Ptolemy IV, Ptolemy V, Ptolemy VI, Ptolemy VIII, Ptolemy X, Ptolemy XI, Ptolemy XIII, Ptolemy XV
Elaea (Aeolis), 1058
Elis, see Olympia
Elyrus (Crete), 222
Emerita (Hispania), 696–697
Emesa (Syria), 1040, 1050
Ephesus (Ionia), 82, 234, 670, 735, 737, 755, 939, 1120
Epirote Republic, 88, 106, 244
Epirus, see under cities: Ambracia, Cassope, Epirote Republic, Nicopolis, and under kings: Pyrrhus
Eresus (Lesbos), 40, 468
Erythrae (Ionia), 368
Euboea, see Chalcis, Euboean League, Histiaea
Euboean League, 245, 246
Flaviopolis (Cilicia), 1012
Gades (Hispania), 454
Gadara (Syria), 990
Galatia, 870
Gaul, uncertain mint, 635; see also Lyons, Massalia, Nîmes
Gela (Sicily), 107, 111
Germany, see Trier
Gortyna (Crete), 48, 214, 216, 728, 731, 733
Hadrianopolis (Thrace), 935, 1020, 1053, 1059, 1146
Heracleia (Bithynia), 152
Heracleia (Illyricum), 407
Heracleia (Lucania), 121, 126, 128, 130
Hermione (Argolis), 256
Hierapolis (Phrygia), 73
Hierapytna (Crete), 69, 181
Hieropolis (Syria), 944, 961, 1159
Himera (Sicily), 203
Hispania, uncertain mint, 544, 623, 625, 678, 679, 681–682, 686, 691–692, 694; see also Carthago Nova, Gades, Emerita
Histiaea (Euboea), 146, 250, 262

Hyria (Campania), 138
Illyricum, see Apollonia, Dyrrhachium, Heracleia
Ionia, see Chios, Clazomenae, Colophon, Ephesus, Erythrae, Ionian League, Magnesia, Miletus, Phocaea, Samos, Teos
Ionian League, 942
Istrus (Thrace), 123
Italy, uncertain mint, 91, 574, 582, 629, 640, 676, 684, 693, 695, 700; see also Apulia, Aquileia, Bruttium, Calabria, Campania, Lucania, Rome, Samnium, Ticinum
Itanus (Crete), 240
Jazira (Mesopotamia), 482
Jerusalem (Judaea), 453, 483
Judaea, 371, 484, 797, 833, 836; see also Ascalon, Jerusalem
Lamia (Thessaly), 259
Laodiceia (Phrygia), 897
Laodiceia (Syria), 72, 87, 658, 874, 1022, 1050
Lappa (Crete), 251
Larissa (Thessaly), 118, 197, 199
Leontini (Sicily), 163
Lesbos, see Antissa, Eresus, Mytilene
Leucas (Acarnania), 202
Leucas (Syria), 1057
Locri (Bruttium), 66, 101, 103, 105, 209
Locris, see Opus
Lucania, see Heracleia, Metapontum, Poseidonia, Sybaris, Thurium, Velia
Lucera (Apulia), 488
Lycia, 285; see also Lycian League
Lycian League, 855
Lydia, see Magnesia, Nysa, Sala, Sardes, Smyrna, Thyatira, Tralles
Lyons (Gaul), 676, 685, 699, 701, 715–716, 771, 779, 814, 818, 1015, 1017, 1203
Lyttus (Crete), 204
Macedon, 174, 283, 288, 290, 292, 297–301, 304–305, 308, 327, 745; see also under cities: Acanthus, Amphipolis, Bisaltae, Cassandrea, Chalcidian League, Paeonia, Pella, Philippi, Thessalonica and under kings: Alexander III, Amyntas III, Amyntas IV, Antigonus Gonatas, Archelaus, Cassander, Demetrius II, Demetrius Polyorcetes, Perseus, Philip II, Philip III, Philip V
Magnesia (Ionia), 195
Magnesia (Lydia), 71
Mamertini (Sicily), 17–20, 70
Marathus (Phoenicia), 450–451
Mardin (Mesopotamia), 477–480
Maroneia (Thrace), 150
Massalia (Gaul), 248, 573
Mauretania, 375
Mesembria (Thrace), 267, 1170
Mesopotamia, see Babylon, Edessa, Jazira, Mardin, Mosul, Seleuceia

Messana (Sicily), 208, see also Mamertini
Metapontum (Lucania), 91, 131, 172
Miletopolis (Mysia), 1148
Miletus (Ionia), 980
Mosul (Mesopotamia), 481
Myrina (Aeolis), 144
Mysia, see Cyzicus, Miletopolis, Pergamum
Mytilene (Lesbos), 1054, 1056
Naxus (Sicily), 164
Neapolis (Campania), 51, 143, 272, 274, 278
Nicaea (Bithynia), 58, 758, 1119
Nicomedia (Bithynia), 742, 963, 966, 1021, 1060, 1147, 1211
Nicopolis (Epirus), 656, 757
Nîmes (Gaul), 704
Numidia, 243, 461
Nysa (Lydia), 1140
Oeniadae (Acarnania), 92
Olympia (Elis), 156–160, 211
Opus (Locris), 167–169, 171
Paeonia (Macedon), 155
Pamphylia, see Aspendus, Perga, Side
Paphlagonia, see Sinope
Paphos (Cyprus), 349, 352, 837, 872, 1051
Parthia, 364–365
Patrae (Achaia), 75
Pella (Macedon), 16, 296, 313, 317, 443, 475
Pelopponesus, see Achaia, Arcadia, Argolis, Cephallenia, Elis, Phliasia, Sicyonia, Zacynthus
Perga (Pamphylia), 1169, 1202
Pergamum (Mysia), 398, 471, 668–669, 834, 921, 1147, 1183
Perinthus (Thrace), 1055, 1124, 1150, 1197
Petra (Arabia), 888
Phaestus (Crete), 212
Phalanna (Thessaly), 98
Pharcadon (Thessaly), 201
Pheneus (Arcadia), 166
Pherae (Thessaly), 330, 474
Philippi (Macedon), 710, 713
Philippopolis (Thrace), 1052
Phliasia, see Phlius
Phlius (Phliasia), 198
Phocaea (Ionia), 1002
Phoenicia, see Aradus, Berytus, Marathus, Ptolemais, Sidon, Tripolis, Tyre
Phocis, 184
Phrygia, see Hierapolis, Laodiceia, Sebaste
Pisidia, see Antiochia

Polyrhenium (Crete), 263, 374
Pontus, see Amisus
Poseidonia (Lucania), 220, 233
Praesus (Crete), 252
Priansus (Crete), 69, 162
Prusias (Bithynia), 1091
Ptolemais (Phoenicia), 310, 437, 1024
Rhaucus (Crete), 261
Rhegium (Bruttium), 42, 94, 99, 221, 223
Rhodes, 93, 113, 115–116, 312, 324, 877
Rome, 90, 258, 485–487, 491–543, 545–551, 553–572, 575, 577–581, 584–585, 590–600, 602, 606, 609–622, 630–633, 639, 644, 655, 677, 680, 683, 690, 702–703, 705–708, 714, 717, 719–727, 729, 732, 736, 738–739, 746–751, 759, 762, 764–766, 768–770, 772–778, 780–793, 795, 803–812, 815–831, 838–845, 847–850, 856–869, 879–885, 896, 898–920, 923–926, 931–934, 937, 946, 948–952, 954–958, 970–978, 984–989, 995–1001, 1003–1011, 1013, 1016, 1018–1019, 1028–1038, 1042–1049, 1068–1085, 1088–1090, 1092–1102, 1104, 1110, 1112–1116, 1121–1122, 1125–1126, 1128–1139, 1141–1145, 1165–1168, 1171–1172, 1176–1180, 1185–1189, 1192–1195, 1198–1199, 1205–1210, 1213–1214, 1220
Sala (Lydia), 77
Salamis (Cyprus), 133, 273, 346, 351, 354
Same (Cephallenia), 124
Samnium, see Aeserna
Samos (Ionia), 77, 674
Samosata (Syria), 892, 943
Sardes (Lydia), 391
Sebaste (Phrygia), 664
Segesta (Sicily), 183
Seleuceia (Cilicia), 1160
Seleuceia (Mesopotamia), 387–389, 423, 439, 455
Seleuceia (Syria), 87, 179, 1106
Selinus (Sicily), 205
Selymbria (Thrace), 320
Serdica (Thrace), 1039
Sestus (Thrace), 322
Sicily, uncertain mint, 623–624, 626, see also Agrigentum, Agyrium, Assorus, Catana, Gela, Himera, Leontini, Mamertini, Messana, Naxus, Segesta, Selinus, Syracuse, Tauromenium
Sicyon (Sicyonia), 206
Sicyonia, see Sicyon
Side (Pamphylia), 332, 334, 1014
Sidon (Phoenicia), 38–39, 345, 350, 413, 429, 460, 462, 660, 846
Sinope (Paphlagonia), 65
Smyrna (Lydia), 460, 927
Spain, see Hispania
Suessa Aurunca (Campania), 469
Sybaris (Lucania), 200

Syracuse (Sicily), 29–36, 122, 149, 186, 187, 188, 189, 275, 277, 279, 366–367, 370, 376–377, 395, 465–466
Syria, see under cities: Antioch, Apamea, Chalcis, Cyrrhus, Damascus, Emesa, Gadara, Hieropolis, Laodiceia, Leucas, Samosata, Seleuceia, Tetrapolis, Zeugma; and under kings: Alexander I, Alexander II, Antiochus I, Antiochus II, Antiochus IV, Antiochus VI, Antiochus VII, Antiochus VIII, Antiochus IX, Cleopatra Thea, Demetrius I, Demetrius II, Demetrius III, Seleucus I, Seleucus II, Seleucus III, Seleucus IV, Tryphon
Tarentum (Calabria), 119, 213, 236
Tarsus (Cilicia), 325, 372, 417, 448, 641, 1153
Tauromenium (Sicily), 67
Teos (Ionia), 62
Tetrapolis (Syria), 87
Thasos (Thrace), 74, 76, 134, 227, 232
Thebes (Boeotia), 120, 218, 230, 242
Thessalian League, 265
Thessalonica (Macedon), 56–57, 80, 297, 666, 711–712
Thessaly, see Aenianes, Demetrias, Lamia, Larissa, Phalanna, Pharcadon, Pherae, Thessalian League
Thrace, see under cities: Abdera, Apollonia, Bizya, Byzantium, Chersonesus, Coela, Hadrianopolis, Istrus, Maroneia, Mesembria, Perinthus, Philippopolis, Selymbria, Serdica, Sestus, Thasos, Tomis; and under kings: Ketriporis, Lysimachus, Rhoemetalces
Thurium (Lucania), 140, 142
Thyatira (Lydia), 927
Ticinum (Italy), 1215–1216
Tomis (Thrace), 95
Tralles (Lydia), 215, 665, 993
Trier (Germany), 1212, 1217
Tripolis (Phoenicia), 894
Tyre (Phoenicia), 55, 83, 153, 340, 408, 414, 422, 441–442, 463, 851–853, 1066
Velia (Lucania), 137, 139, 141, 190, 254
Zacynthus (Pelopponesus), 176, 638
Zeugitana, see Carthage
Zeugma (Syria), 941, 964

Index II: Names (Kings, Rulers, and Magistrates)

This index includes historical personages recorded by inscription or portrait on coins. Names of Greek magistrates and rulers are transliterated according to the standard rules, except for names with an English spelling in common usage (e.g., Philip and Ptolemy for Philippos and Ptolemaios). Roman officials are listed by family name, except in the case of emperors and other well-known persons where a familiar common name is more useful (e.g., Brutus, Caligula, Caracalla). The numbers used are those of the individual coins in the catalogue.

Many coins are listed more than once: a sestertius struck by Tiberius showing the head of the deified Augustus will be listed here under both emperors.

The Renaissance collector was certainly unaware of the correct identity of many of the ancient rulers portrayed or inscribed on his coins. Tetradrachms marked Demetrius, struck by five Hellenistic monarchs of that name, are mixed together and were probably all ascribed to the most famous of the lot, Demetrius Poliorcetes, who merits a lengthy biography in Plutarch's *Lives*. Coins struck by Alexander, tyrant of Pherae, and by two Seleucid kings of Syria of that name, appear among the silver of Alexander the Great, along with Roman Imperial bronze pieces of the province of Macedon which continued to portray the great conqueror centuries after his death, and contorniates with the head of Alexander produced in late antiquity.

Abgar VIII, king of Osrhoene, 994, 1026
Abgar X, king of Osrhoene, 1152, 1154–1155
Accoleius Lariscolus, P., Roman moneyer, 513
Acilius Aviola, Roman provincial official, 755
Acilius Glabro, Mn., Roman moneyer, 523
Acilius Regulus, M., see Regulus
Aelius, adopted son of emperor Hadrian, 929–934
Aemilius Lepidus, M., see Lepidus
Aemilius Lepidus Paullus, L., Roman moneyer, 620
Aemilius Paulus, L. Roman general and consul, 620
Aemilius Scaurus, M., Roman moneyer, 564
Aesillas, Roman provincial official, 174
Agathocles, king of Syracuse, 29, 35, 149, 188, 395, 466
Agionos, magistrate of Dyrrhachium, 193
Agonippos, magistrate of Apollonia, 178
Agrippa, M. Vipsanius, Roman general and consul, 634, 672, 704, 708
Agrippina the Elder, mother of emperor Caligula, 749, 731, 751
Agrippina the Younger, mother of emperor Nero, 729, 736, 743
Aichmokles, magistrate of Ephesus, 755
Ainetor, magistrate of Rhodes, 312
Alexander, tyrant of Pherae, 330, 474
Alexander III, king of Macedon, 79, 132, 276, 295, 297–302, 304, 306–329, 331, 347, 378–381, 389
Alexander I, king of Syria, 81, 303, 383–384
Alexander II, king of Syria, 333, 382, 431
Alexander Severus, Roman emperor, 1117–1126, 1128
Alkaios, magistrate of Dyrrhachium, 192
Alkippos, magistrate of Ephesus, 234
Ameinokles, magistrate of Aenianes, 239
Amphiktyon, magistrate of Cyme, 147
Amyntas III, king of Macedon, 284
Amyntas IV, king of Macedon, 284
Anaxilas, tyrant of Messana, 208
Annius Luscus, C., Roman moneyer, 574
Antigonus Gonatas, king of Macedon, 362–363, 445, 473
Antinous, companion of emperor Hadrian, 928
Antiochus I, king of Syria, 425, 439, 455
Antiochus II, king of Syria, 439
Antiochus III, king of Syria, 151
Antiochus IV, king of Syria, 5, 424, 429
Antiochus VI, king of Syria, 426, 428, 430, 440
Antiochus VII, king of Syria, 423, 433, 441–442, 480
Antiochus VIII, king of Syria, 427, 435–438, 456–457
Antiochus IX, king of Syria, 432, 434
Antius Resto, C., Roman moneyer, 595
Antonia, mother of emperor Claudius, 747
Antoninus Pius, Roman emperor, 641, 935–951

Antonius, L., Roman moneyer, 650
Antonius, M., see Antony
Antony, Mark, Roman general and *triumvir*, 591, 635, 638–654
Aquilia, second wife of Emperor Elagabalus, 1115
Aquillius, Mn., Roman moneyer, 550
Aquillius Florus, L., Roman moneyer, 677
Archelaus, king of Macedon, 161
Aretas, king of Petra, 564
Ariobarzanes I, king of Cappadocia, 405
Aristeas, magistrate of Athens, 136
Aristagoras, magistrate of Hierapytna, 181
Aristenos, magistrate of Dyrrhachium, 194
Aristobulus II, king of Judaea, 565
Aristokles, magistrate of Tralles, 215
Aristomachos, magistrate of Rhodes, 113
Arsinoe IV, queen of Egypt, 337
Artabanus I, king of Parthia, 365
Artuqid dynasty, see Qutb al-Din, Yuluq Arslan, Timurtash
Asklapos, magistrate of Dyrrhachium, 191
Augurinus, Roman provincial official, 728
Augustus, Roman emperor, 82, 629, 634, 642, 651, 653, 655–657, 659, 661–663, 665–666, 668–701, 703–707, 733–734, 756
Aurelian, Roman emperor, 1205
Axiochos, magistrate of Magnesia, 195
Axsius Naso, L., Roman moneyer, 549
Baalmelek II, king of Citium (Cyprus), 237
Bacchius Judaeus, 565
Bar-Kochba, Simon, Jewish rebel, 453, 484
Barbatus Philippus, M., Roman moneyer, 653
Bocchus, king of Mauritania, 579
Britannicus, son of emperor Claudius, 742
Brutus, M. Junius, Roman senator and conspirator, 581, 601–606, 608
Caecilius Metellus, L., Roman moneyer, 538
Caecilius Metellus, M., Roman moneyer, 535
Caecilius Metellus Pius, Q., Roman moneyer, 582
Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio, Q., Roman moneyer, 583, 587, 589
Caecilius Metellus Silanus, Q., Roman provincial official, 9
Caesar, C. Julius, Roman general and dictator, 629–636
Caligula, Roman emperor, 47, 660, 728–734, 751
Caracalla, Roman emperor, 1024, 1034, 1037, 1048, 1051–1060, 1062, 1064, 1066–1078, 1083–1084, 1109, 1111
Carinus, Roman emperor, 1209
Carisius, T., Roman moneyer, 529–530
Cassander, king of Macedon, 402–404
Cassius, Q., Roman moneyer, 537
Cassius Caeicianus, L., Roman moneyer, 561

Cassius Longinus, C., Roman senator and conspirator, 608
Cassius Longinus, L., Roman moneyer, 567, 570
Cassius Longinus, Q., Roman moneyer, 568
Cetriporis, king of Thrace, 37
Charinautes, magistrate of Athens, 136
Charisthenes, magistrate of Polyrhenium, 374
Claudius, Roman emperor, 658, 735–750
Claudius Cephalionus, magistrate of Pergamum, 834
Claudius Fronton, M., Roman provincial official, 942
Claudius Gothicus, Roman emperor, 1204
Claudius Marcellus, C., Roman moneyer, 586, 588, 607
Claudius Marcellus, M., see Marcellus
Cleopatra III, queen of Egypt, 342
Cleopatra V, queen of Egypt, 337
Cleopatra VII, queen of Egypt, 649
Cleopatra Selene, queen of Mauretania, 375
Cleopatra Thea, queen of Syria, 435–436, 438, 456
Clodius, P., Roman moneyer, 596–597, 644
Clodius Albinus, Roman emperor, 1014–1017
Cocceius Nerva, M., Roman moneyer, 650
Coelius Caldus, C., Roman moneyer, 593–594
Commodus, Roman emperor, 1002–1008
Considius Paetus, C., Roman moneyer, 557
Constantine I, Roman emperor, 1213–1215
Constantine II, Roman emperor, 1214, 1217–1218
Constantius I, Roman emperor, 1213
Coponius, C., Roman moneyer, 552
Cordius Rufus, Mn., Roman moneyer, 526, 532
Cornelius Lentulus, Cn., Roman moneyer, 544
Cornelius Lentulus, L., Roman moneyer, 586, 588, 607
Cornelius Lentulus, P., Roman moneyer, 585
Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, P., Roman moneyer, 599
Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, P., Roman moneyer, 608
Cornelius Scipio Asiagenus, L., Roman moneyer, 511
Cornelius Sisena, Cn., Roman moneyer, 499
Cornelius Sulla, Faustus, Roman moneyer, 514–515, 578–579
Cornelius Sulla, L., see Sulla
Cossutius Sabula, L., Roman moneyer, 609
Crispina, wife of Emperor Commodus, 1009–1010
Crispus, son of Emperor Constantine I, 1216
Critonius, L., Roman moneyer, 517
Damylos, magistrate of Leucas, 202
Dasius, Altimus, ruler of Arpi, 145
Datames, satrap of Cilicia, 372
Demetrios, magistrate of Amisus, 268

Demetrius Poliorcetes, king of Macedon, 412, 416–417, 421, 475
Demetrius II, king of Macedon, 151, 475
Demetrius I, king of Syria, 408, 410–411, 415, 418, 420
Demetrius II, king of Syria, 413–414, 419, 422
Demetrius III, king of Syria, 409
Diadumenian, Roman emperor, 1099–1100
Didia Clara, daughter of Emperor Didius Julianus, 1018
Didius, T., Roman moneyer, 540
Didius Julianus, Roman emperor, 1013
Diocletian, Roman emperor, 1210–1211
Domitia, wife of Emperor Domitian, 834, 845
Domitian, Roman emperor, 824–844
Domitius Ahenobarbus, Cn., Roman moneyer, 646
Dossennos, magistrate of Poseidonia, 220
Drusilla, sister of Emperor Caligula, 729
Drusus the Elder, father of Emperor Claudius, 746
Drusus the Younger, son of Emperor Tiberius, 724–725, 727
Durmius, M., Roman moneyer, 690
Echephron, magistrate of Dyrrhachium, 191
Egnatius Maxsumus, C., Roman moneyer, 534
Elagabalus, Roman emperor, 298, 1047, 1061–1063, 1065, 1103–1110, 1112, 1115
Eppius, M., Roman moneyer, 589
Euagoras II, king of Salamis (Cyprus), 133
Fabius Hadrianus, C., Roman moneyer, 569
Fabius Hispaniensis, L., Roman moneyer, 574
Fannius, C., Roman provincial official, 215
Fannius, M., Roman moneyer, 517
Faustina the Elder, wife of Emperor Antoninus Pius, 952–958
Faustina the Younger, wife of Emperor Marcus Aurelius, 979–989
Florian, Roman emperor, 1206
Fonteius, Mn., Roman moneyer, 518–519
Fonteius Capito, P., Roman moneyer, 504, 528
Furius Brocchus, L., Roman moneyer, 520
Furius Calenus, Q., Roman moneyer, 510
Furius Philus, M., Roman moneyer, 491
Gaius Caesar, grandson of Emperor Augustus, 685, 699
Galba, Roman emperor, 781–787
Galerius, Roman emperor, 1211
Galerius Antoninus, son of Emperor Antoninus Pius, 953
Gallienus, Roman emperor, 702, 1196–1197, 1202
Gellius Publicola, L., Roman moneyer, 651
Gelon, tyrant of Syracuse, 275
Germanicus, father of Emperor Caligula, 726, 728, 731
Geta, Roman emperor, 1024, 1048, 1058, 1064, 1082–1090
Glykon, magistrate of Pergamum, 1183

Gordian II, Roman emperor, 1135
Gordian III, Roman emperor, 1141–1155
Gorgoinos, magistrate of Athens, 135
Gorgos, magistrate of Rhodes, 116
Hadrian, Roman emperor, 886–920
Herakleides, magistrate of Cyme, 177
Herennia Etruscilla, wife of Emperor Trajan Decius, 1179–1181
Herennius, M., Roman moneyer, 562
Herennius Etruscus, Roman emperor, 1182–1183
Herod III, king of Chalcis, 741
Herod Agrippa I, king of Judaea, 371
Herod Agrippa II, king of Judaea, 797, 833, 836
Hicetas, tyrant of Syracuse, 29, 67, 277, 279
Hieron II, tyrant of Syracuse, 366–367, 370, 376
Hirrius, L., magistrate of Elaea, 1058
Histarchos, magistrate of Tarentum, 119
Hosidius Geta, C., Roman moneyer, 539
Hostilian, Roman emperor, 1181
Hostilius Marcellus, priest of Corinth, 928
Hostilius Saserna, L., Roman moneyer, 524–525
Interegnum of 275 A.D., 702
‘Izz al-Din Mas’ud I, Zengid prince, 482
Juba, king of Mauretania, 375
Juba, king of Numidia, 243
Jugurtha, king of Numidia, 579
Julia, daughter of Emperor Titus, 820, 831
Julia, sister of Emperor Caligula, 729
Julia Domna, wife of Emperor Septimius Severus, 1022, 1039–1050
Julia Maesa, grandmother of Emperors Elagabalus and Alexander Severus, 1101–1102
Julia Mamaea, mother of Emperor Alexander Severus, 1127–1130
Julia Paula, wife of Emperor Elagabalus, 1115
Julia Soaemias, mother of Emperor Elagabalus, 1113–1114
Julius Caesar, C., see Caesar
Julius Caesar, L., Roman moneyer, 566
Julius Dionysos, magistrate of Sebaste, 664
Julius Leonteos, magistrate of Mytilene, 1056
Junius Brutus, M., see Brutus
Junius Brutus Albinus, D., Roman moneyer, 598
Junius Silanus, D., Roman moneyer, 580
Kydas, Cretarch of Crete, 217, 459
Lepidus, M. Aemilius, Roman *triumvir*, 621–622, 675
Licinius Crassus, M., Roman moneyer, 489
Licinius Crassus, P., Roman moneyer, 618
Licinius Crassus Junianus, P., Roman moneyer, 587
Livia, wife of Emperor Augustus, 82, 711–712, 716, 719–720, 722, 724, 784

Livineius Regulus, L., Roman moneyer, 611–613
Lollius Palicanus, Roman moneyer, 553
Lucilla, wife of Emperor Verus, 1000–1001
Lucius Caesar, grandson of Emperor Augustus, 699; see also Gaius Caesar
Lucretius Trio, L., Roman moneyer, 572
Lupinus Volumnius, magistrate of Cnossos, 767
Lutatius Cerco, Q., Roman moneyer, 505
Lysimachus, king of Thrace, 276, 378–381
Macrinus, Roman emperor, 1091–1098
Magnentius, Roman rebel and usurper, 1219
Manlia Scantilla, wife of Emperor Didius Julianus, 1019
Manlius Torquatus, L., Roman moneyer, 506
Marcellus, M. Claudius, Roman general and consul, 599
Marcius Censorinus, C., Roman moneyer, 639
Marcius Censorinus, L., Roman moneyer, 512
Marcius Philippus, L., Roman moneyer, 494, 500
Marcius Rex, Q., Roman moneyer, 494
Marcus Aurelius, Roman emperor, 951, 959–978, 995
Mariniana, wife of Emperor Valerian, 1195
Marius Capito, C., Roman moneyer, 571
Maximus, Roman emperor, 1139–1140
Mausolus, satrap of Caria, 400
Maximian, Roman emperor, 1211–1212
Maximinus, Roman emperor, 1131–1133
Memmius, C., Roman moneyer, 493, 542
Memmius, L., Roman moneyer, 543
Memmius Galerius, L., Roman moneyer, 521–522
Menander, magistrate of Tralles, 665
Metrodoros, magistrate of Athens, 135
Mettius, M., Roman moneyer, 633
Mindius Balbus, L., Roman provincial official, 742
Minucius Thermus, Q., Roman moneyer, 541
Mithradates, king of Pontus, 470
Mucius Cordus, Roman moneyer, 510
Mussidius Longus, L., Roman moneyer, 610
Nasidius, Q., Roman moneyer, 627–628
Nero, Roman emperor, 13, 664, 739, 752–780, 794
Nero and Drusus Caesars, nephews of Emperor Tiberius, 718
Nerva, Roman emperor, 707, 847–850
Nicomedes II, king of Bithynia, 458
Nikagoras, magistrate of Athens, 136
Nikagoras, magistrate of Rhodes, 115
Nikandros, magistrate of Dyrrhachium, 401
Nikokreon, king of Salamis (Cyprus), 273
Nonius Sufenas, M., Roman moneyer, 536

Norbanus, C., Roman moneyer, 619
Numonius Vaala, C., Roman moneyer, 600
Octavia, sister of Emperor Augustus, 640, 643, 645
Octavia, wife of Emperor Nero, 767
Octavian, see Augustus
Oppius Capito, M., Roman moneyer, 640
Orbiana, wife of Alexander Severus, 1012, 1178
Orodes I, king of Parthia, 364
Otacilia, wife of Emperor Philip I, 1171–1172
Otho, Roman emperor, 793, 795
Patraus, king of Paeonia, 155
Paulina, wife of Emperor Maximinus, 1134
Pedanius Costa, Roman moneyer, 605
Perseus, king of Macedon, 385–386, 620
Pertinax, Roman emperor, 1011
Pescennia Plautiana, wife of Emperor Clodius Albinus, 1012
Petillius Capitolinus, Roman moneyer, 554–555
Petronius Turpilianus, P., Roman moneyer, 680, 683
Philetairos, king of Pergamum, 398
Philip II, king of Macedon, 280–281, 286–287, 289, 296
Philip III, king of Macedon, 285, 293
Philip V, king of Macedon, 282, 291, 294, 444, 500
Philip I, Roman emperor, 1157–1158, 1160
Philip II, Roman emperor, 1156, 1159
Philistis, queen of Syracuse, 376
Phintias, king of Agrigentum, 369
Pixodarus, satrap of Caria, 406
Plaetorius Cestianus, L., Roman moneyer, 601
Plaetorius Cestianus, M., Roman moneyer, 558–560
Plancius, Cn., Roman moneyer, 531
Plautilla, wife of Emperor Caracalla, 1079–1081
Plautius, A., Roman moneyer, 565
Plautius Hypsaeus, P., Roman moneyer, 563–564
Plautius Plancus, L., Roman moneyer, 617
Plinarius Scarpus, L., Roman moneyer, 647
Plotina, wife of Emperor Trajan, 885
Poblicius, M., Roman moneyer, 625
Pompeius Bassus, Roman provincial official, 870
Pompeius Magnus, Cn., Roman general and son of Pompey, 625
Pompeius Magnus Pius, Sextus, Roman general and son of Pompey, 623–624, 626
Pompey, Roman general and consul, 552, 623–625, 627–628
Pomponius Musa, Q., Roman moneyer, 545
Pomponius Rufus, Q., Roman moneyer, 546, 575, 577
Poppaea, wife of Emperor Nero, 752, 755, 762
Porcius Cato, M., Roman moneyer, 509

Porcius Laeca, P., Roman moneyer, 547
Postumius Albinus, A., Roman moneyer, 516, 538, 598
Postumus, Roman rebel, 1203
Probus, Roman emperor, 1207–1208
Prusias II, king of Bithynia, 373
Ptolemy I, king of Egypt, 311, 349–355, 358–361
Ptolemy II, king of Egypt, 339–340, 343, 350
Ptolemy III, king of Egypt, 335–336, 338, 340, 345, 347, 359–361
Ptolemy IV, king of Egypt, 335–336, 355–357
Ptolemy V, king of Egypt, 344, 346, 353, 355, 621
Ptolemy VI, king of Egypt, 341–342, 358, 451
Ptolemy VIII, king of Egypt, 342, 344, 348, 351, 358, 361
Ptolemy X, king of Egypt, 342, 349, 352
Ptolemy XI, king of Egypt, 354
Ptolemy XIII, king of Egypt, 337
Ptolemy XV, king of Egypt, 337
Publicius Malleolus, C., Roman moneyer, 538
Pupienus, Roman emperor, 1137–1138
Pupius Piso Frugi, M., Roman moneyer, 548
Pupius Rufus, A., Roman provincial official, 96
Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, 377, 465
"Q," Roman moneyer, 637
Qutb al-Din Il-Ghazi II, Artuqid prince, 477
Regulus, M. Acilius, Roman general and consul, 611–613
Rhoemetalces I, king of Thrace, 642
Rustius, L., Roman moneyer, 503
Sabina, wife of Emperor Hadrian, 921–926
Saif al-Din Ghazi II, Zengid prince, 481
Saladin, sultan of Egypt and Syria, 478–479
Salonina, wife of Emperor Gallienus, 1198–1201
Satrienus, P., Roman moneyer, 501
Seleucus I, king of Syria, 388–389, 394
Seleucus II, king of Syria, 391
Seleucus III, king of Syria, 387, 392
Seleucus IV, king of Syria, 390, 393
Sempronius Pitio, L., Roman moneyer, 498
Septimius Severus, Roman emperor, 1020–1038, 1058
Sepullius Macer, P., Roman moneyer, 630–632
Servilius, C., Roman moneyer, 497, 533
Servilius Casca Longus, P., Roman moneyer, 604
Servius Rufus, L., Roman moneyer, 581
Sestius, L., Roman moneyer, 603
Severina, wife of Emperor Aurelian, 1205
Sicinius, Q., Roman moneyer, 552
Sinatruces, king of Parthia, 364

Sopatros, magistrate of Agyrium, 397
Sosius, C., Roman moneyer, 638
Sphairos, magistrate of Rhodes, 93
Stratonos, magistrate of Dyrrhachium, 192
Sulla, L. Cornelius, Roman general and dictator, 125, 575–576, 579
Sulpicius Galba, P., Roman moneyer, 551
Sulpicius Galba, Servius, Roman moneyer, 527
Teisylos, magistrate of Rhodes, 324
Theodahad, king of Ostrogoths, 1220
Theogenes, magistrate of Erythrae, 368
Tiberius, Roman emperor, 655, 705, 709–712, 715–724
Timurtash, Husam al-Din, Artuqid prince, 480
Titus, Roman emperor, 706, 796, 798, 806, 808, 810–812, 815–819, 821–823
Trajan, Roman emperor, 846, 851–884, 902
Trajan Decius, Roman emperor, 1173–1177
Trebonianus Gallus, Roman emperor, 1184–1187
Tryphon, king of Syria, 396, 399
Tullius, M., Roman moneyer, 496
Ummidius Durmius Quadratus, C., Roman provincial official, 7
Valerian, Roman emperor, 1190–1194, 1202
Valerius Acisculus, L., Roman moneyer, 507–508
Valerius Flaccus, C., Roman moneyer, 573
Vedius Pollio, Roman provincial official, 665
Vercingetorix, Gallic chief, 525
Verus, Roman emperor, 990–999
Vespasian, Roman emperor, 735, 796–814
Vettius Sabinus, T., Roman moneyer, 584
Vibius Pansa, C., Roman moneyer, 614–616
Vibius Varus, C., Roman moneyer, 590–592
Vipsanius Agrippa, see Agrippa
Vitellius, Roman emperor, 788–792
Volteius, M., Roman moneyer, 556
Volusian, Roman emperor, 1188–1189
Yuluq Arslan, Husam al-Din, Artuqid prince, 478–479
Zengid dynasty, see ʿIzz al-Din, Saif al-Din

Index III: Subjects

Listed here are the iconographical subjects found in the coin drawings in the manuscript, including historical, allegorical and mythical personages and scenes, animals, plants, and significant objects. The identifications are those determined by modern scholars; in many cases the correct iconography may have been unknown to our original collector, or misinterpreted. For example coins showing the pious brothers of Catana carrying their parents on their shoulders were probably regarded as scenes of Aeneas transporting his father Anchises out of Troy, or the abduction of the Sabine women. The common iconography of Artemis Tauropolos on coins of Amphipolis and other Greek cities shows her riding a bull, and one can be certain that this was regarded in the Renaissance as an illustration of the myth of Europa.

In listing deities and personifications whose names take different forms in Greek and Roman mythology (e.g., Zeus and Jupiter, Eirene and Pax), the coins with Greek inscriptions are indexed under the Greek version of the name, and the Latin coins under the Roman. An exception to this rule is the goddess known as Nike to the Greeks and Victoria to the Romans, whose coins are all indexed here under Victory.

Abgar (king of Osrhoene), head or bust, 994, 1026, 1152, 1154; standing with Gordian III, 1151, 1155; see also Ma'nu
Abundantia, standing, 1142
Achelous, river god, head or foreparts, 92, 108–109; standing or walking, 51, 143, 272, 274, 278
Achilles, shield of, 866
Aedicula, 757; see also Shrine
Aegis, as main type, 470; as attribute, see Athena, Minerva
Aelius, head or bust, 929–934
Aemilia, head or bust, 622
Aequitas, standing, 1189
Aeternitas, standing, 1186
Aetolia, head or bust, 255
Aetolos, hero, standing, 151
Africa, head, 589; kneeling before Hadrian, 916; reclining, 915; standing, 1032
Agathodaemon, 886; see also Serpent
Agrippa, head or bust, 704, 708
Agrippina the Elder, head or bust, 731, 749, 751
Agrippina the Younger, head or bust, 736, 743; standing with sisters, 729
Ahala, C. Servilius, head or bust, 602
Ajax, hero, standing or striding, 167–169, 171
Akragas, river god, head or bust, 369
Alexander III (king of Macedon), head or bust, 174, 276, 297–299, 301, 304, 311, 327–328, 347, 378–381, 389; on horseback, 308, 327–328; taming Bucephalus, 304
Alexander I (king of Syria), head or bust, 81, 383–384
Alexander II (king of Syria), head or bust, 333, 382, 431
Alexander Severus, head or bust, 1117–1124, 1126, 1128; enthroned, crowned by Victory, 1128
Alexandria, head or bust, 621
Alliance coinage, Ephesus and Miletus, 980; Ephesus and Pergamon, 1183; Pergamon and Nicomedia, 1147; Thyatira and Smyrna, 927
Allocution scene, 908–909, 1007
Altar, as main type, 10, 12, 670, 694, 758, 950, 952, 975; with Herakles standing, 1055; with Jupiter standing, 586, 590; of Elagabalus at Emesa, 1040; as attribute, see Annona, Fortuna, Genius, Pietas, Securitas, Vesta; see also Shrine, Temple
Amazon, standing, 927; see also Kyme
Amphitheater, see Colosseum
Amphitrite, head or bust, 26, 269
Amphora, as main type, 60, 64, 85, 185, 232, 259, 430, 484, 1117; with owl, 69, 125, 135–136, 435; as symbol or control-mark, 76, 144–145, 172, 187, 229
Anchor, as main type, 266
Ancus Martius, head or bust, 494, 639
Annona, sitting or enthroned, 807, 898, 1092–1093; standing, 775, 826, 1035, 1096
Antinous, head or bust, 928
Antiochus I (king of Syria), head or bust, 425, 439, 455
Antiochus III (king of Syria), head or bust, 151
Antiochus IV (king of Syria), head or bust, 5
Antiochus VI (king of Syria), head or bust, 428, 430, 440

Antiochus VII (king of Syria), head or bust, 423, 441–442, 480
Antiochus VIII (king of Syria), head or bust, 427, 435–438, 456–457
Antiochus IX (king of Syria), head or bust, 432
Antonia, head or bust, 747
Antoninus Pius, head or bust, 935–951; sitting or enthroned, 641
Antonius, L., head or bust, 650
Antony, Mark, head or bust, 591, 635, 638, 640, 643–646, 648–651, 653; standing with lituus, 654
Aphrodite, head or bust, 133, 182, 247, 273; standing, 202, 345; see also Astarte, Venus
Apollo, *baetyl* of, 86; head or bust, 8, 13–14, 18–20, 40–42, 50–51, 63, 67, 70, 89, 94–95, 98, 114, 144, 155, 163–164, 173, 175–176, 178, 184, 187, 251, 260, 265–266, 273, 280–281, 296, 326, 370, 392–393, 404, 406, 411, 490, 507–508, 512, 518, 527, 538, 545, 552, 557, 586, 596, 605, 615, 688, 753, 1160; riding biga, 205; sitting, 108–109, 387, 392, 425, 439, 455, 700; standing or walking, 144, 235, 251, 263, 303, 391, 393, 980, 1014, 1084, 1170
Aquarius, standing on column, 1149
Aqueduct, as main type, 494
Aquila (eagle standard), as main type, 573, 652, 850, 1015, 1017; within round temple, 678; see also Standard
Aquilia Severa, head or bust, 1116
Arch of Triumph, 669, 779, 1111
Archer, seated, see Arsaces I
Architecture, see Aedicula, Aqueduct, Arch of Triumph, Basilica, Bridge, Colosseum, Column, Curia, Fort, Ostia, Pharos, Rostra, Villa Publica
Ares, head or bust, 21–22, 27, 161, 372; sitting, 18; standing or striding, 17, 19–20, 25, 301; see also Mars
Arethusa, nymph, head or bust, 36, 186, 275, 481
Aretus (king of Petra), kneeling with camel, 564
Argas, mountain, 968
Ariadne, discovered by Dionysos, 1124
Ariobarzanes (king of Cappadocia), head or bust, 405
Aristaeus (hero), head or bust, 148
Aristobulus (king of Judaea), kneeling, 565
Arkas (hero), as infant carried by Herakles, 166
Armenia, as captive, 857, 863
Arsaces I (king of Parthia), sitting, 364–365
Aertabanus I (king of Parthia), head or bust, 365
Artemis, cult statue at Ephesus, 607, 938–939, 980; within temple, 737; head or bust, 15, 42–43, 45, 48, 74, 88, 248, 263, 290, 292, 395; riding biga, 205, 1153; standing or striding, 1020, 1041, 1120, 1148, 1183; see also Diana, Artemis Tauropolis
Artemis Tauropolos, riding bull, 47, 288, 659, 661, 709, 730, 982; as statue held by Tyche, 1190; see also Artemis, Diana, Europa
Asklepios, as terminal figure, 1060; head or bust, 46, 471; sitting, 99, 398; standing, 834, 878, 1147, 1183; within shrine, 1085
Astarte, car of, 39; head or bust, 446; on ship, 462; see also Aphrodite, Venus
Atalanta, head or bust, 255
Atargatis, riding lion, 1159

Athena, head or bust, 16, 30, 33, 69, 78, 110, 119, 121–122, 124–130, 132–133, 135–142, 188, 190, 239–241, 293, 332, 334, 391, 398, 445, 473, 482, 1086; sitting or enthroned, 276, 378–381; standing or striding, 27, 34, 75, 265, 311, 362–363, 377, 405, 452, 465, 1014; see also Minerva
Augustus, head or bust, 82, 629, 634, 642, 651, 653, 656–657, 659, 661–663, 665–686, 692– 695, 698–701, 703–705, 707, 733, 756; riding biga of elephants, 690; riding quadriga, 689, 691; sitting or enthroned, 703, 706, 734; statue of, on pedestal, 688
Aurelian, head or bust, 1205
Aurora, leading horses, 617
Bacchus, head or bust, 570, 590; in procession, 861; standing, 643; see also Dionysos
Baetyl (sacred stone), 86; of Astarte, 39; of Zeus Kasios, 1106; of Aphrodite, see Temple of Paphos
Balbinus, head or bust, 1136
Basilica Aemilia, 622
Battle scene, see Warrior
Bear, attacking bull, 774
Bee, as main type, 222, 234, 252; as symbol or control-mark, 192, 379
Bellerophon, riding Pegasus, 609, 992
Bellona, striding, 27
Berenice II (queen of Egypt), head or bust, 450
Biga, drawn by bulls, 1153; drawn by cupids, 566; drawn by elephants, 690; drawn by horses, 31, 97, 203, 205, 277, 279, 296, 522, 525, 569, 578, 580, 584, 928, 1054, 1056; drawn by mules, 208; drawn by panthers, 861; drawn by serpents, 942, 1053; drawn by stags, 549; see also Car, Carpentum, Quadriga
Bird, as symbol or control-mark, 569; see also Dove, Eagle, Ibis, Owl
Boar, head, 204; standing or running, 255, 369, 467, 539, 594
Bocchus (king of Mauretania), with Sulla, 579
Bonus Eventus, head, 568
Bow or bow-case, as main type, 76, 79, 305–306, 407; as attribute, see Apollo, Arsaces, Artemis, Diana, Herakles
Boys, carrying bull, 1140
Bridge, 867, 1029
Britannicus, head or bust, 742
Brutus, L. Junius, head or bust, 602; walking with lictors, 606
Brutus, M. Junius, head or bust, 581, 601
Bucephalus, see Alexander III
Bucranium, as symbol or control-mark, 26, 319, 861; see also Bull's head
Building, see Architecture
Bull, man-headed, foreparts, 91; walking 138; see also Achelous, Gelas, River God
Bull's head or foreparts, 184, 194, 196, 374, 472. 474; see also Bucranium
Bull, being sacrificed, 732, 1141; carried by boys, 1140; drawing biga, 1153; man riding, 774; standing or charging, 15–16, 48, 140, 142, 146, 195, 198, 200, 205, 212, 214, 220, 250, 394, 446, 516, 674, 676; see also Artemis Tauropolos, Europa, Minotaur
Bull wrestling or baiting, 197, 199, 201, 774
Cadmus, on ship, 846

Caduceus, as main type, 58, 558, 619, 727; as symbol or control-mark, 209, 317, 354, 374, 404, 510, 574, 587, 638; carried by Ptolemy VI, 451; as attribute, see Asklepios, Felicitas, Hermes, Mercury, Pax
Caesar, C. Julius, head or bust, 629–635; statue within temple, 673
Caligula, head or bust, 660, 728–731, 733–734; on horseback, 47; performing sacrifice, 732
Camel, 564–565, 1105
Capricorn, as main type, 655, 696, 701, 811
Captive, under feet of Postumus, 1203; under palm tree, 803, 819; with Caracalla, 1074; with Domitian, 830; with Mars, 1068, with Probus, 1207; with Roma, 868; with Severus, 1030; with Trajan, 857, 863–864; with trophy, 542, 823, 1058
Car of Astarte, 39
Caracalla, head or bust, 1034, 1037, 1048, 1051–1060, 1062, 1064, 1066–1078, 1111; on horseback, 1052; standing, holding Victory, 1074; standing with Geta, 1024, 1083–1084; standing with Isis, 1070
Carinus, head or bust, 1209
Carnyx, as attribute, see Gallia; see also Club
Carpentum, 739, 751, 831
Castor, with Commodus, 1004; see also Dioscuri
Catanaean Brothers, carrying parents, 562, 624
Ceres, head or bust, 517, 520, 542, 558, 561, 571, 603; sitting or enthroned, 493, 748, 775, 826, 924; standing or striding, 616, 858, 956, 989; see also Demeter
Chair, as main type, 96, 520, 557, 559, 577, 612; within temple, 537
Chalice, 483; see also Cup
Chariot, see Biga, Car, Carpentum, Quadriga
Charioteer, half-length figure, 1125
Charites, see Graces
Chest, containing agonistic prizes, 1169
Children, emerging from cornucopiae, 727, 948; as attributes, see Annona, Fecunditas, Felicitas, Nilus, Pietas
Chimera, as main type, 206; confronting Bellerophon, 992
Chrysas (river god), standing, 490
Circus, bird's-eye view, 865, 1125
Cista mystica, as main type, 38, 215, 217, 299, 643, 645
Claudius, head or bust, 658, 735–740, 743–745, 748, 750; sitting on pile of arms, 746; standing togate and veiled, 747; standing within temple, 735
Claudius Gothicus, head or bust, 1204
Cleopatra VII (queen of Egypt), bust, 649
Cleopatra Thea (queen of Syria), head or bust, 436, 438, 456
Clodius Albinus, head or bust, 1014–1017
Club, as main type, 76, 79, 174, 290–292, 294, 305–306, 309, 407, 463, 552; as symbol or control-mark, 121, 131, 191, 242, 340, 343, 346, 353, 414, 422, 441–442, 466; as attribute, see Herakles, Melkart, Pan; see also Carnyx
Cock, as symbol or control-mark, 205, 320
Coelius Caldus, head or bust, 593–594
Coining implements, as main type, 530; as attributes, see Tres Monetae

Colosseum, 1121
Column, as meta of Circus, 111; supporting shield, 810
Column of Trajan, 880
Commodus, head or bust, 1002–1008; distributing money, 1003; haranguing troops, 1007; riding quadriga, 1005; with Castor, 1004; with Genius, 1008
Concordia, head or bust, 528, 610, 620; sitting or enthroned, 781, 1059; standing or walking, 933, 986, 1081, 1115–1116, 1188, 1193; statue within temple, 723; see also Hands Clasped, Handshake Scene, Homonoia
Congiarium, see Donative Scene
Constantine I, head or bust, 1214–1215; sitting or enthroned, 1214
Constantine II, head or bust, 1217; presenting globe to Constantine I, 1214
Constantius I, head or bust, 1213
Constantius II, head or bust, 1218
Contorniate, 90, 703, 772, 774, 859, 861, 865–866, 1069
Cornucopia, as main type, 333, 415, 431, 637, 727, 948; as symbol or control-mark, 1–2, 11, 21–23, 28, 277, 279, 315, 338, 342, 359, 560, 740; held by eagle, 335, 346; held by sisters of Caligula, 729; held by Poppaea, 762; as attribute, see Abundantia, Aequitas, Africa, Annona, Concordia, Eirene, Fortuna, Hilaritas, Homonoia, Liberalitas, Nilus, Pax, Providentia, Securitas, Tres Monetae, Tyche
Cow and calf, 191–193
Cow, head or foreparts, 245–246; see also Bull
Crab, as main type, 26, 238; as symbol or control-mark, 269
Crayfish, as symbol or control-mark, 114
Crescent and stars, as main type, 572, 597, 680; as symbol or control-mark, 7
Crispina, head or bust, 1009–1010
Crispus, head or bust, 1216; standing, 1216
Crocodile, as main type, 489, 684, 704; as attribute, see Nilus
Cup, as main type, 37, 40, 58, 230, 476; as symbol or control-mark, 147, 177, 185, 272; as attribute, see Bacchus, Dionysos, Satyr, Silenus; see also Chalice
Cupid, drawing biga, 566; flying, 522; riding dolphin, 532, riding goat, 518; within temple, 1103; with Aphrodite or Venus, 522, 526, 534, 576, 1079–1080; see also Eros
Curia, 693
Cybele, head or bust, 559, 565, 569; sitting or enthroned, 90, 955; see also Artargatis
Dacia, as captive, 864, 868; seated, 879, 883, 903; standing, 1177
Daggers and liberty-cap, 601
Dea Caelestis, riding lion, 1075
Dea Syria, see Atargatis
Decursio scene, 761, 773, 776
Demeter, head or bust, 166, 172, 252, 256, 468; standing or walking, 136, 1147, 1157; standing with Triptolemos, 1157; in biga of serpents, 942; reclining, 1053; see also Ceres, Persephone
Demetrius I (king of Syria), head or bust, 408, 415, 418, 420
Demetrius II (king of Macedon), head or bust, 151
Demetrius II (king of Syria), head or bust, 413–414, 419, 422
Demetrius III (king of Syria), head or bust, 409
Demetrius Poliorcetes, head or bust, 412, 416, 421

Demos, head or bust, 77
Despoina, head or bust, 253
Diadumenian, head or bust, 1099–1100; standing, 1100
Diana, head or bust, 513, 516, 539, 579; standing or striding, 524, 596; in biga, 578; in biga drawn by stags, 549; see also Artemis
Didia Clara, head or bust, 1018
Didius Julianus, head or bust, 1013
Dido, head or bust, 154
Diocletian, head or bust, 1210
Dione (nymph), head or bust, 86
Dionysos, head or bust, 37–38, 80, 84, 89, 120, 134, 150, 242, 259, 356–357; sitting, 152; standing or walking, 150; discovering Ariadne, 1124; see also Bacchus, Liber, Silenus
Dioscuri, head or bust, 123, 519, 526; riding, 95, 213, 497–498, 502; standing, 543, 581, 981; see also Castor
Dish, see Patera
Distribution of money or grain, see Donative
Dog, with master, 183, 397; with boar, 539; as attribute, see Artemis, Diana
Dolphin, 30, 36, 261, 366; as symbol or mint-mark, 52, 122, 139, 208, 563; seized by eagle, 123; carrying Cupid, 532; carrying Melikertes, 1023; see also Arethusa, Neptune, Parthenope, Poseidon, Taras
Domitia, head or bust, 834, 845
Domitian, head or bust, 824–830, 832–844; on horseback, 828, 844; distributing money or grain, 830; crowned by Victory, 824; sacrificing with soldiers, 825; standing with river god Rhenus, 827; standing with German captive, 829
Donative Scene, 772, 776, 830, 848, 906, 920, 1003
Dove, 206
Drusilla, standing with sisters, 729
Drusus, head or bust, 725, 746
Drusus Caesar, head or bust, 718
Dusares (Nabataean deity), riding camel, 1105
Eagle, as symbol or control-mark, 271, 311, 1108; fighting serpent, 257; standing or flying, 23, 32, 67–68, 70, 104, 127, 153, 156, 158–160, 181, 204, 209, 238, 240, 309, 414, 422, 424, 427, 442, 459, 487, 851–853, 890, 1067, 1162–1164, 1173–1175, 1182, 1201–1202; standing on scepter, 546; standing on club, 799–800, 1066; standing on column, 962; standing on globe, 997; standing on altar, 975; standing on thunderbolt, 24, 29, 65–66, 106, 177, 244, 307, 335–44, 346–361, 385–386, 441, 555, 560, 568, 638, 760, 794, 840; seizing prey, 101, 103, 123, 211, 895; as attribute, see Jupiter, Zeus; see also Aquila
Egypt, reclining, 917
Eirene, sitting or enthroned, 991; standing, 965; see also Pax
Elagabalus, head or bust, 1061–1063, 1065, 1103–1110, 1112; standing with Julia Paula, 1115; sitting or enthroned, 1104; performing sacrifice, 1112
Election Scene, 567
Elephant, as symbol or control-mark, 278; head, 535; walking, 49, 426, 428, 582–583, 636, 822, 1168; drawing biga, 690; drawing quadriga, 806
Elephant-Skin Headdress, see Africa, Alexander III

Eleutheria, standing, 757; see also Libertas
Elpis, standing, 1200; see also Spes
Eros, head or bust, 433–434; see also Cupid
Euboea (nymph), head or bust, 245–246
Euphrates (river god), reclining, 857, 863; swimming, 943
Europa, riding bull, 52, 216, 508, 660, 1087; sitting in tree, 214; see also Artemis Tauropolos
Falx, see Harpa
Fasces, 619; with curule chair, 96, 520. 612; see also Lictors
Faustina the Elder, head or bust, 952–958
Faustina the Younger, head or bust, 979–989
Fecunditas, sitting or reclining, 1000, 1043
Felicitas, sitting or enthroned, 1129; standing, 934, 977, 988, 1088, 1090, 1128, 1167, 1187, 1209
Fides, sitting or enthroned, 1110; standing, 1194; see also Pistis
Fish, as symbol or control-mark, 189, 1190; see also Crayfish, Tunny
Florian, head or bust, 1206
Flower, 93, 113, 115–116, 312, 324, 341, 483, 614, 677; as attribute, see Elpis, Flora, Spes
Fort or Fortified Gateway, 1211, 1217
Fortuna, sitting or enthroned, 703, 1016, 1031, 1036, 1050, 1073; standing, 591, 729, 735, 785, 814, 1013; see also Tyche
Four Seasons, as young boys, 937, 1043, 1215
Gaius Caesar, on horseback, 685
Gaius and Lucius Caesars, standing, 699
Galba, head or bust, 781–787
Galerius Antoninus, head or bust, 953
Galley, see Ship
Gallia, head or bust, 524
Gallienus, head or bust, 1196–1197
Gelas (river god), head or bust, 107, 111
Genius of the Emperor, standing, 766
Genius of the Roman People, head or bust, 544, 568, 702; sitting or enthroned, 585; standing or walking, 1212
Genius of the Senate, head or bust, 927; standing, 1008
Germanicus, head or bust, 728, 731; walking, 726; riding quadriga, 726
Geta, head or bust, 1048, 1058, 1064, 1082–1090; sacrificing with Caracalla, 1024, 1083; standing with Caracalla, 1084
Gladiator, fighting animals, 540, 613
Glaukos (triton), as symbol or control-mark, 240
Goat, 80, 444, 531; carrying Cupid, 518
Goat's Head or Foreparts, 222
Gordion II, head or bust, 1135
Gordion III, head or bust, 1141–1155; standing at altar, 1143; standing with King Abgar, 1151; enthroned receiving King Abgar, 1155
Graces, Three, 935
Grain, ear of, 50, 91, 131, 172, 371, 611, 619; as symbol or control-mark, 64, 70, 135, 163, 186, 191, 195, 203, 277, 353, 515, 517, 584, 587–589, 1200–1201; as attribute, see Annona, Ceres, Demeter, Homonoia, Isis, Providentia, Tyche; see also Modius

Grapes, vine or bunch, 84–85, 224, 226; with bull, 146, 250; as symbol or control-mark, 25, 64, 67, 119, 191, 196, 229, 265; as attribute, see Dionysos

Griffin, 62–63, 1002; as symbol or control-mark, 171

Hadrian, head or bust, 886–920; standing with Africa, 916; standing with Trajan, 918; distributing money, 906, 920; on horseback, 907–908, 913; haranguing soldiers, 908–909; riding quadriga, 889

Hand, holding ears of grain, 744

Hands Clasped, 849–850, 1017

Handshake Scene, 510, 825, 995, 1008, 1014, 1115, 1147, 1178

Hare, 208; seized by eagle, 101, 103, 209

Harpa (falx), 282, see also Perseus

Harpocrates, with Isis, 945, 1157; with Isis and Serapis, 890

Heads, back to back, Augustus and Agrippa, 704

Heads, facing, Caesar and Octavian, 634; Nero and Drusus Caesars, 718; Agrippina and Germanicus, 731; Nero and Octavia, 767; son and daughter of Vitellius, 792; Domitia and Domitian, 834; Severus and Caracalla, 1034; Caracalla and Geta, 1048, 1058; Alexander Severus and Julia Mammaea, 1128; Tyche and Apollo, 1160; Philip II and Serapis, 1170

Heads, janiform, see Janiform Heads

Heads, jugate, see Jugate Heads

Hebrew Script, 453, 483–484

Hecate, head or bust, 330

Helios, head or bust, 93, 113, 115–116; in biga, 928; in quadriga, 993, 1057

Helmet, as main type, 267, 396, 399, 440, 475; as symbol or control–mark, 363

Hephaestus, with shield of Achilles, 866; see also Vulcan

Hera, head or bust, 117, 156–160, 165, 170, 257, 269, 271, 449; see also Juno

Herakles, head or bust, 34, 75–76, 79, 152, 282, 284–286, 295, 300, 302–303, 305–310, 312–314, 316, 329, 331, 368, 388, 402–403, 407, 444, 454, 465–466, 488, 515, 578, 585, 940; sitting, 117, 914; standing or striding, 74, 128, 130, 134, 237, 589, 592, 595, 949, 1012; fighting, 212, 126, 469, 1091, 1197; playing lyre, 545; crowning Caracalla and Geta, 1084; as infant with serpents, 175, 218; crowning himself, 1055; see also Melqart

Hercules, see Herakles

Herm, as symbol or control-mark, 164, 322

Hermes, head or bust, 469; standing or striding, 77, 166; see also Mercury

Herennia Etruscilla, head or bust, 1179–1181

Herennius Etruscus, head or bust, 1182–1183

Herod (king of Chalcis), head or bust, 741

Hieron II (king of Syracuse), head or bust, 367

Hilaritas, standing, 1018

Himera (nymph), standing, 203

Hippocamp, see Seahorse

Hippopotamus, walking, 1172; as attribute, see Nilus

Hispania, reclining, 919; standing, greeting Pompey, 625

Histiaia (nymph), head or bust, 146; sitting on ship, 262

Homonoia, sitting or enthroned, 930; sitting or enthroned, 929; within temple, 963; see also Concordia

Honos, head or bust, 510, 690
Hoof, see Ram's Hoof
Horse, standing or striding, 20, 56, 118, 145, 147, 161, 177, 197, 199, 231, 249, 284, 326, 461, 847; led by Aurora, 617
Horseman, 20, 47, 107, 155, 195, 231, 236, 280–281, 286–287, 289, 300, 302, 330, 367, 370, 403, 494, 500, 504, 506, 618, 684, 761, 773, 776, 816, 828, 844, 907–908, 913, 1027, 1038, 1052, 1058, 1076, 1109, 1218; see also Alexander III, Castor, Charioteer, Decursio, Dioscuri
Horse's Head or Foreparts, 100, 132, 201, 474, 476
Horus, nursed by Isis, 1049
Hostilian, head or bust, 1181
Hunter, see Krimissos
Hydra, fighting Herakles, 212
Hygeia, sitting, 162; standing, 834, 878
Hypsas (river god), standing, 205
Ibis, as attribute, see Egypt
Iokastos (hero), seated or enthroned, 221
Iolaos (hero), standing, 397
Isis, head or bust, 344, 890, 893, 1127; crown of, 337, 375, 433; with Pharos, 887; standing with Harpocrates, 1157; standing with Caracalla, 1070; nursing Harpocrates or Horus, 945, 1049; see also Uraeus
Italia, standing, 510; with Marcus Aurelius, 973
Ivy-Leaf, as symbol or control-mark, 168, 196, 259
Janiform Head, 99, 485, 491–492, 623
Janus, standing, 901, 1006; head or bust, see Janiform Head
Juba (king of Mauretania), head or bust, 375
Juba (king of Numidia), head or bust, 243
Judaea, as captive, 803, 819
Jugate Heads, Augustus and Livia, 82; Apollo and Artemis, 42; Honos and Virtus, 510; Cleopatra Thea and Antiochus VIII, 436, 438, 456; Dioscuri, 519, 526; Numa and Ancus Martius, 639; Antony and Octavia, 640, 643; Rhemetalces and wife, 642; Serapis and Isis, 893, 1127; Severus and Caracalla, 1037; Nero and Poppaea, 755; see also Heads, facing, and Janiform Heads
Jugurtha (king of Numidia), as captive, 579
Julia Domna, head or bust, 1022, 1039–1050; sitting or enthroned, 1042; riding peacock, 1047
Julia Maesa, head or bust, 1101–1102
Julia Mamaea, head or bust, 1127–1130; standing in coronation scene, 1128
Julia Paula, head or bust, 1115; standing with Elagabalus, 1115
Julia, sister of Caligula, 729
Julia Soaemias, head or bust, 1113–1114
Julia Titi, head or bust, 820
Juno, head or bust, 530; standing or walking, 926, 987, 1019, 1046, 1102, 1199; see also Hera
Jupiter, head or bust, 511, 546, 554, 556, 583, 607, 647; in quadriga, 492, 499, 511; sitting or enthroned, 765, 1214; standing or walking, 586, 588, 1078, 1094, 1210; see also Zeus
Justitia, head or bust, 722
Kasios, baetyl of, 179, 1106

Kaulos (hero), standing or striding, 235
Kausia, as attribute, 151, 166, 255, 286, 289; see also Hermes, Mercury
Knife, as symbol or control-mark, 558
Koronis, standing, 921
Krimissos (river god), standing, 183
Kufic Script, 477–482
Kydnos (river god), swimming, 641
Kyme (Amazon), head or bust, 147, 177
Kyzikos (hero), head or bust, 54
Laetitia, standing, 985, 1010
Lamb, seized by eagle, 211
Larissa (nymph), head or bust, 118
Laurel Branch, 8, 173, 577, 692, 810
Lepidus, head or bust, 675
Lepidus, M., standing with Ptolemy V, 621
Leuconoe, head or bust, 563
Leukaspis (hero), standing or striding, 122
Leukippos (hero), head or bust, 131
Liber, head or bust, 570, 616; crowning Caracalla and Geta, 1084
Liberalitas, standing, 1077, 1145, 1192; in donative scene, 777, 848, 906, 920, 1003
Libertas, head or bust, 534, 553, 603, 606, 608; standing, 783; see also Eleutheria
Lictors, walking, 606
Lighthouse, see Pharos
Lion, attacking stag, 190, 237; attacking gladiator, 613; fighting Herakles, 1197; carrying Atargatis, 1159; carrying Dea Caelistis, 1075; head or foreparts, 94, 163, 216, 221, 223, 228, 247; standing or walking, 137, 139, 141, 154, 248, 402, 466, 1213; with thunderbolt in jaws, 1072; in pyre of Sandan, 448; as attribute, see Cybele; see also Panther
Lion's-Skin Helmet, see Herakles
Liturgical Objects, 551, 576, 587, 603, 608, 636, 671, 809; see also Lituus, Sacrifice, Patera
Lituus, 494, 514, 533, 568, 576–577, 579, 587, 608, 624, 633, 635, 646, 651, 671, 684, 699, 800, 809; held by Antony, 654; held by Diana, 578
Livia, head or bust, 82, 711–712, 720, 722, 724, sitting or enthroned, 715–716, 719; standing, 784.
Lucilla, head or bust, 1000–1001
Lyre, 13–14, 62, 260, 855, 904; played by Nero, 768; as symbol or control-mark, 24, 67, 245, 247; as attribute, see Apollo, Taras
Macedonia, head or bust, 531
Macrinus, head or bust, 1091–1098; sitting or enthroned, 1097
Maenad, head or bust, 146, 250, 262, 283; see also Dionysos, Bacchus
Magnentius, head or bust, 1219
Manlia Scantilla, head or bust, 1019
Marathus, standing, 450–451
Marcellus, M. Claudius, head or bust, 599; carrying trophy, 599
Marcus Aurelius, head or bust, 951, 959–978; standing with Italia, 973; standing with Verus, 995; in quadriga, 970–971
Mariniana, head or bust, 1195; riding peacock, 1195

Mars, head or bust, 501, 503–504, 541, 549, 566, 687; standing or striding, 644, 686, 703, 789, 818, 882, 884, 946, 999, 1068; see also Ares
Marsyas, walking, 512; inside temple, 1103
Mask, 90, 590
Maximian, head or bust, 1211–1212
Maximinus, head or bust, 1131–1133
Maximus, head or bust, 1140–1139; standing with standards, 1139
Maze, 52, 102, 165, 170, 219
Medusa, head or bust, 394, 609, 617; in center of Zodiac, 1191; see also Aegis, Triskeles
Melikertes, riding dolphin, 1023
Melkart, head or bust, 153, 454, 463, 851, 853; see also Herakles
Mercury, head or bust, 258, 468, 548; sitting, playing lyre, 700; statue in temple, 972; see also Hermes
Messana, driving chariot, 208
Meta, see Column
Minerva, head or bust, 503, 592; standing or striding, 838–839, 841, 843; in quadriga, 615; sitting or enthroned, 1082; with shield of Achilles, 866; in donative scene, 777, 848; see also Athena
Minos, head or bust, 102
Minotaur, running, 219
Modius, as main type, 611; as attribute, see Annona, Genius of the Roman People, Providentia, Serapis
Moneta, see Juno, Tres Moneta
Mountain, see Argas
Mule, drawing biga, 208; drawing carpentum, 751, 831; grazing, 847
Musical instruments, see Lyre, Organ, Panpipes, Sistrum
Neptune, head or bust, 604; standing or striding, 624, 708; as statue on Pharos, 626; reclining, 778; see also Oceanus, Poseidon
Nero, head or bust, 13, 664, 752–756, 758–763, 766–780, 794; playing lyre, 768; on horseback, 761, 773, 776; distributing money, 777; standing with Poppaea, 762; standing in niche, 757
Nero Caesar, head or bust, 718
Nerva, head or bust, 847–850; distributing money, 848
Nicodemes II (king of Bithynia), head or bust, 458
Nike, see Victory
Nilus, head or bust, 740; reclining, 896, 900, 1204
Numa Pompilius, head or bust, 639
Nymph, standing or dancing, 178, 513; with satyr, 227; see also Arethusa, Dione, Euboea, Himera, Histiaia, Larissa, Maenad, Phalanna, Segesta, Velia
Nymphaeum, 178
Obelisk, 86, 872; in circus scene, 865, 1125
Oceanus, reclining, 703
Octavia (sister of Augustus), head or bust, 640, 643, 645
Octavia (daughter of Claudius), head or bust, 767
Octavian, see Augustus
Oinochoe, 185

Olive Branch, 121, 215; as attribute, see Pax
Omphalos, see Apollo
Orbiana, head or bust, 1012, 1178
Organ with Attendants, 859
Orontes, swimming, 4, 1061, 1118
Orpheus, playing lyre, 700
Oscan Script, 138, 499
Ostia, port of, 778
Otacilia, head or bust, 1171–1172
Otho, head or bust, 793–795
Owl, 69, 81, 119, 121, 125, 129, 135–136, 254, 268, 435; as symbol or control-mark, 128, 465, 855; see also Athena, Minerva
Owl, human-headed, 507
Ox, as main type, 561, 571, 710, 713; see also Bull, Plowing Scene
Palladium, as attribute, see Vesta
Palm Tree, 83, 154, 162, 181, 234, 453, 704, 803, 819
Pan, head or bust, 180, 362–363, 614; sitting, 112; adjusting trophy, 445, 473
Panpipes, as main type, 180
Panther, 590, 1102; drawing biga of Bacchus, 861; accompanying Constantine II, 1214
Paphos, temple of Aphrodite, 837, 872, 1051
Parthamaspates (king of Parthia), standing before Trajan, 862
Parthenope, head or bust, 143, 272, 274, 278
Parthia, as captive, 862
Patera, as main type, 548; as symbol or control-mark, 42; as attribute, see Concordia, Eirene, Genius of the Roman People, Homonoia
Patraos (hero), head or bust, 155
Paulina, head or bust, 1134
Paulus, L. Aemilius, standing with trophy, 620
Pax, standing, 779, 795, 815, 817, 1132–1133; sitting or enthroned, 715–716
Peacock, walking, 845, 957; carrying Empress, 1047, 1134, 1195; as attribute, see Juno; see also Phoenix
Pegasus, as main type, 182, 188, 241, 842, 683; with Bellerophon, 609, 992; as symbol or control mark, 314
Peribolos (sacred grove), 941
Persephone, head or bust, 31, 66, 145, 149, 167–169, 171, 189, 249, 264, 277, 279, 369, 377; sitting or enthroned, 162; in quadriga, 186; see also Demeter
Perseus (hero), head or bust, 53, 294, 373
Perseus (king of Macedon), head or bust, 385–386; as captive, 620
Perspective View, of atrium of temple, 856; of circus, 865, 1125; of Ostia, 778; of peribolos of Zeugma, 941
Pertinax, head or bust, 1011
Pescennia Plautiana, head or bust, 1012
Petasus, as attribute, see Hermes, Mercury
Phalanna (nymph), head or bust, 98
Pharos, of Alexandria, 887; of Messana, 626; of Ostia, 778

Phemius (hero), standing, 239
Philip I (Roman emperor), head or bust, 1157–1158, 1160–1168
Philip II (Roman emperor), head or bust, 1156, 1159, 1169–1170
Philip V (king of Macedon), head or bust, 291, 500
Philistis (queen of Syracuse), head or bust, 376
Phoenix, on globe, presented to Constantine I, 1214; as attribute, see Aeternitas; see also Peacock
Pietas, head or bust, 562, 582, 724; standing, 923, 932, 958, 1101; sitting or enthroned, 732
Pistis, crowning Roma, 105
Plautilla, head or bust, 1079–1081
Plotina, head or bust, 885
Ploutos, held by Eirene, 965
Plow, as symbol or control-mark, 325, 385–386, 580, 589, 616; see also Plowing Scene
Plowing Scene, 571, 710, 713
Pomegranate, as symbol or control-mark, 332, 334
Pompey, head or bust, 624, 627–628; Janiform head, 623; standing on prow, 625
Poppaea, head or bust, 752, 755; standing with Nero, 762
Poseidon, head or bust, 59, 61, 261, 366, 472; riding warship, 452; standing or striding, 162, 220, 233, 264, 269, 412, 416–417, 421, 877; see also Neptune
Postumus, head or bust, 1203; standing with captive, 1203
Postumus Albinus, A., head or bust, 598
Probus, head or bust, 1207–1208; standing with captive, 1207
Providentia, standing, 954, 998, 1011, 1095, 1122, 1131, 1136–1137
Prow, as symbol or control-mark, 850; decorating column, 688; under trophy, 695; as attribute, see Annona, Fortuna, Poseidon, Tiber; see also Rostra, Rostral Crown, Ship
Ptolemy I, head or bust, 349–355, 358–361
Ptolemy IV, head or bust, 356–357
Ptolemy V, standing with M. Lepidus, 621
Ptolemy VI, head or bust, 451
Pudicitia, sitting or enthroned, 1171, 1179–1180
Punic Script, 154, 310, 450–452, 454, 461
Pupienus, head or bust, 1137–1138
Purse, as symbol or control-mark, 174; as attribute, see Hermes
Quadriga, 111, 114, 186, 189, 203, 275, 376, 492, 496, 499, 511, 563–564, 574, 615, 669, 689, 691, 726, 739, 779, 806, 889, 970–971, 979, 993, 1005, 1057, 1069
Quiver, as main type, 79; as symbol or control-mark, 82, 116, 274; as attribute, see Artemis, Hermes
Rabbit, see Hare; as attribute, see Hispania
Ram, as main type, 7, 9, 124, 503, 962; as symbol or control-mark, 323, 1061, 1118, 1156, 1158, 1184; see also Ram's head, Ram's hoof, Ram's horn
Ram's Head or Foreparts, as main type, 224–226, 468; as symbol or control-mark, 89.
Ram's Hoof, 225
Ram's Horn, on human head, see Alexander III, Aristaeus, Zeus Ammon
Regulus, Acilius, head or bust, 611–613
Rhenus (river god), reclining, 827
River God, see Achelous, Akragas, Euphrates, Gelas, Hypsas, Krimissos, Kydnos, Man-Headed Bull, Nilus, Orontes, Rhenus, Tiber, Tigris, Tyche

Roma, head or bust, 443, 495–499, 501–502, 505–506, 509, 535, 540, 547, 625; crowning trophy, 491; sitting or enthroned, 105, 495, 780, 860, 1135; sitting with Victory, 536, 538; standing or striding, 510, 764, 786, 804, 868, 996; standing with Venus, 534
Romulus, head or bust, 493
Rostra, as main type, 553, 688
Rostral Crown, 704, 708
Rudder, as attribute, see Fortuna, Laetitia, Scylla, Tyche, Venus
Sabina, head or bust, 921–926
Saccos, 98, 182
Sacrifice or Libation Scene, 178, 205, 516, 590, 732, 825, 1024, 1044, 1083, 1112, 1140–1141, 1143, 1211; see also Vesta
Salonina, head or bust, 1198–1201
Salus, head or bust, 523, 720; sitting or enthroned, 763, 1009, 1126; standing, 1166; see also Hygeia, Valetudo
Sandan, 448
Saturn, head or bust, 521–522, 536
Satyr, as main type, 232; with nymph, 203, 227; as symbol or control-mark, 199; see also Dionysos, Marsyas, Silenus
Scales, as attribute, see Aequitas, Tres Monetae, Venus
Scallop, as symbol or control-mark, 36, 208
Scepter, as main type, 544
Scorpion, as symbol or control-mark, 564
Scylla, as main type, 626; as symbol or control-mark, 189, 499; see also Triton
Sea Horse, as main type, 33; as symbol or control-mark, 167
Sea Monster, see Scylla, Triton
Securitas, sitting or enthroned, 770–771, 912, 1071, 1089; standing, 793, 1098
Segesta (nymph), head or bust, 183
Seleucus III (king of Syria), head or bust, 387
Sella, see Chair
Septimius Severus, head or bust, 1020–1038; on horseback, 1027, 1038, 1058; standing with warriors, 1030
Serapis, head or bust, 73, 754, 890–891, 893, 1127, 1170; with Zodiac, 936; sitting or enthroned, 1157
Serpent, as main type, 46, 215, 217, 471, 886, 983, 1146; as symbol or control-mark, 148, 167–168, 1191; with Zeus, 1062; confronting eagle, 257; drawing biga, 942, 1053; fed by Minerva, 1082; with infant Herakles, 175, 218; as attribute, see Agathodaemon, Asklepius, Ceres, Hygeia, Salus, Valetudo; see also Caduceus, Cista Mystica
Severina, head or bust, 1205
Shield, as main type, 120, 218, 230, 242, 470, 475, 535, 544, 682, 687, 697, 745, 759, 811; set on column, 810; see also Achilles
Ship or Ship's Prow, 55, 202, 258, 262, 283, 390, 408, 410, 429, 452, 462, 485–486, 488–489, 505, 519, 623, 626–628, 639–640, 646, 652, 695, 742, 778, 843, 846, 894, 910, 1029, 1147; as attribute, see Annona; see also Nike on Ship
Shrine, of Asklepios, 1085; of Venus Cloacina, 610; of Janus, 1006; with bust of Julia Domna, 1022
Sibyl, head or bust, 529

Sickle, as attribute, see Saturn
Silenus, head or bust, 68, 580, 614; sitting, 164; inside temple, 1103
Silphium, 148
Sinatruces I (king of Parthia), head or bust, 364
Siren, see Parthenope
Sistrum, as attribute, see Egypt, Isis
Slinger, 207, 239
Sol, head or bust, 572, 593, 597, 654; standing, 1144; see also Helios
Spear, 374, 466–467; see also Spearhead
Spearhead, 88, 165, 255; see also Spear
Spes, standing or walking, 750, 899, 931, 976, 1099; see also Elpis
Sphinx, as main type, 60, 64, 229, 529; decorating throne, 90, 1082; as symbol or control-mark, 316; as attribute, see Nilus
Spintria, 714
Stag, as main type, 82, 234, 755; drawing biga, 549; fighting Hercules, 1091; attacked by lion, 190, 237; decorating altar, 670; as symbol or control-mark, 202, 235; as attribute, see Artemis, Diana
Standards, legionary, as main type, 573, 652, 685, 1015, 1119; held by warrior or emperor, 686, 773, 776, 825, 908–909, 911, 1007, 1030, 1100, 1139; within temple, 668; as symbol or control-mark, 594; as attribute, see Fides; see also Aquila
Star or Stellate Pattern, as main type, 185, 191–194, 196; see also Crescent and Stars
Starfish, 30
Stone, sacred, see Baetyl
Sulla, head or bust, 575; sitting or enthroned, 579
Sulpicius Rufus, Servius, head or bust, 581
Table, supporting emblems of office, 174; supporting thunderbolt, 179; supporting agonistic prizes, 1150, 1202; see also Chest
Tablet, as attribute, see Liberalitas
Taras, 59, 61, 213, 236
Tatius (king), head or bust, 584
Telamon, 972
Temple, façade, 243, 554–556, 599, 673, 681, 693, 723, 732, 735, 737, 830, 837, 856, 870, 872, 939, 941, 945, 963, 966, 972, 990, 1021, 1051, 1103, 1106, 1184; model held by Tyche, 960; see also Paphos, Shrine, Temple (Round), Temples (Pair)
Temple (Round), 215, 668, 678, 537, 1044, 1141
Temples (Pair), 298
Terra, reclining, 703
Theodahad (king of Italy), head or bust, 1220
Thetis, 26, 269
Thunderbolt, as main type, 25, 27, 32, 87, 101, 108, 119, 127, 157, 177, 179, 209, 211, 277, 290–292, 296, 300, 309, 313, 395, 409, 459, 464, 488, 518, 950; carried by lion, 1072; held by Domitian, 824; as attribute, see Dea Celestis, Minerva, Jupiter, Zeus; see also Eagle on Thunderbolt
Thyrsos, as main type, 37, 518, 590; as attribute, see Dionysos, Silenus
Tiber (river god), reclining, 974

Tiberius (Roman emperor), head or bust, 709–712, 715–719; sitting or enthroned, 721
Tigris (river god), reclining, 857, 863
Titus (Roman emperor), head or bust, 796, 798, 812, 815–819, 821–823; on horseback, 816
Toga Picta, as main type, 691
Torch, as main type, 66, 305, 379, 426, 428; as attribute, see Artemis Tauropolos, Ceres, Diana
Torque, as border, 506, 580
Trajan (Roman emperor), head or bust, 846, 851–884; standing with Hadrian, 918; holding standards, 911; with captive Armenia, 857, 863; with Roma, 860; with captured Parthia, 862
Trajan Decius (Roman emperor), head or bust, 1173–1177
Trebonianus Gallus (Roman emperor), head or bust, 1184–1187
Tres Monetae (goddesses), 1198, 1206, 1208
Trident, as main type, 366; as symbol or control-mark, 6, 289, 294, 303, 627–628; as attribute, see Neptune, Poseidon, Scylla
Tripod, as main type, 11, 41–45, 99, 117, 173, 176, 187, 210, 393, 401, 404, 411, 466, 603
Triptolemos (hero), standing with Demeter, 1157; in biga of serpents, 1053
Triskeles, as major type, 35, 132, 149, 188, 207, 588; as symbol or control-mark, 599
Triton, see Glaukos
Trophy, as major type, 21–22, 149, 445, 473, 491, 514, 527, 576, 587, 594, 605, 695; with captive, 542, 620, 823, 1058; carried by Marcellus, 599; carried by Constantine II, 1214; as attribute, see Herakles, Mars, Tyche, Victory
Tunny, as major type, 454, 922; as symbol or control-mark, 140, 142
Turret Crown, as attribute, see Aphrodite, Cybele, Fortuna, Tyche
Tyche (goddess), head or bust, 7, 10, 12, 39, 55, 57, 71–72, 83, 179, 181, 268, 270, 447–448, 452, 462, 874, 876, 959, 1022, 1107, 1149, 1156, 1158, 1160; sitting or enthroned, 4, 297, 418, 420, 641, 852, 888, 943, 960, 1025, 1061, 1118, 1190; standing, 72, 658, 797, 927, 967, 1039; inside temple, 1184; see also Fortuna
Umbrella, as major type, 371
Uraeus (serpent of Isis), 983
Vaala (hero), head or bust, 600
Vacuna, head or bust, 560
Valerian (Roman emperor), head or bust, 1190–1194, 1202
Valetudo (god), standing, 523
Vedius Pollio (Roman magistrate), head or bust, 665
Velia (nymph), 254
Venus (goddess), head or bust, 514, 532, 576, 618–619, 637; standing or striding, 526, 630–633, 821, 905, 925, 984, 1079–1080, 1113–1114, 1130; standing with Roma, 534; in biga, 522; see also Aphrodite
Venus Cloacina, shrine of, 610
Vercingetorix (Gaulic chief), 525
Verus (Roman emperor), 990–999; standing with Marcus Aurelius, 995
Vespasian (Roman emperor), head or bust, 796–805, 807, 809–814; sitting or enthroned, 808; in elephant quadriga, 806
Vesta (goddess), head or bust, 537, 551, 567; sitting or enthroned, 790, 820, 885, 1045; standing, 1001

Vestal Virgin, performing rites, 1044; see also Aemilia
Via Traiana (god), reclining, 869, 881
Victory, head or bust, 28, 573; standing or striding, 21–22, 78, 130, 149, 270, 293, 332, 334, 423, 434, 436, 470, 604, 647, 656, 689, 703, 769, 813, 833, 978, 1028, 1037, 1138, 1176, 1219–1220; in biga, 277, 279, 569, 580, 1054, 1056; in quadriga, 376, 492, 496, 574, 979; on ship or ship's prow, 417, 639, 689, 805, 894, 1220; inscribing shield, 836; crowning Roma, 536, 538; crowning emperor, 824, 1128; seated or enthroned, 509, 791; flying, 51, 114, 143, 186, 189, 203, 272, 274–275, 278, 397, 585; as attribute, see Athena, Fortuna, Jupiter, Mars, Minerva, Roma, Taras, Venus, Zeus
Villa Publica, 528
Vine Leaf, as major type, 453
Virtus (god), head or bust, 510, 550; standing or striding, 902, 1033, 1185, 1196
Vitellius (Roman emperor), head or bust, 788–792; children of, 792
Volusian (Roman emperor), head or bust, 1188–1189
Voting Scene, see Election
Vulcan (god), 97; see also Hephaestus
Warrior, standing, 662; rescuing comrade, 550; see also Aetolos, Ajax, Ares, Dioscuri, Gladiator, Leukaspis, Patraos, Virtus
Warriors, fighting or attacking, 533, 540–541, 600, 1218
Wheel, as major type, 267; as control-mark, 293, 1073; as attribute, see Fortuna, Via Traiana
Wolf, walking, 501
Wolf and Twins, as major type, 487, 1123, 1165; see also Roma
Wreath, corn, as major type, 40, 256, 468, 598; as attribute, see Isis, Persephone
Wreath, flowers and fruit, as major type, 215, 217
Wreath, ivy, as major type, 38, 198, 645; as attribute, see Liber
Wreath, laurel, as major type, 1, 24, 43–44, 45, 48, 54, 57, 86–88, 104, 110, 125, 135–136, 144, 147, 156, 174, 176–177, 179, 181, 202, 221, 270, 418, 432, 457, 472, 484, 507, 515, 518, 530, 535, 544, 548, 557, 657, 666, 714, 741, 873, 875, 944, 961, 964, 1063, 1065, 1108; as attribute, see Apollo, Victory, Zeus
Wreath, oak, as major type, 44, 53–54, 56, 93, 106, 244, 282, 290–292, 294, 385–386, 401, 443, 463, 505, 655, 679, 705, 738, 782, 787–788, 892; as attribute, see Zeus
Wreath, olive, as major type, 1, 24, 48, 69, 86–88, 104, 110, 125, 147, 156–160, 206, 211, 270, 437
Wrestling Scene, 207; see also Bull Wrestling
Xoana (wooden idols), as major type, 449
Zeus, head or bust, 1–4, 6, 9, 11, 17, 23–25, 29, 32, 35, 44, 49, 65, 67, 87, 92, 101–106, 110, 112, 244, 287–289, 374, 397, 401, 424, 459, 464, 467, 665, 667, 947, 1161; sitting or enthroned, 1–3, 6, 253, 285, 295, 310, 312–325, 329, 331, 382–384, 388–389, 413, 419, 438, 456, 460, 641, 664, 832; standing or striding, 5, 28, 71, 73, 81, 217, 269, 271, 373, 400, 406, 437, 457–458, 801–802, 835, 897, 1062; within temple, 963, 990; see also Zeus Ammon, Kasios, Jupiter
Zeus Ammon, head or bust, 96, 148, 335–337, 339, 343, 345–346, 348, 647, 854, 871, 969; see also Aristaeus, Jupiter, Zeus
Zodiac, 866, 936, 1191

NUMISMATIC STUDIES

31

Irritamenta

Numismatic Treasures of a Renaissance Collector

John Cunnally

PLATES

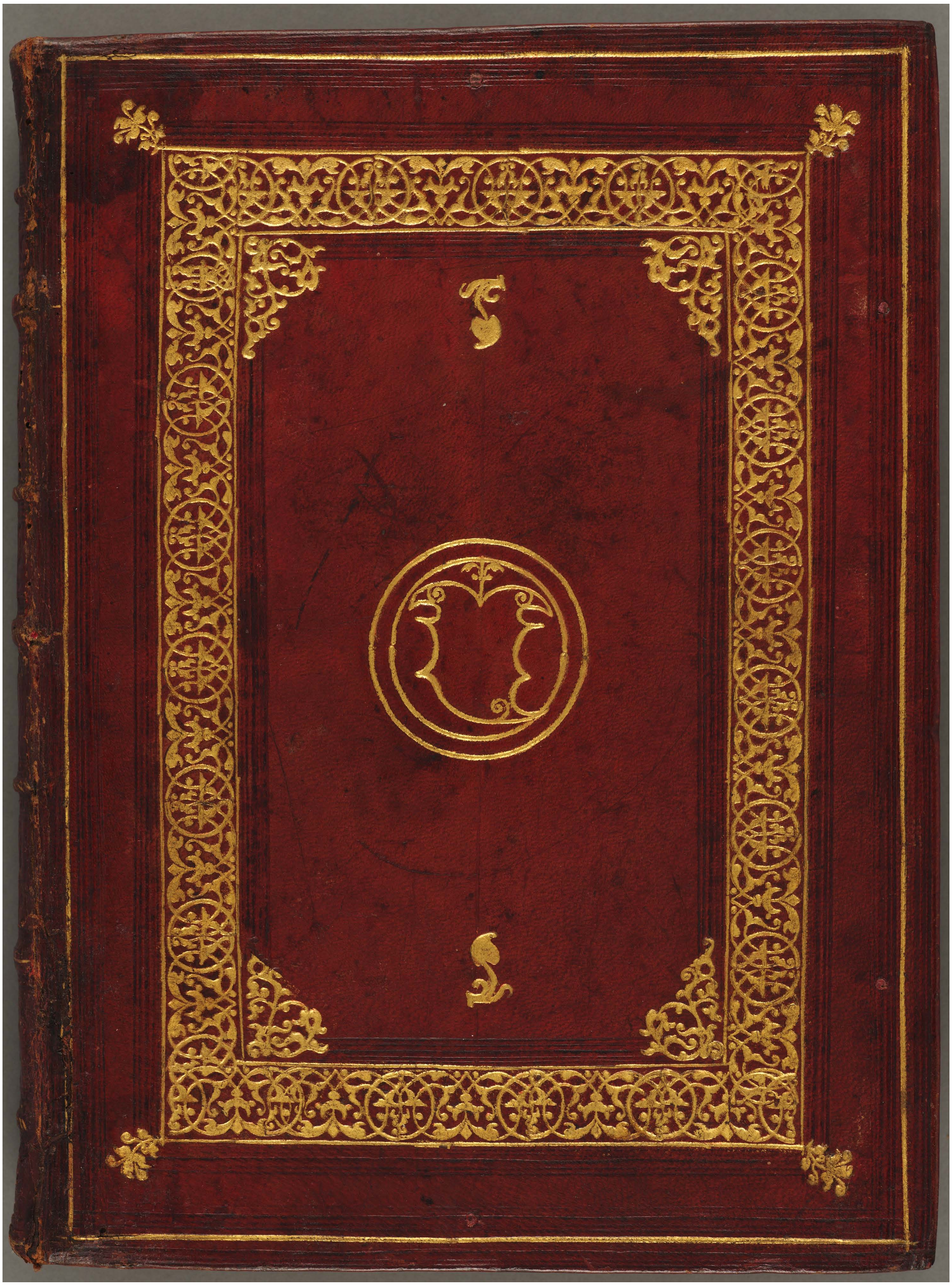
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
NEW YORK
2016

© 2016 The American Numismatic Society

ISBN 978–0–89722–342–3

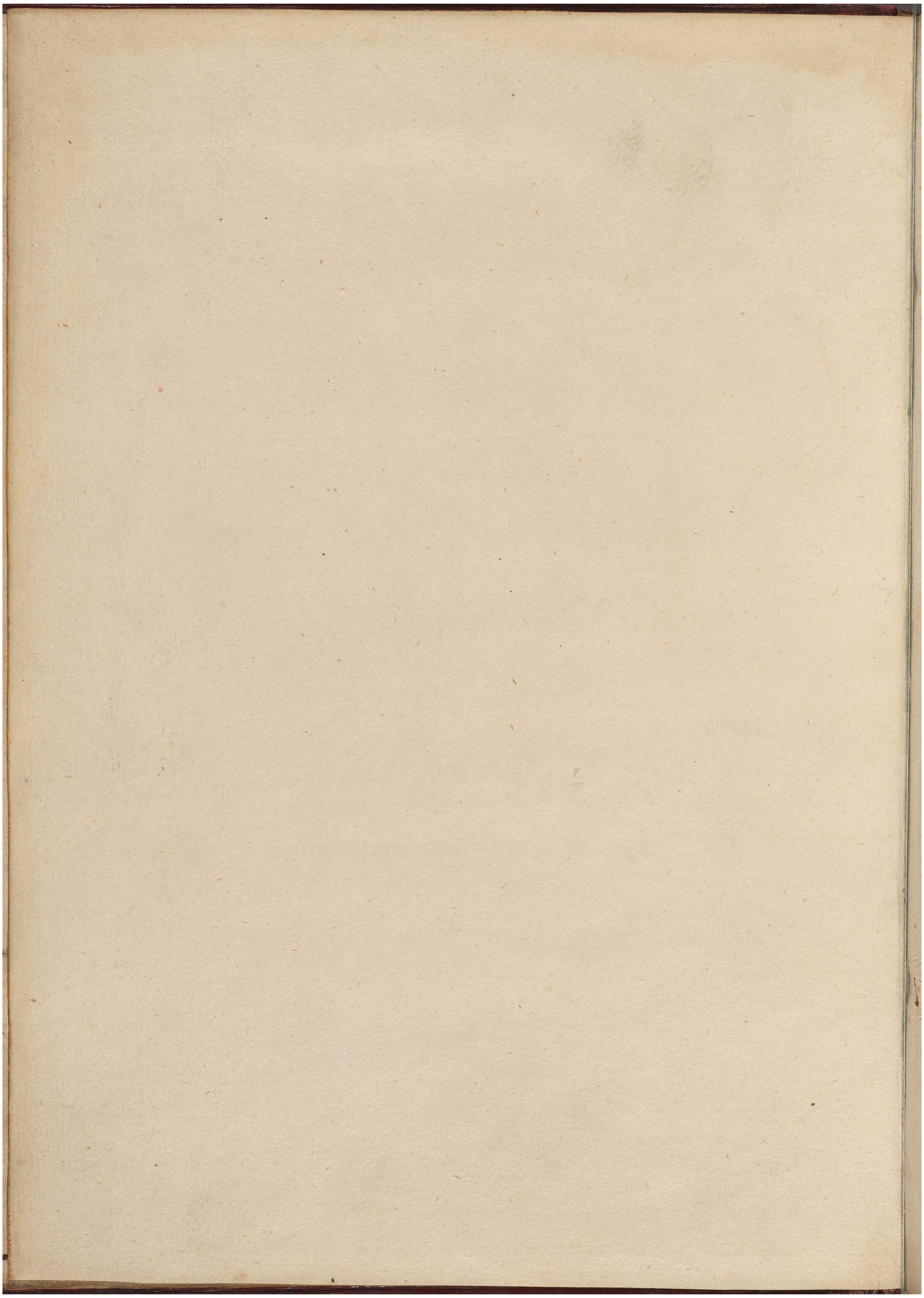
Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Printed in China

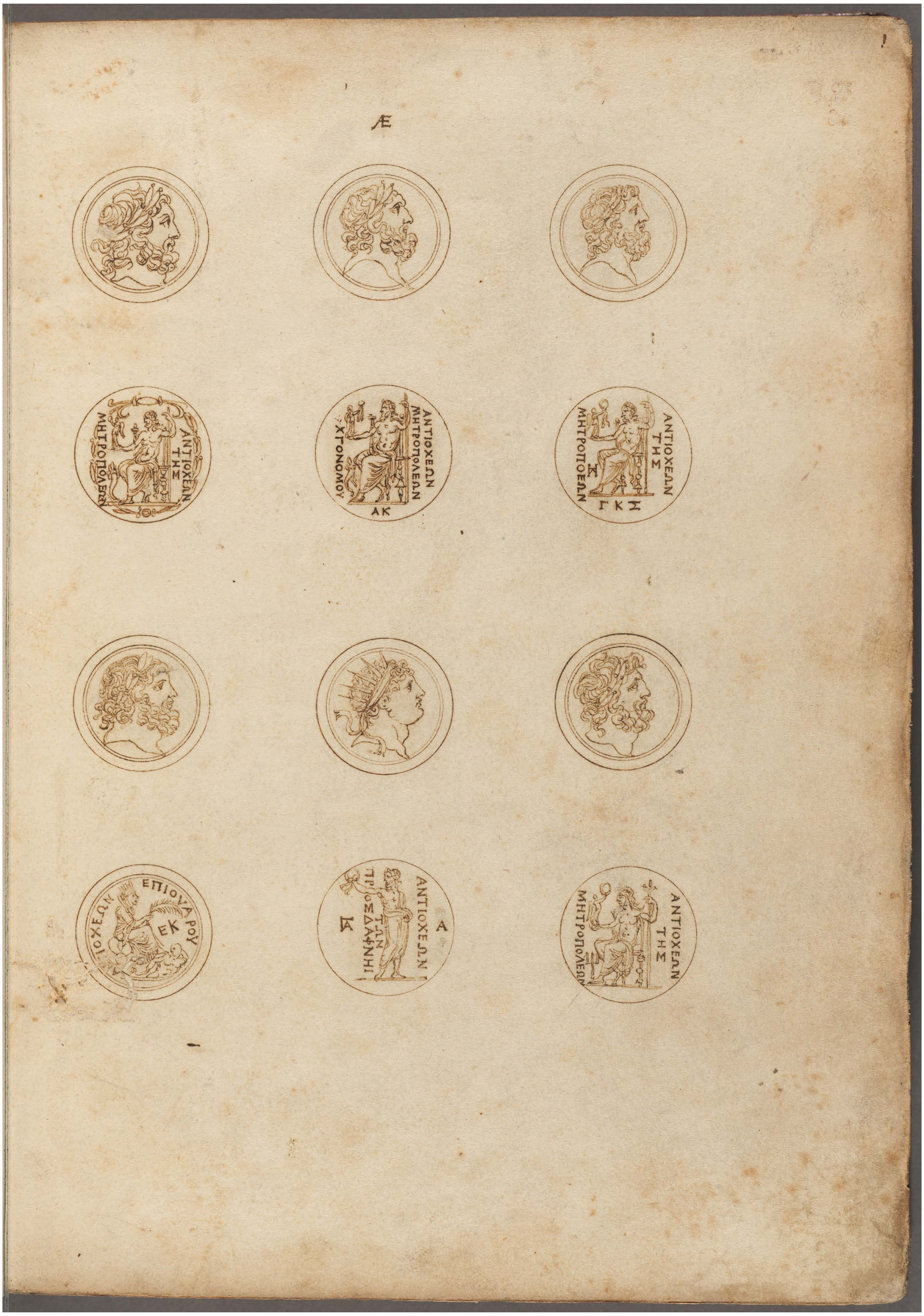


Front cover, MS Typ 411

Plate 2

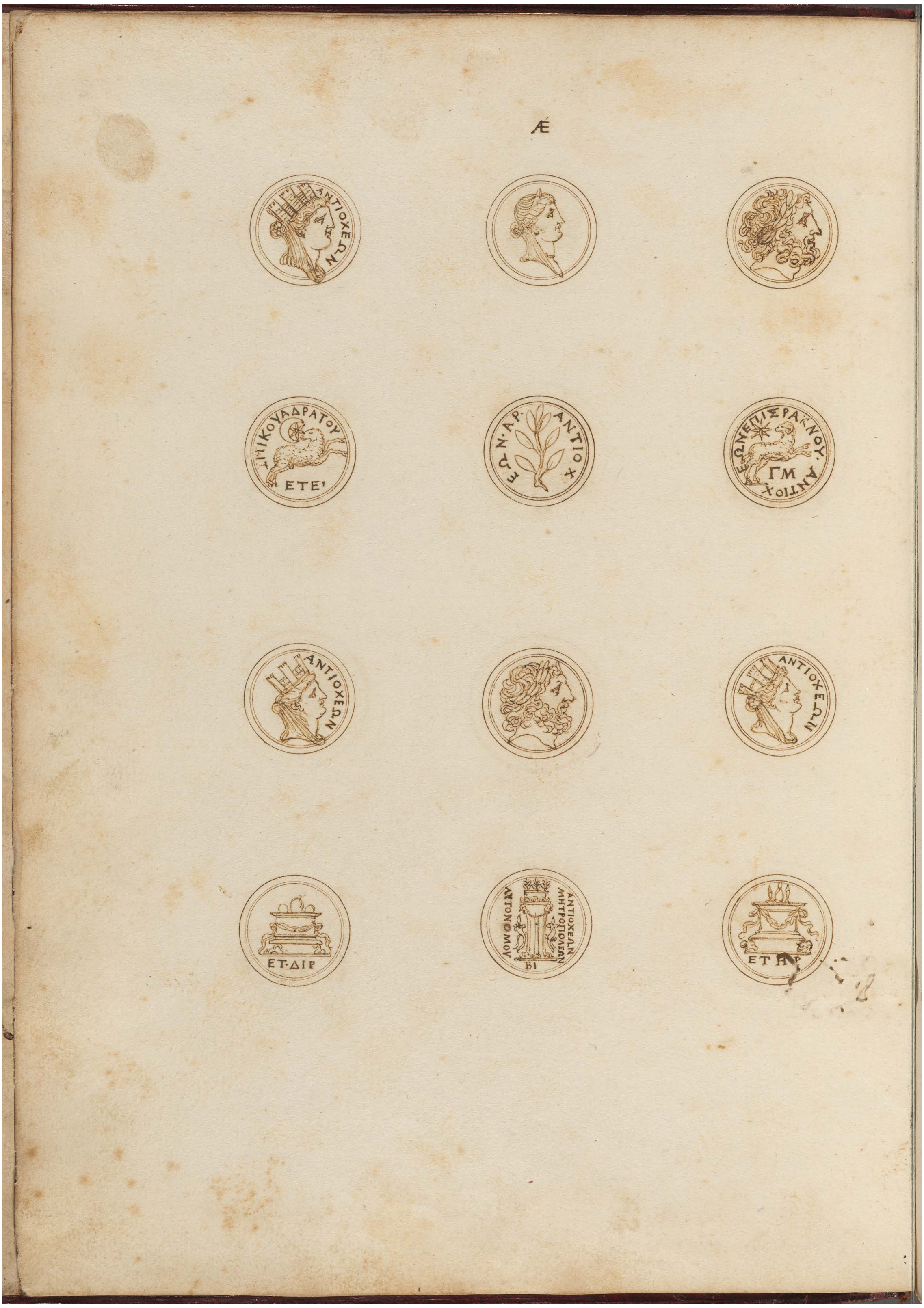


Flyleaf

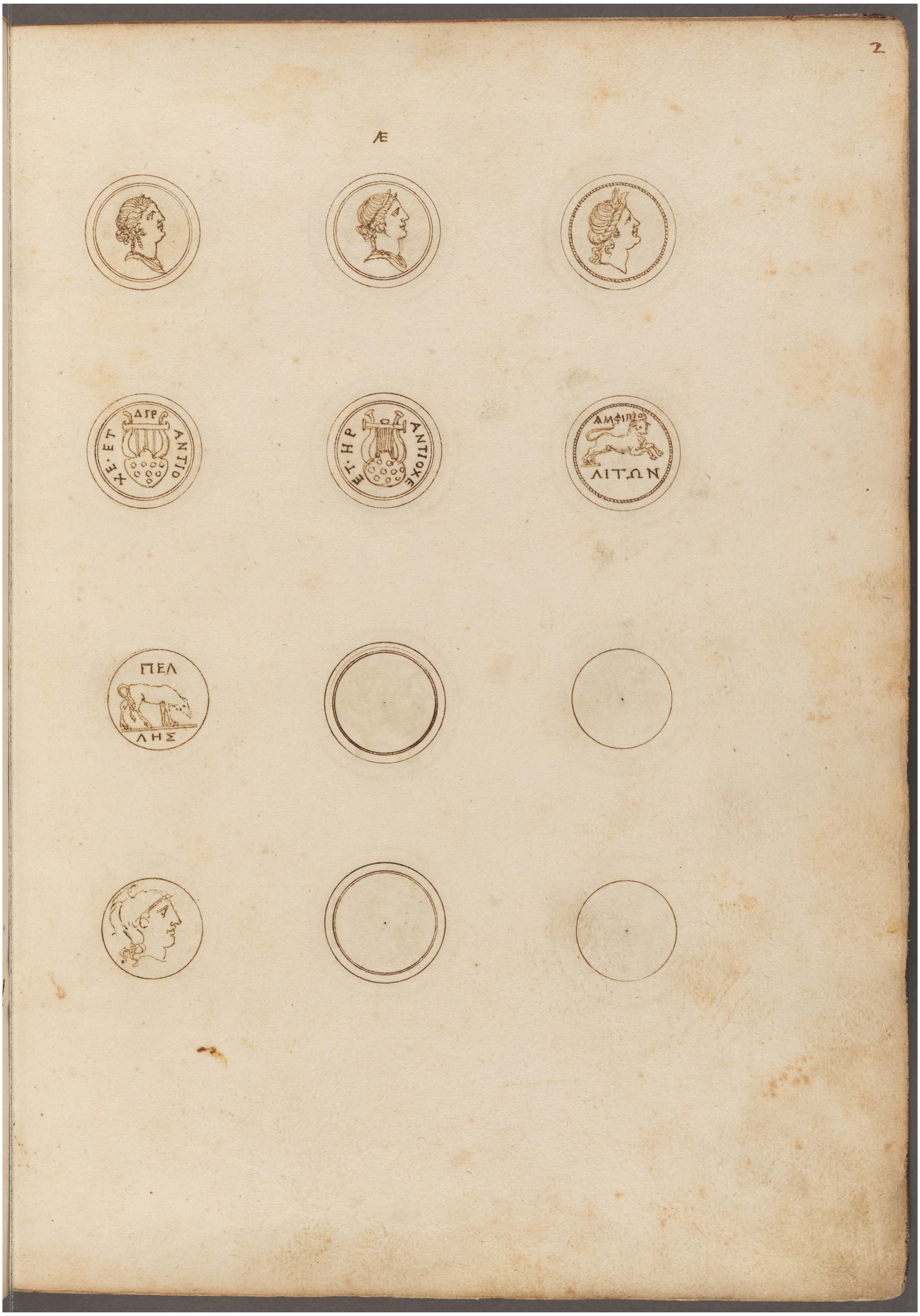

Æ
ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ
ΤΗΣ
ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΝ
ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ
ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΝ
ΧΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ
ΑΚ
ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ
ΤΗΣ
ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΕΩΝ
ΓΚΣ
ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΕΠΙΟΥΑΡΟΥ
ΕΚ
ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ
ΤΩΝ
ΠΡΟΜ ΔΑΦΝΗΙ
Α
ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ
ΤΗΣ
ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΝ

Fol. 1 (cat. nos. 1–6)

Plate 4

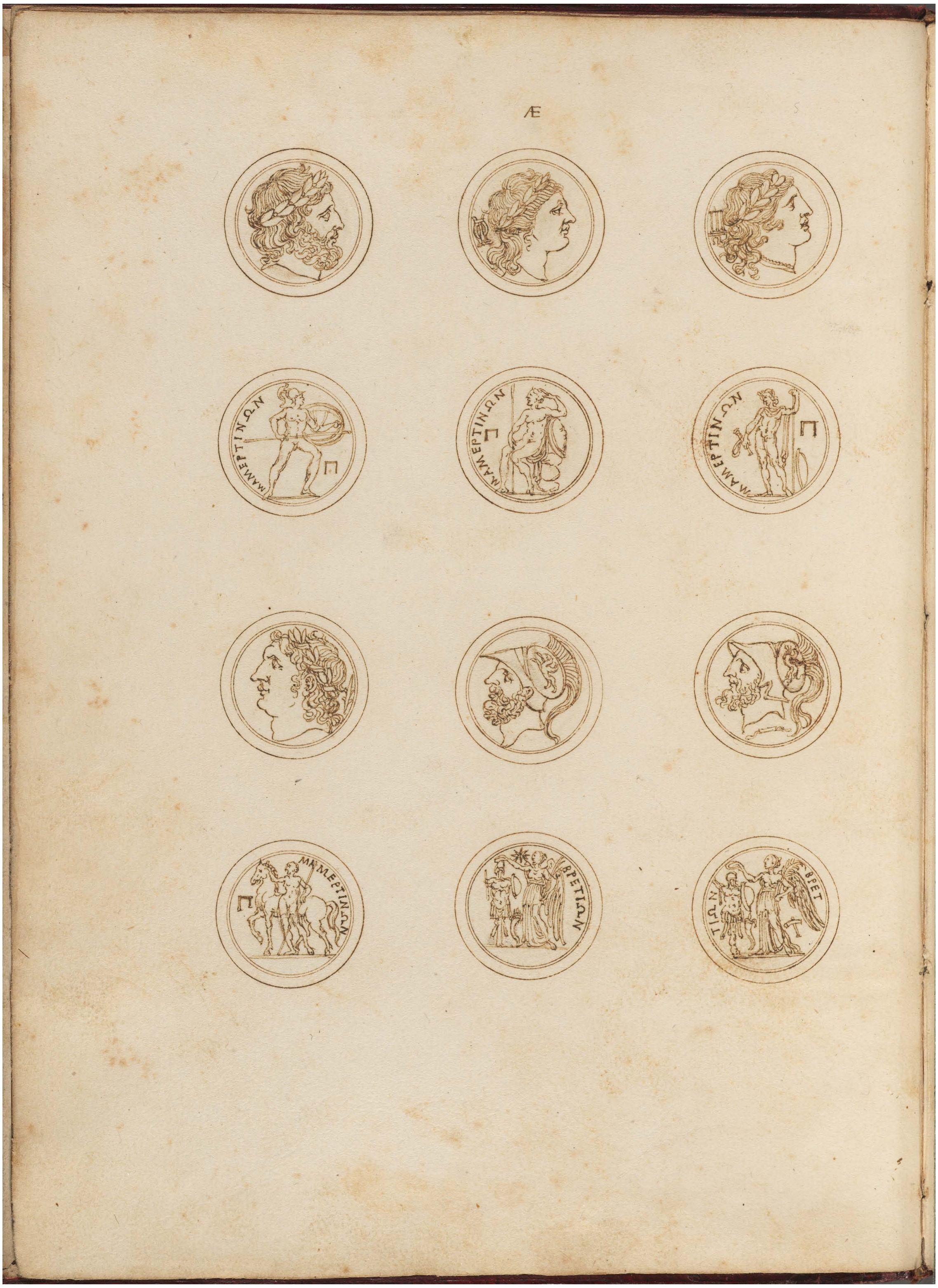

Æ
ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ
ΕΠΙ ΚΟΥΑΔΡΑΤΟΥ
ΕΤΕΙ
ΕΩΝ·ΑΡ· ΑΝΤΙΟΧ
ΕΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΣΙΛΑΝΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΟΧ
ΓΜ
ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ
ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ
ΕΤ·ΔΙΡ
ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΝ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ
ΒΙ
ΕΤ ΗΡ

Fol. 1v (cat. nos. 7–12)

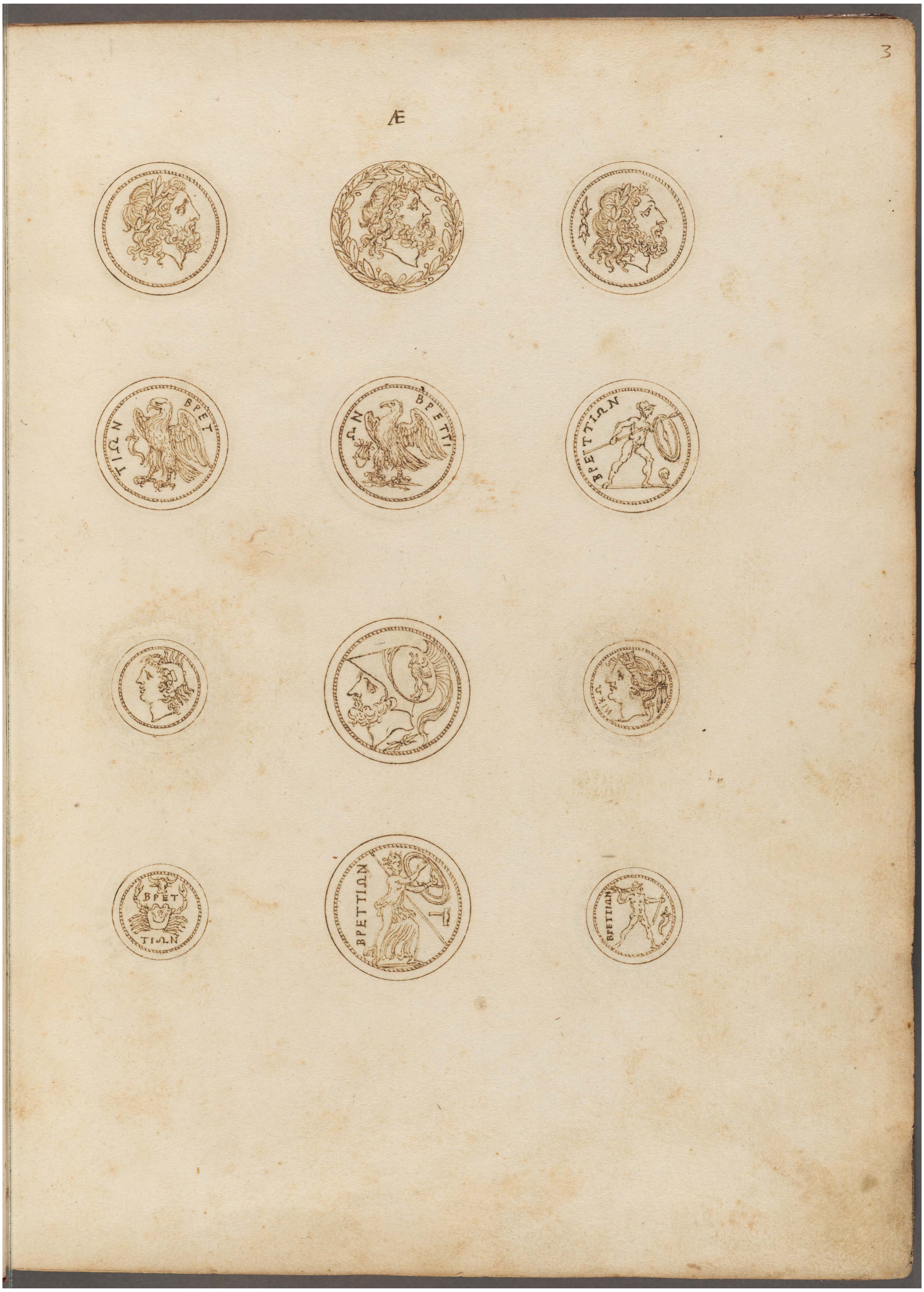

2
Æ
ΔΙΡ
ΧΕ·ΕΤ
ΑΝΤΙΟ
ΕΤ·ΗΡ
ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕ
ΑΜΦΙΠΟ
ΛΙΤΩΝ
ΠΕΛ
ΛΗΣ

Fol. 2 (cat. nos. 13–16)

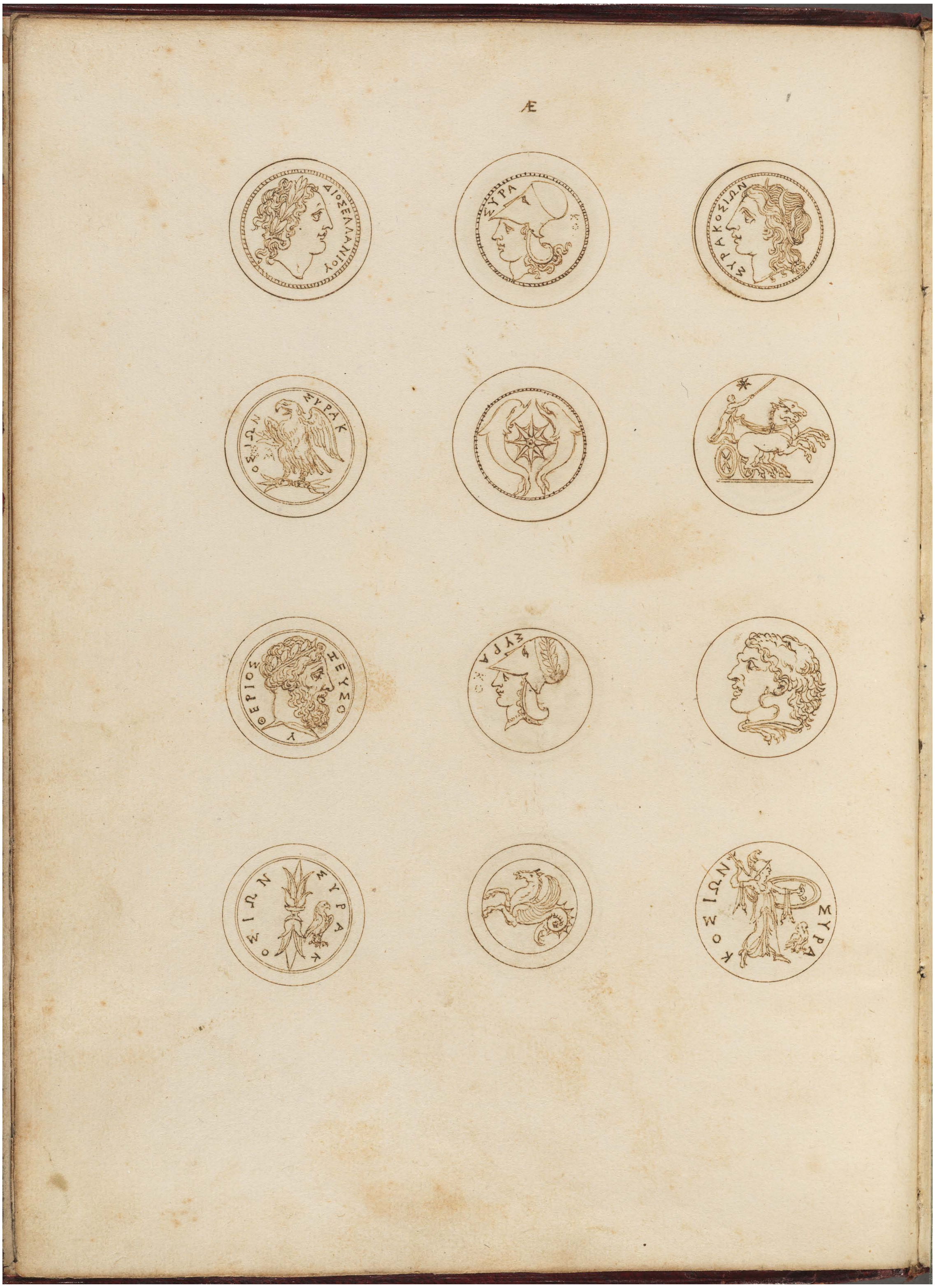
Plate 6


Æ
ΜΑΜΕΡΤΙΝΩΝ
Π
ΜΑΜΕΡΤΙΝΩΝ
Π
ΜΑΜΕΡΤΙΝΩΝ
Π
ΜΑΜΕΡΤΙΝΩΝ
Π
ΒΡΕΤΙΩΝ
ΒΡΕΤ
ΤΙΩΝ

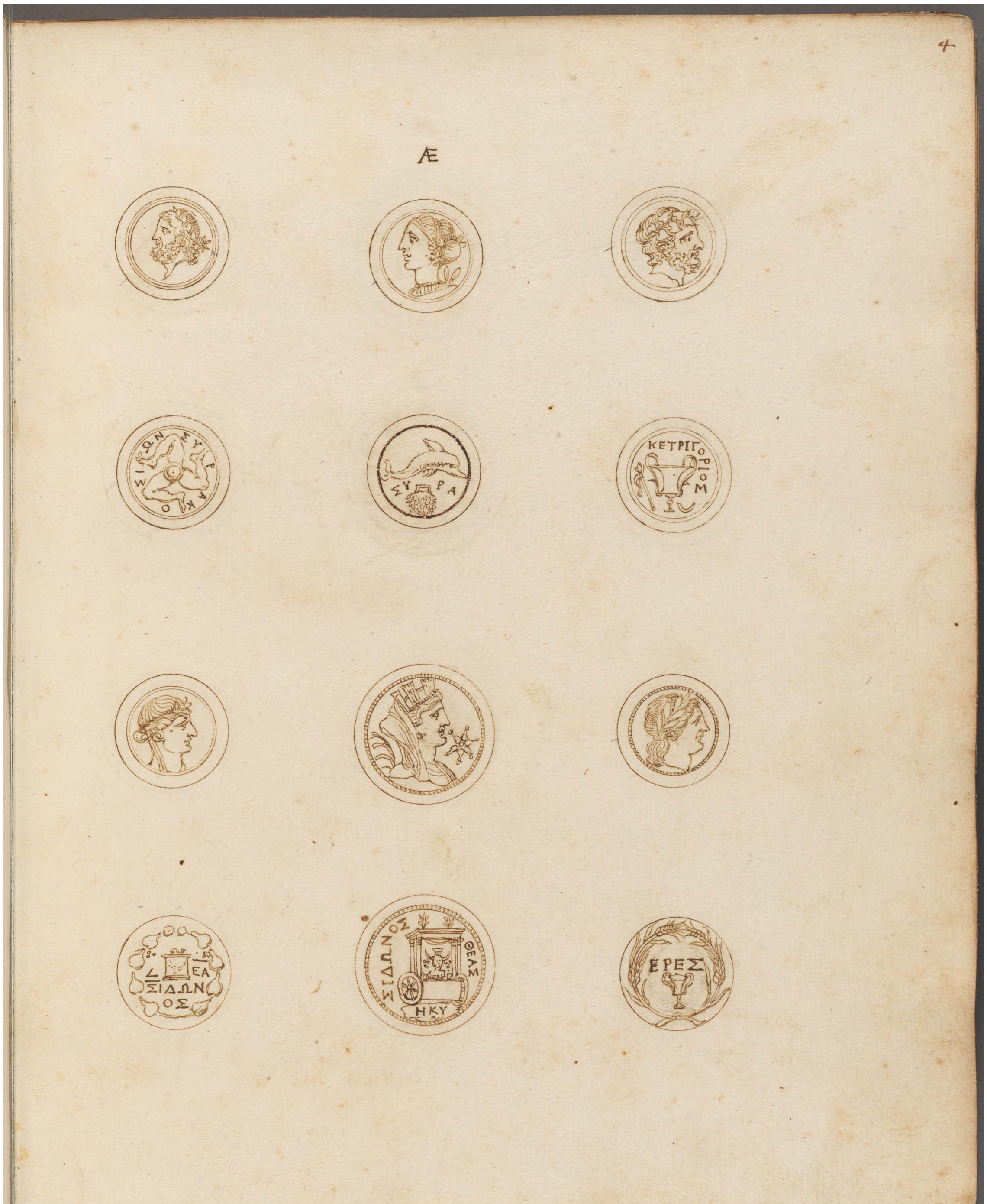
Fol. 2v (cat. nos. 17–22)


3
Æ
ΒΡΕΤ ΤΙΩΝ
ΒΡΕΤΤΙ ΩΝ
ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ
ΒΡΕΤ ΤΙΩΝ
ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ
ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ

Fol. 3 (cat. nos. 23–28)

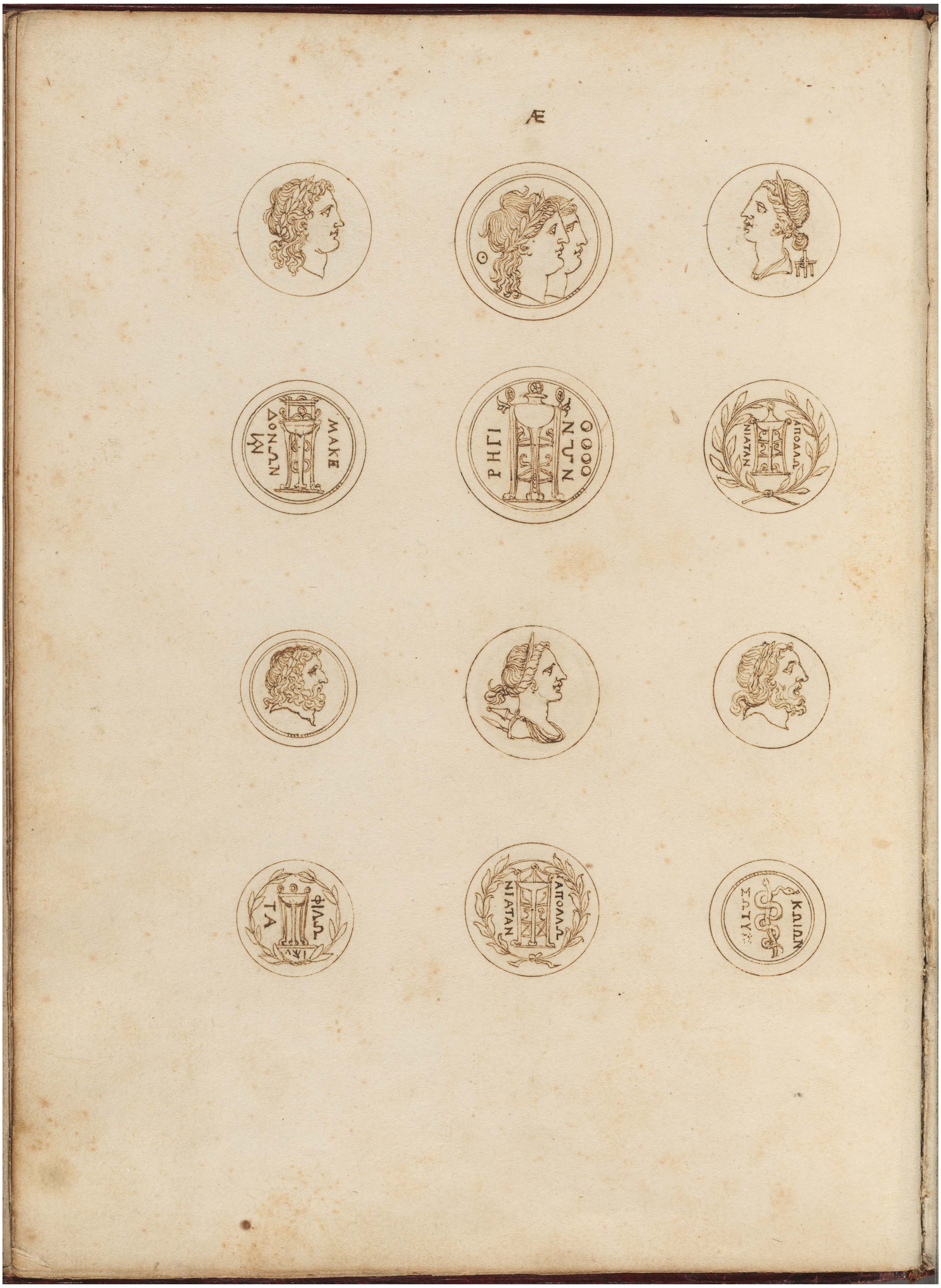

Æ
ΔΙΟΣ ΕΛΛΑΝΙΟΥ
ΣΥΡΑ
ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ
ΣΥΡΑΚ ΟΣΙΩΝ
ΖΕΥΣ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΣ
ΣΥΡΑ
ΣΥΡΑΚ ΟΣΙΩΝ
ΣΥΡΑ ΚΟΣΙΩΝ

Fol. 3v (cat. nos. 29–34)


4
Æ
ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ
ΣΥ ΡΑ
ΚΕΤΡΙΓΟΡΙΟΜ
ΕΑ
ΣΙΔΩΝΟΣ
ΣΙΔΩΝΟΣ
ΘΕΑΣ
ΗΚΥ
ΕΡΕΣ

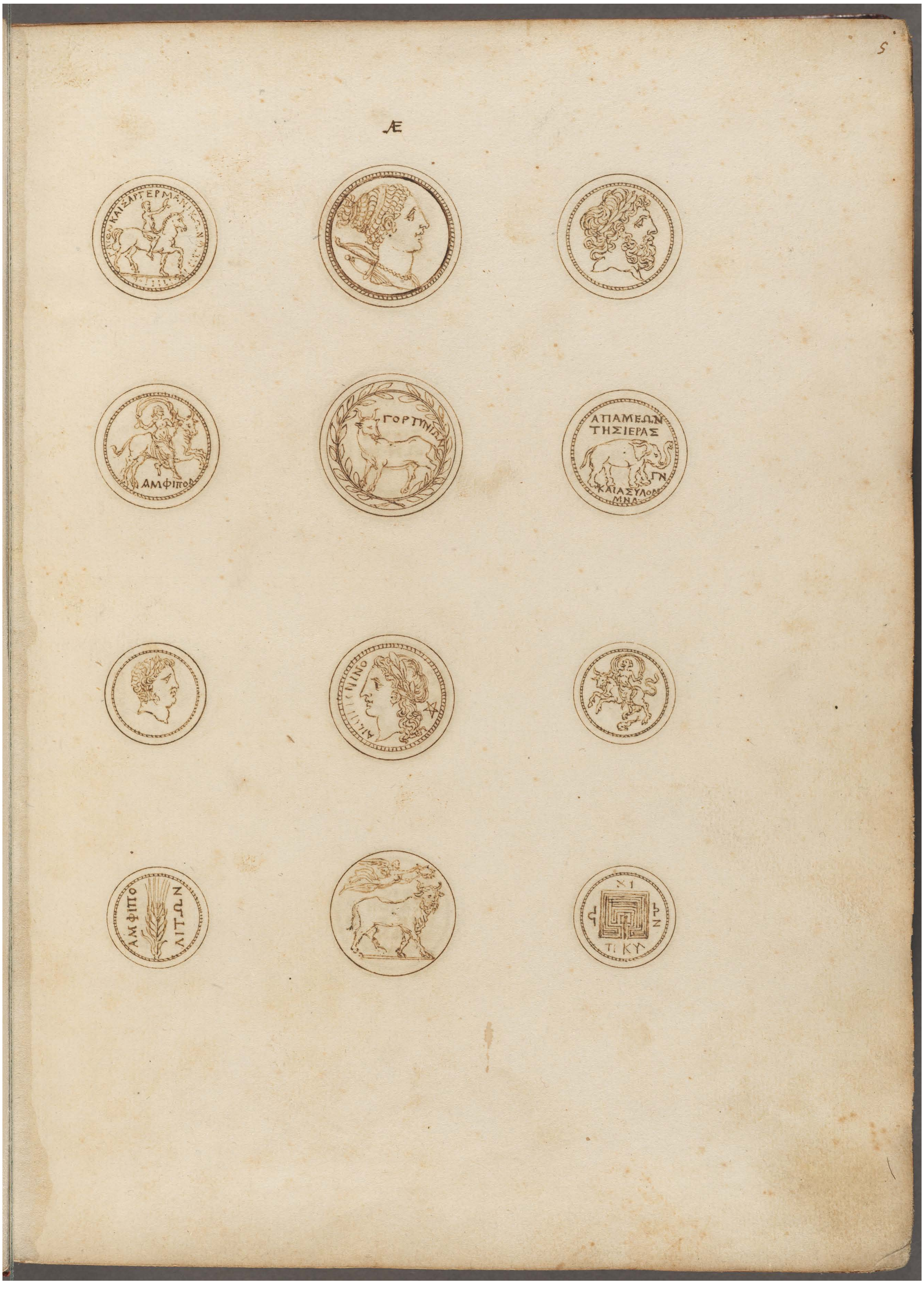
Fol. 4 (cat. nos. 35–40)

Plate 10


Æ
Θ
ΜΑΚΕ
ΔΟΝΩΝ
ΡΗΓΙ
ΝΩΝ
ΑΠΟΛΛ
ΝΙΑΤΑΝ
ΦΙΛ
ΤΑ
ΑΠΟΛΛ
ΝΙΑΤΑΝ
ΚΝΙΔΩΝ

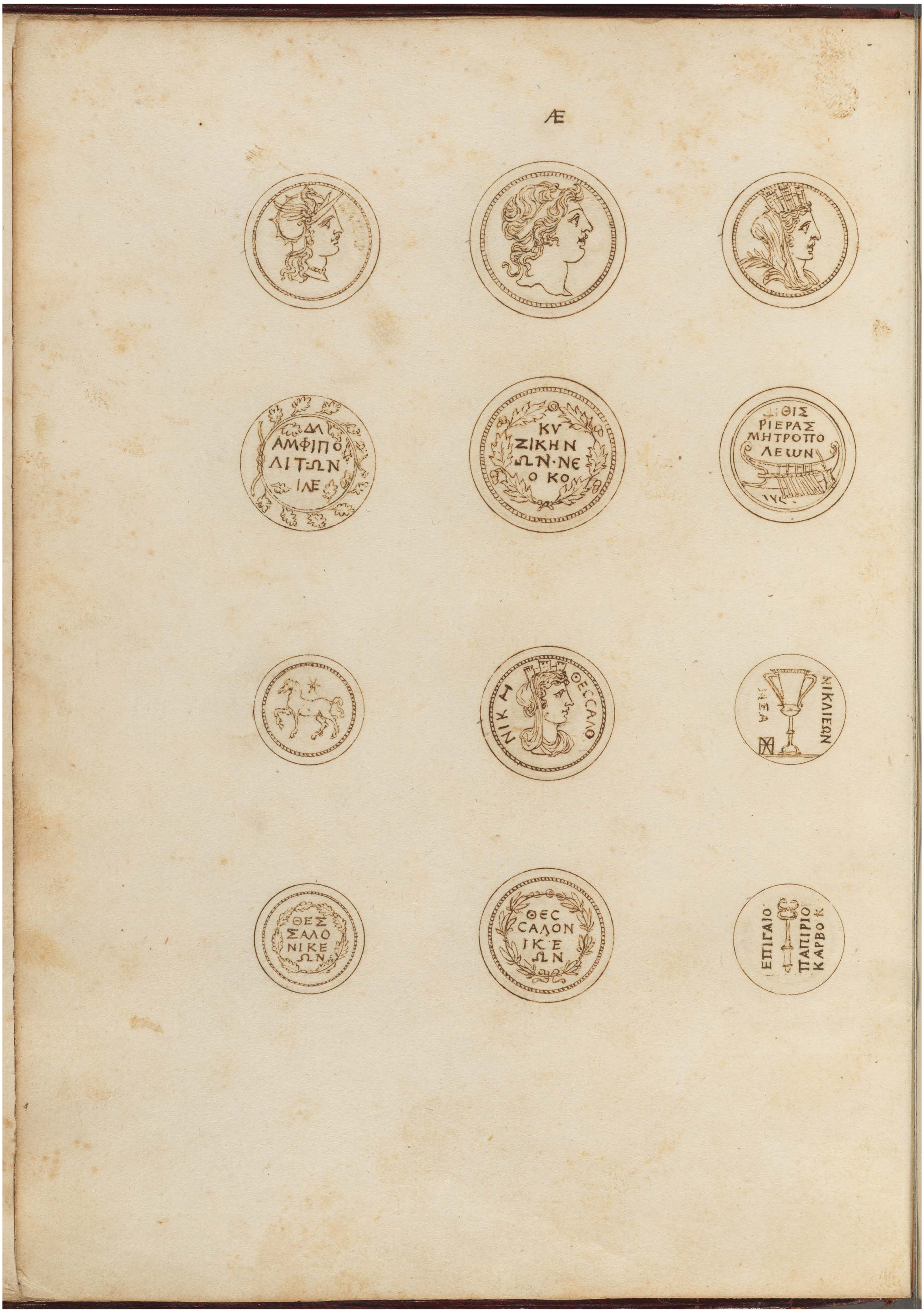
Fol. 4v (cat. nos. 41–46)

Plate 11

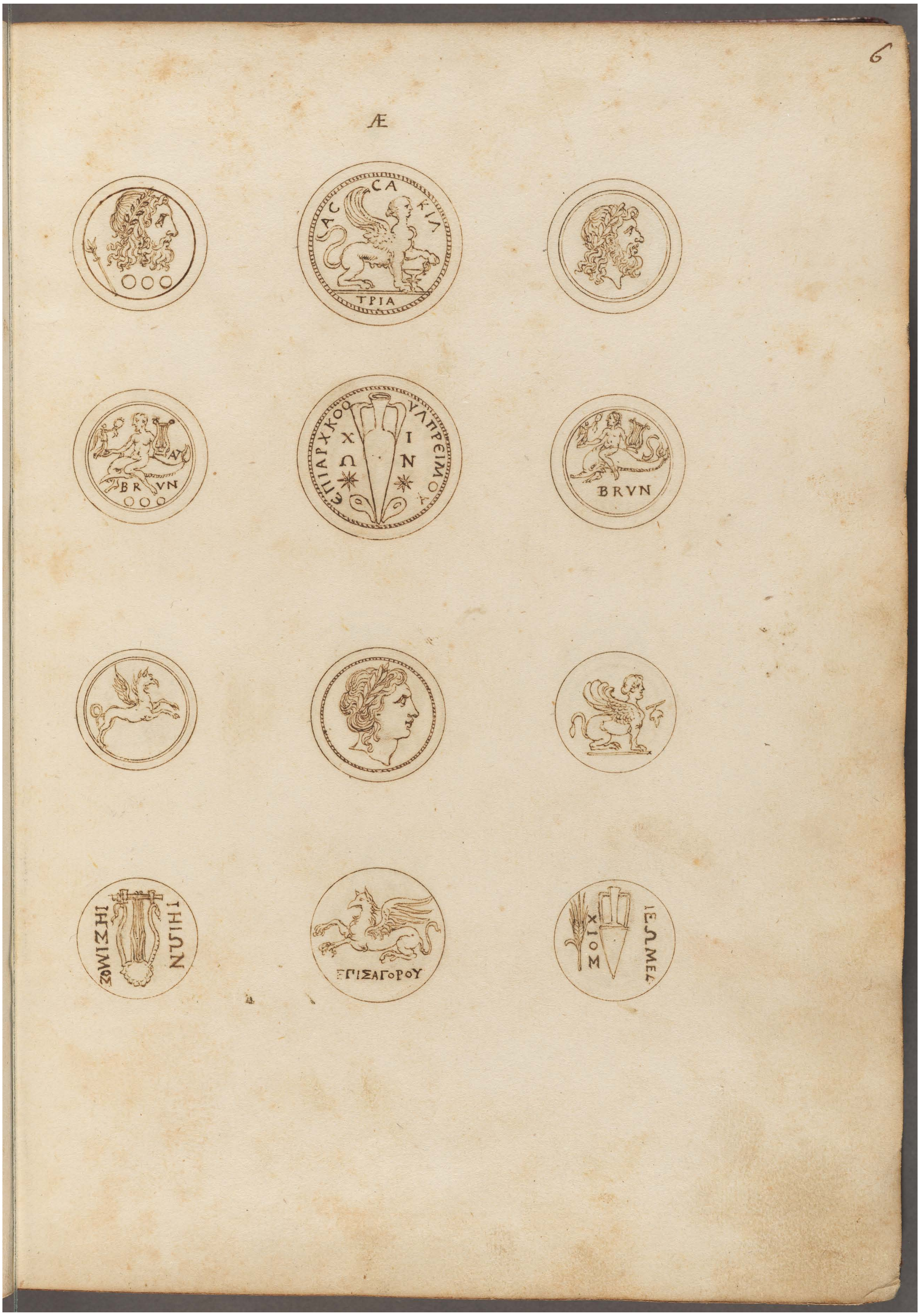

5
Æ
ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ
ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛ
ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙΩΝ
ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ
ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ
ΓΝ
ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ
ΜΝΑ
ΝΙΝΟ
ΑΜΦΙΠΟ
ΛΙΤΩΝ
ΤΙ ΚΥ

Fol. 5 (cat. nos. 47–52)

Plate 12

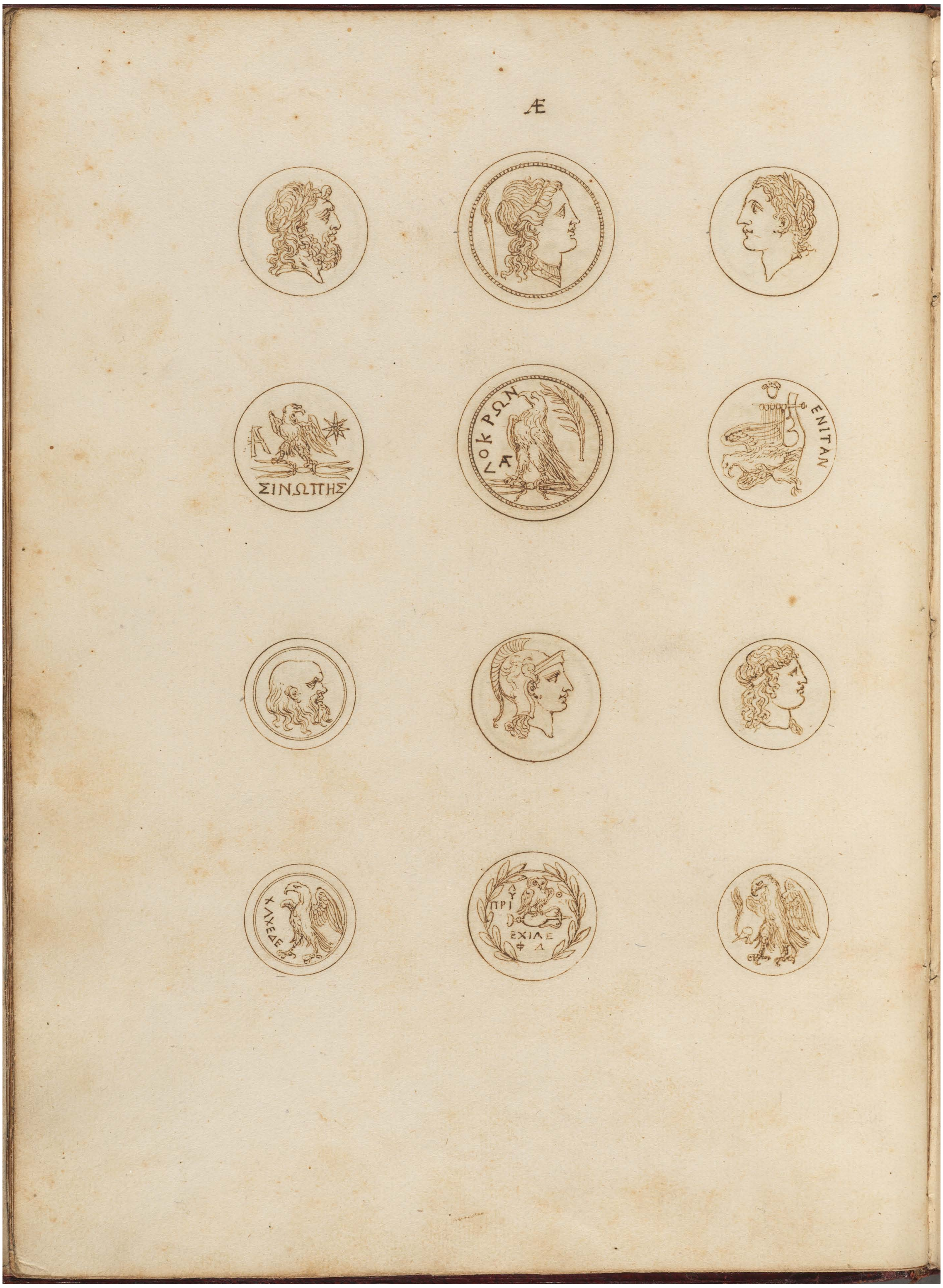

Æ
ΔΛ ΑΜΦΙΠΟ ΛΙΤΩΝ ΙΛΕ
ΚΥ ΖΙΚΗΝ ΩΝ·ΝΕ Ο ΚΟ
ΘΙΣ ΡΙΕΡΑΣ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟ ΛΕΩΝ
ΝΙΚΗ ΘΕϹϹΑΛΟ
ΝΙΚΑΙΕΩΝ ΙΣΑ
ΘΕΣ ΣΑΛΟ ΝΙΚΕ ΩΝ
ΘΕϹ ϹΑΛΟΝ ΙΚΕ ΩΝ
ΕΠΙΓΑΙΟ ΠΑΠΙΡΙΟ ΚΑΡΒΟΚ

Fol. 5v (cat. nos. 53–58)

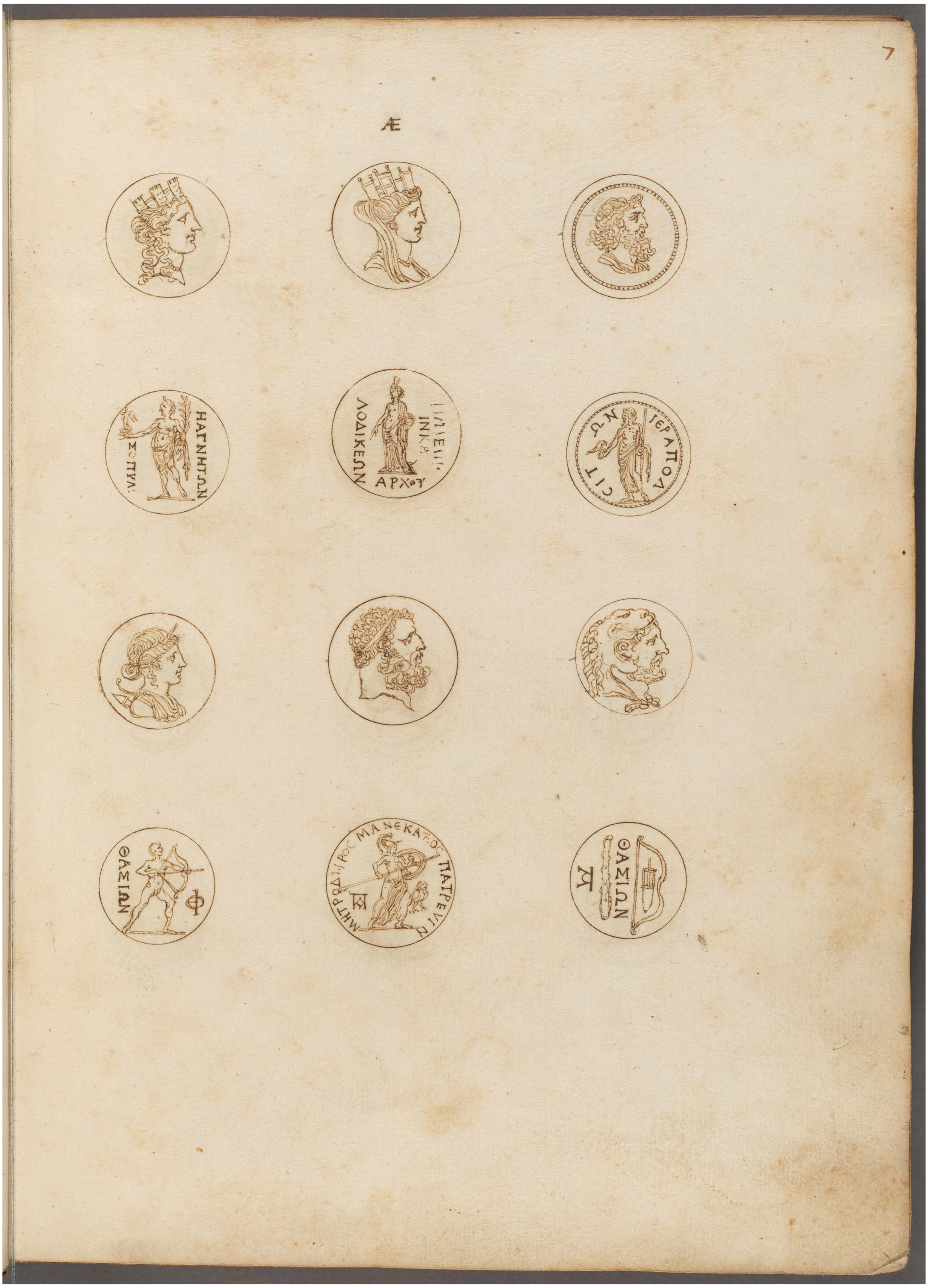

6
Æ
AC CA KIΛ
TPIA
ΕΠΙΑΡΧΚΟΟ
ΥΛΠΡΕΙΜΟΥ
X I Ω N
BR VN
BRVN
ΙΗΣΙΜΟΣ
ΙΗΣΙΩΝ
ΕΓΙΣΑΓΟΡΟΥ
ΧΙΟΜ
ΙΕΩΜΕΛ

Fol. 6 (cat. nos. 59–64)

Plate 14

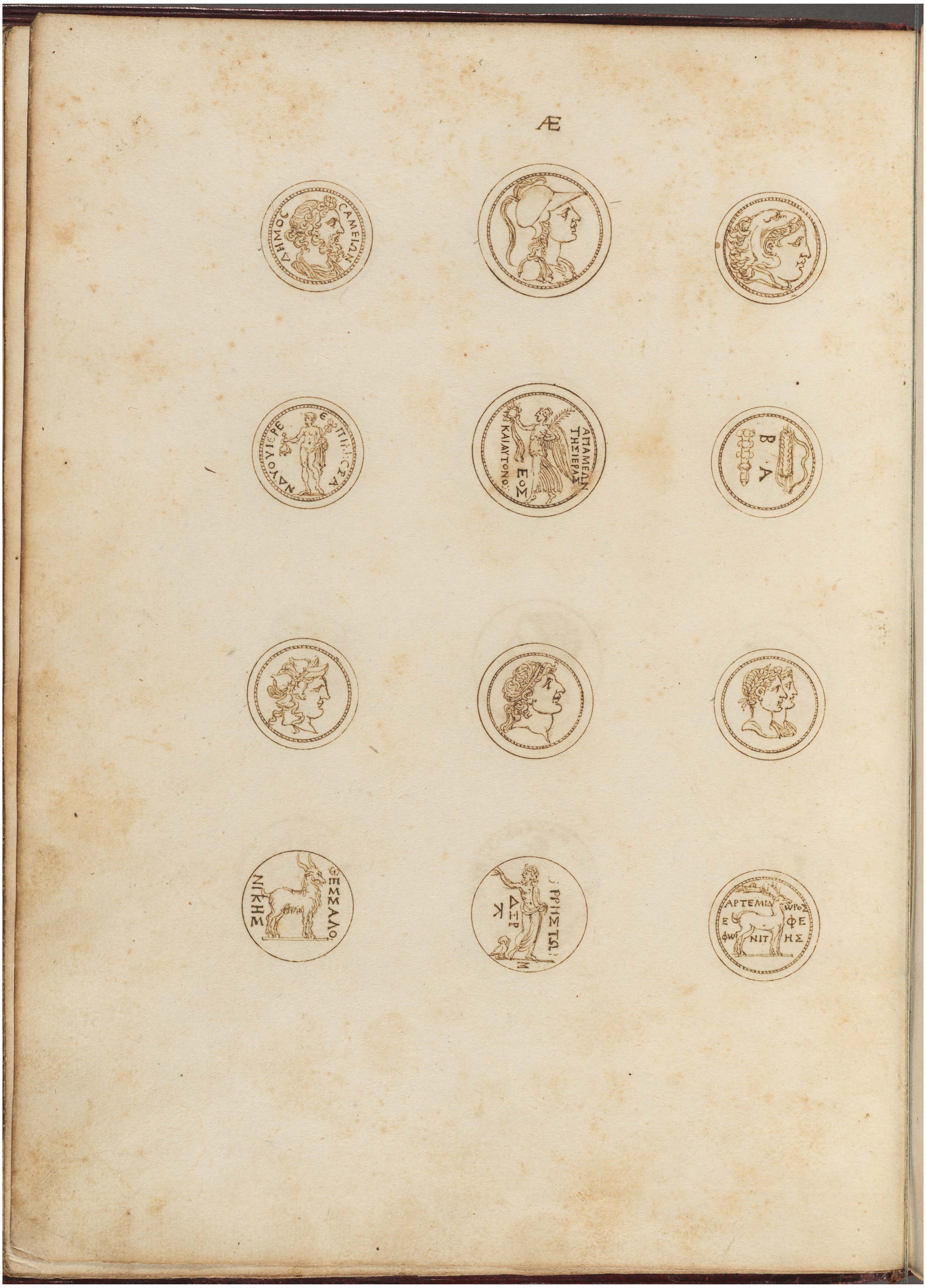

Æ
ΣΙΝΩΠΗΣ
Α
ΛΟΚΡΩΝ
Α
ΕΝΙΤΑΝ
ΧΑΛΧΕΔΕ
ΔΥ
ΠΡΙ
Θ
ΕΧΙΛΕ
Φ Δ

Fol. 6v (cat. nos. 65–70)

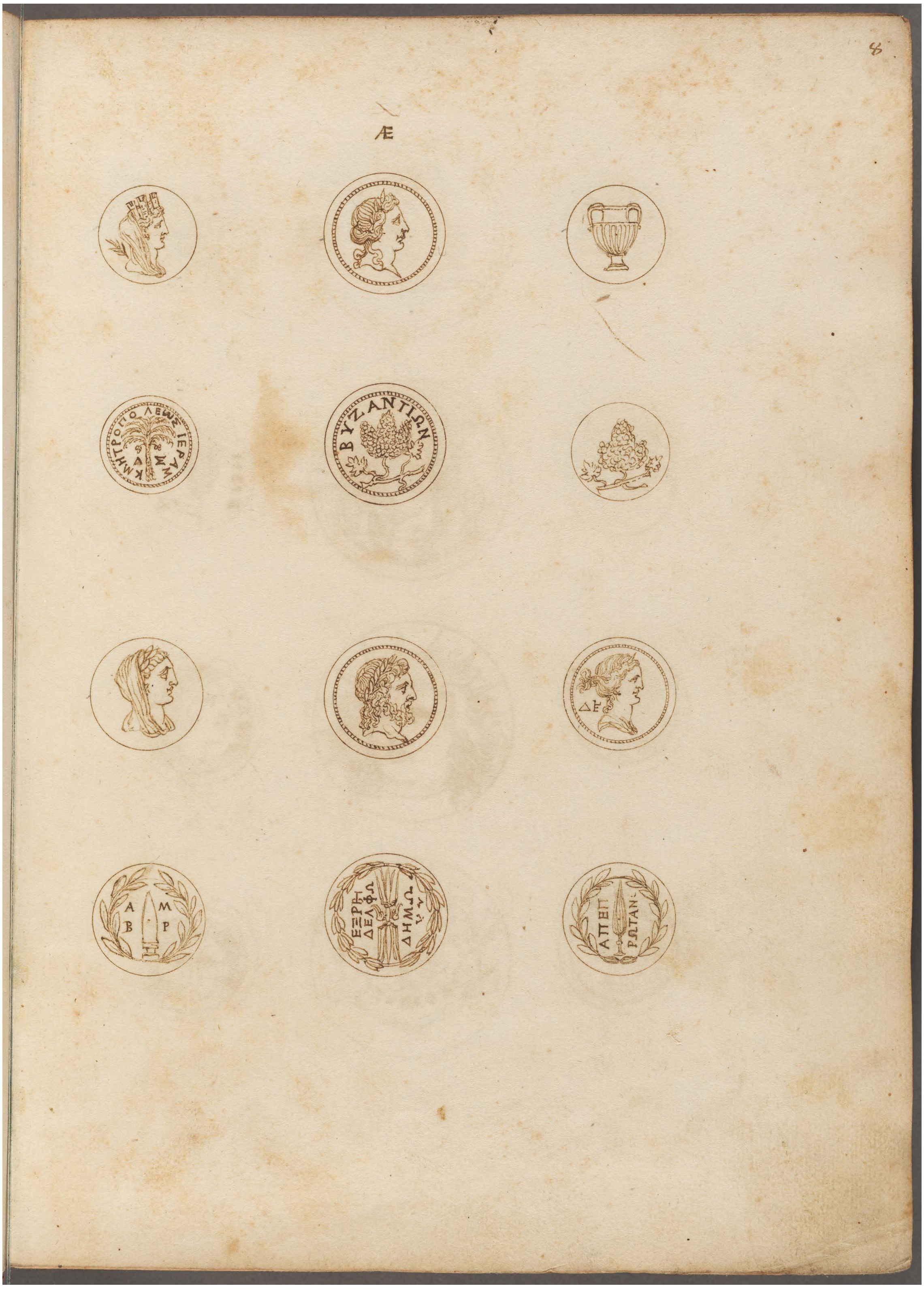

7
Æ
ΛΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ
ΑΡΧΟΥ
ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛ
ΘΑΣΙΩΝ
ΜΑΝΕΚΑΤΟΣ
ΠΑΤΡΕΥΩΝ
ΘΑΣΙΩΝ

Fol. 7 (cat. nos. 71–76)

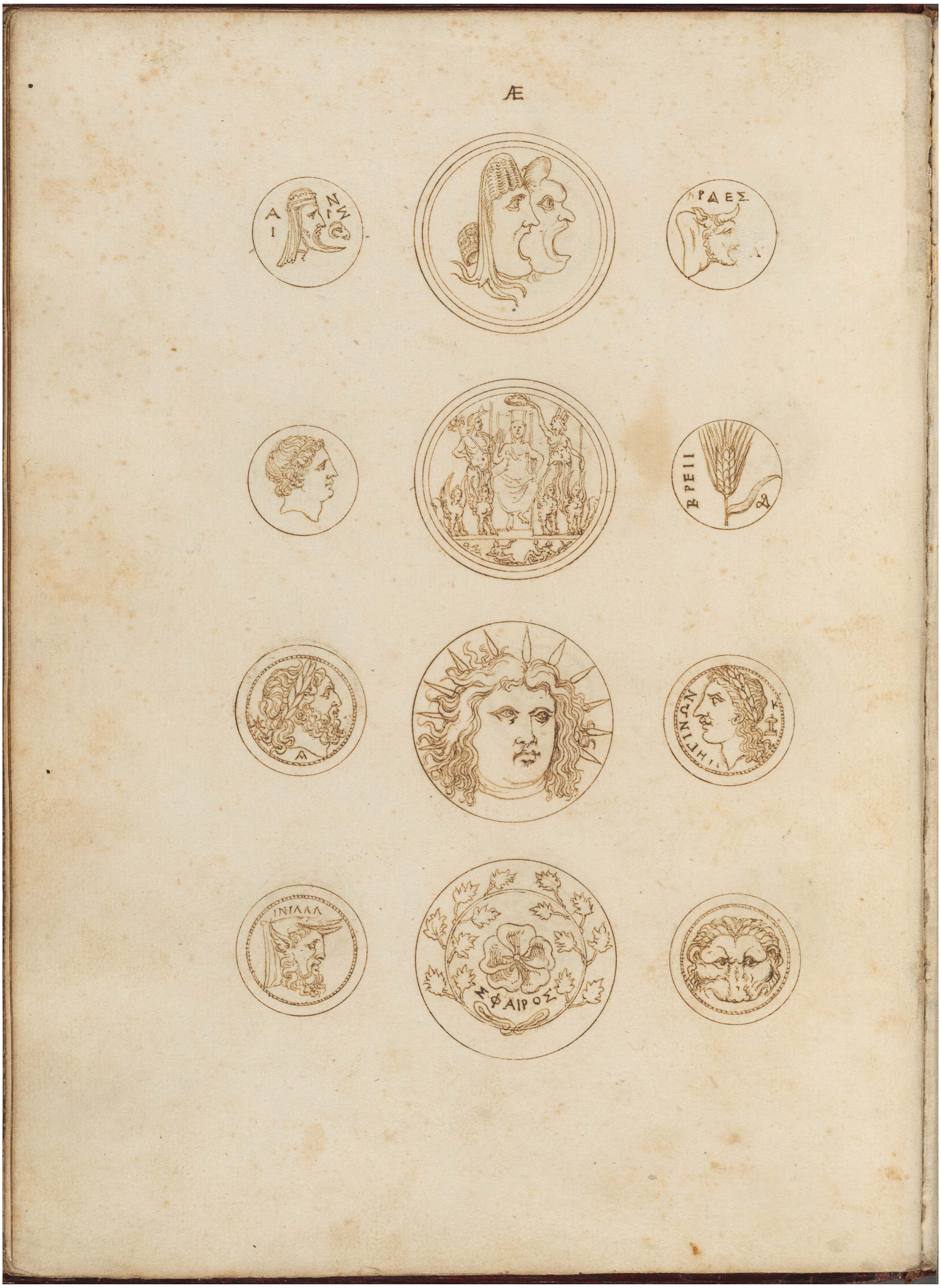
Plate 16


Æ
ΔΗΜΟΣ ΣΑΜΕΙΩΝ
ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟ ΕΟΣ
Β Α
ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟ
ΝΙΚΗΣ
ΑΡΤΕΜΙΣ
ΦΕ
ΝΙΤ
ΗΣ
Ε

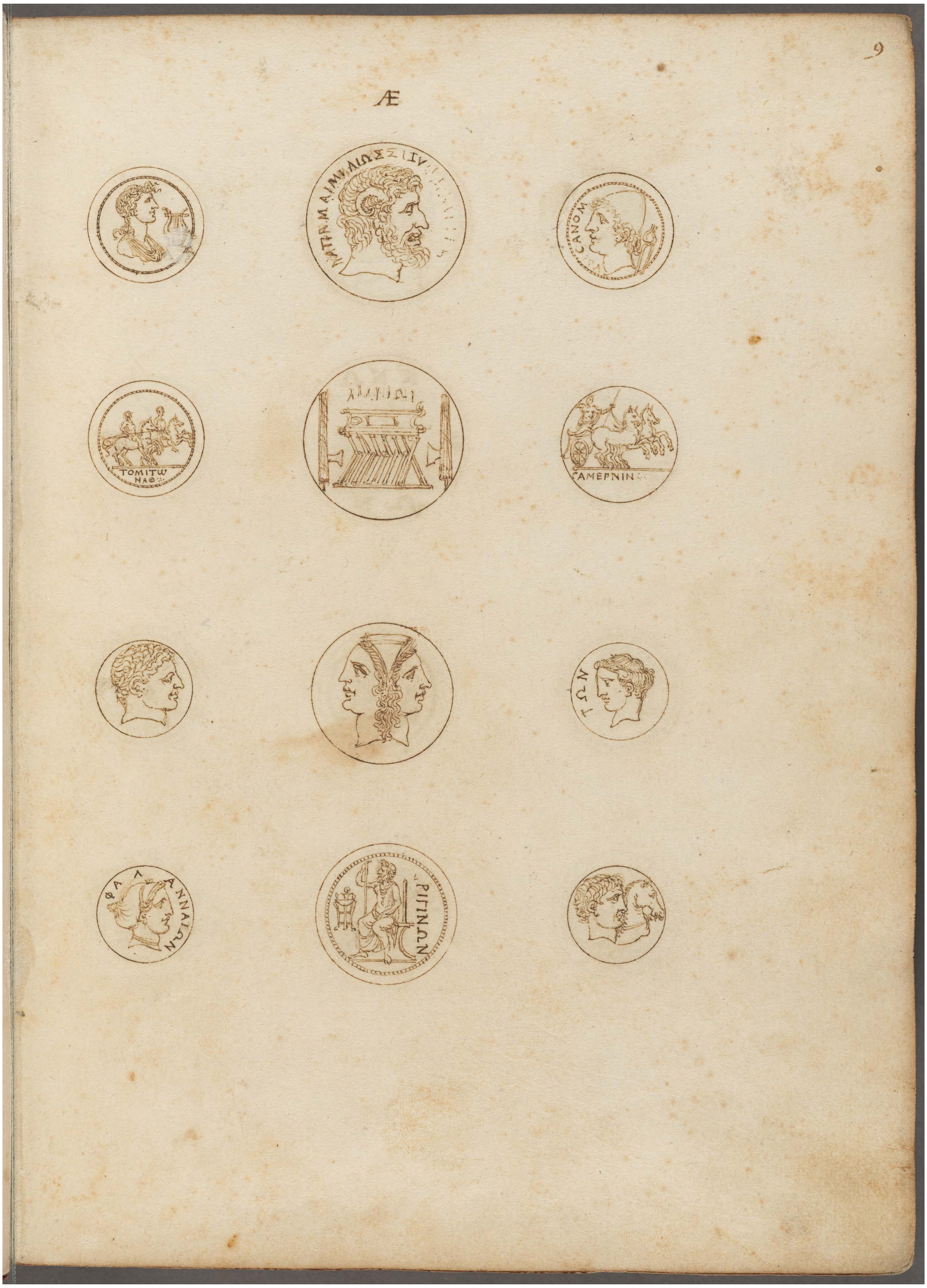
Fol. 7v (cat. nos. 77–82)


8
Æ
ΚΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΙΕΡΑΜΣΩ
Δ
ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΩΝ
ΔΕ
Α Μ
Β Ρ
ΕΞΡΕ ΔΕΛΦΩ
ΔΗΜΩ
ΑΠΕΠ
ΡΩΤΑΝ

Fol. 8 (cat. nos. 83–88)

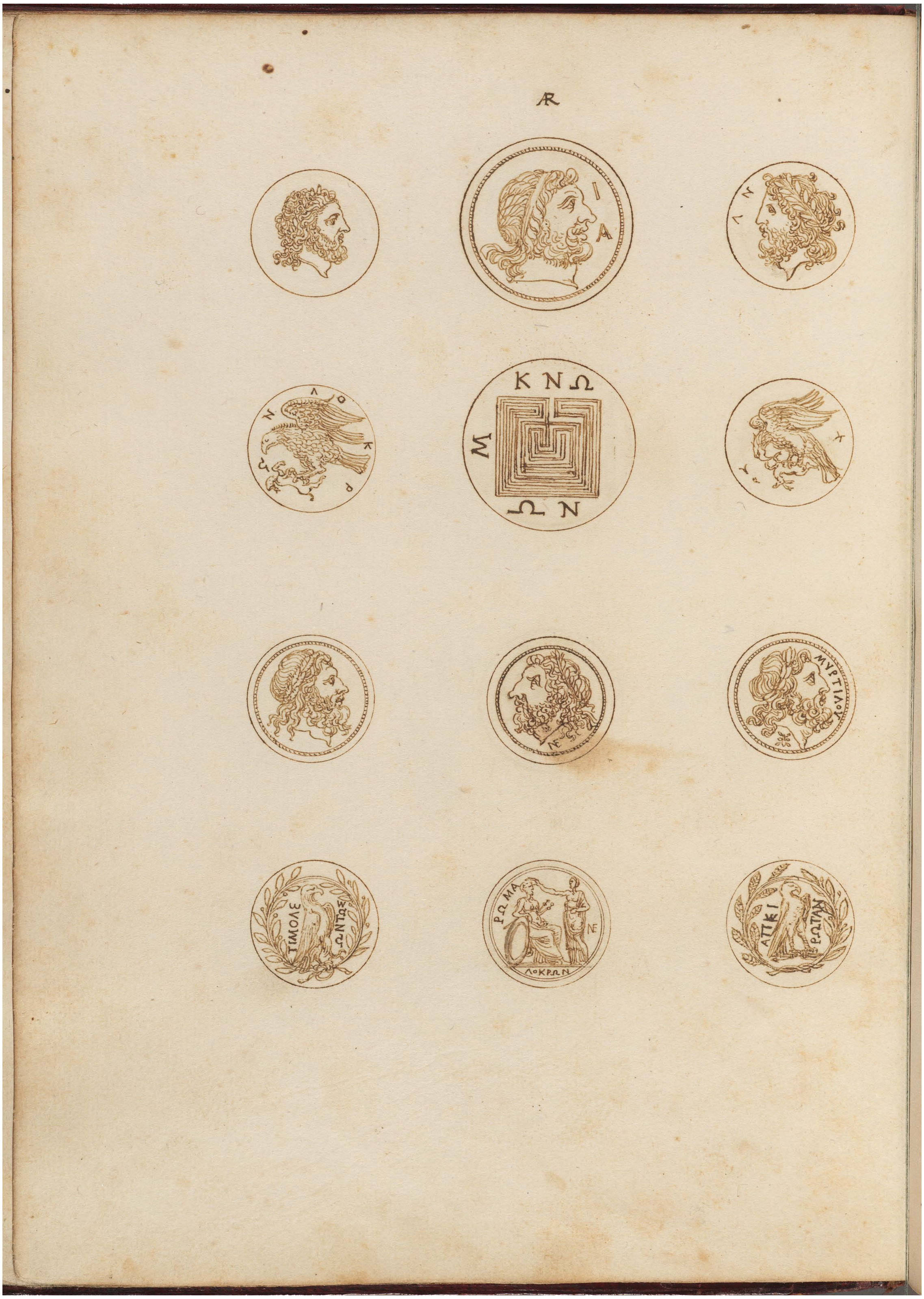

Æ
Α Ι
ΝΙΣ
ΡΔΕΣ
ΒΡΕΙΙ
ΗΤΙΝΩΝ
ΙΝΙΑΛΛ
ΣΦΑΙΡΟΣ

Fol. 8v (cat. nos. 89–94)

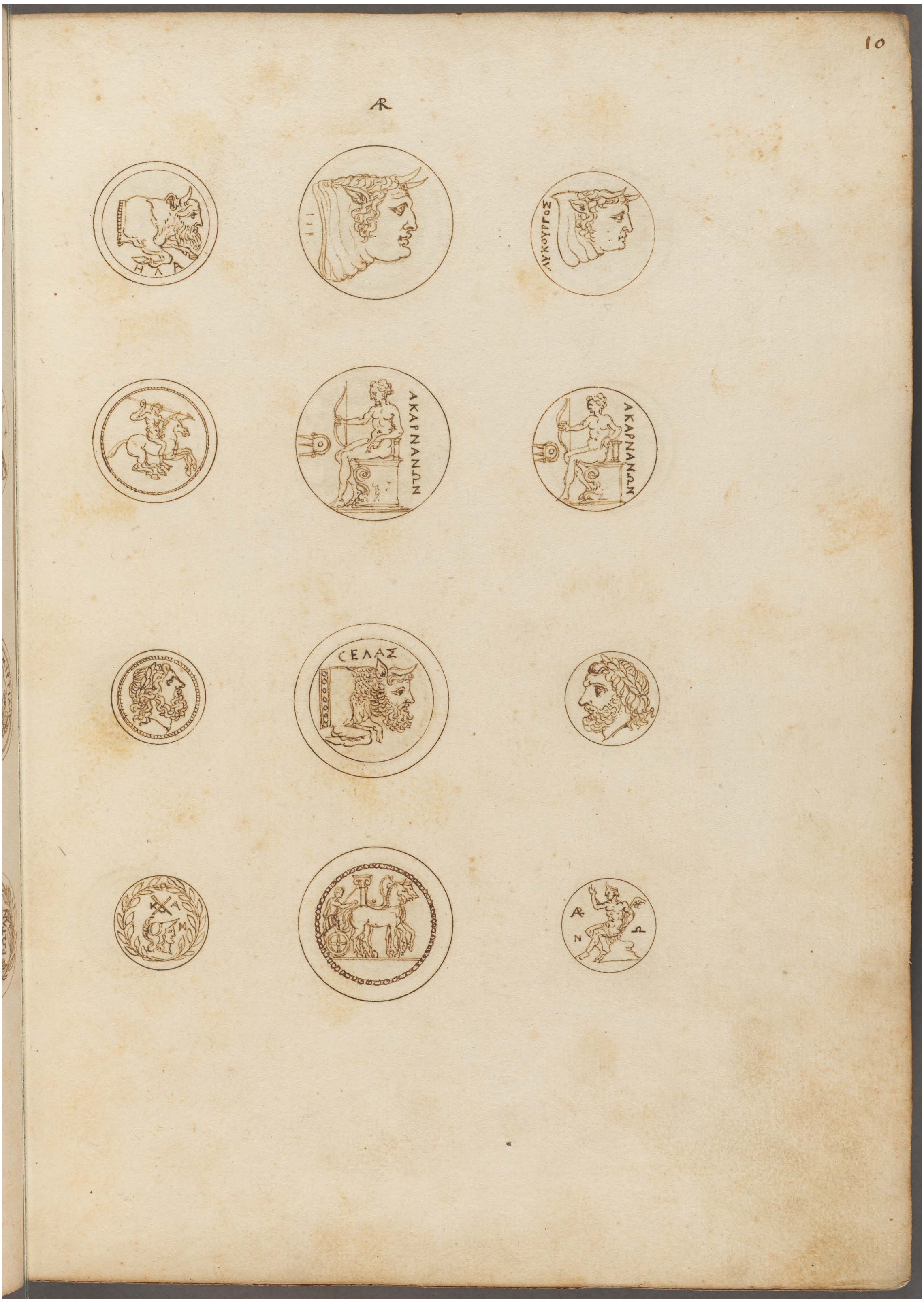

9
Æ
ΤΟΜΙΤΩ
ΣΑΜΕΡΝΙΝ
ΤΩΝ

Fol. 9 (cat. nos. 95–100)

Plate 20

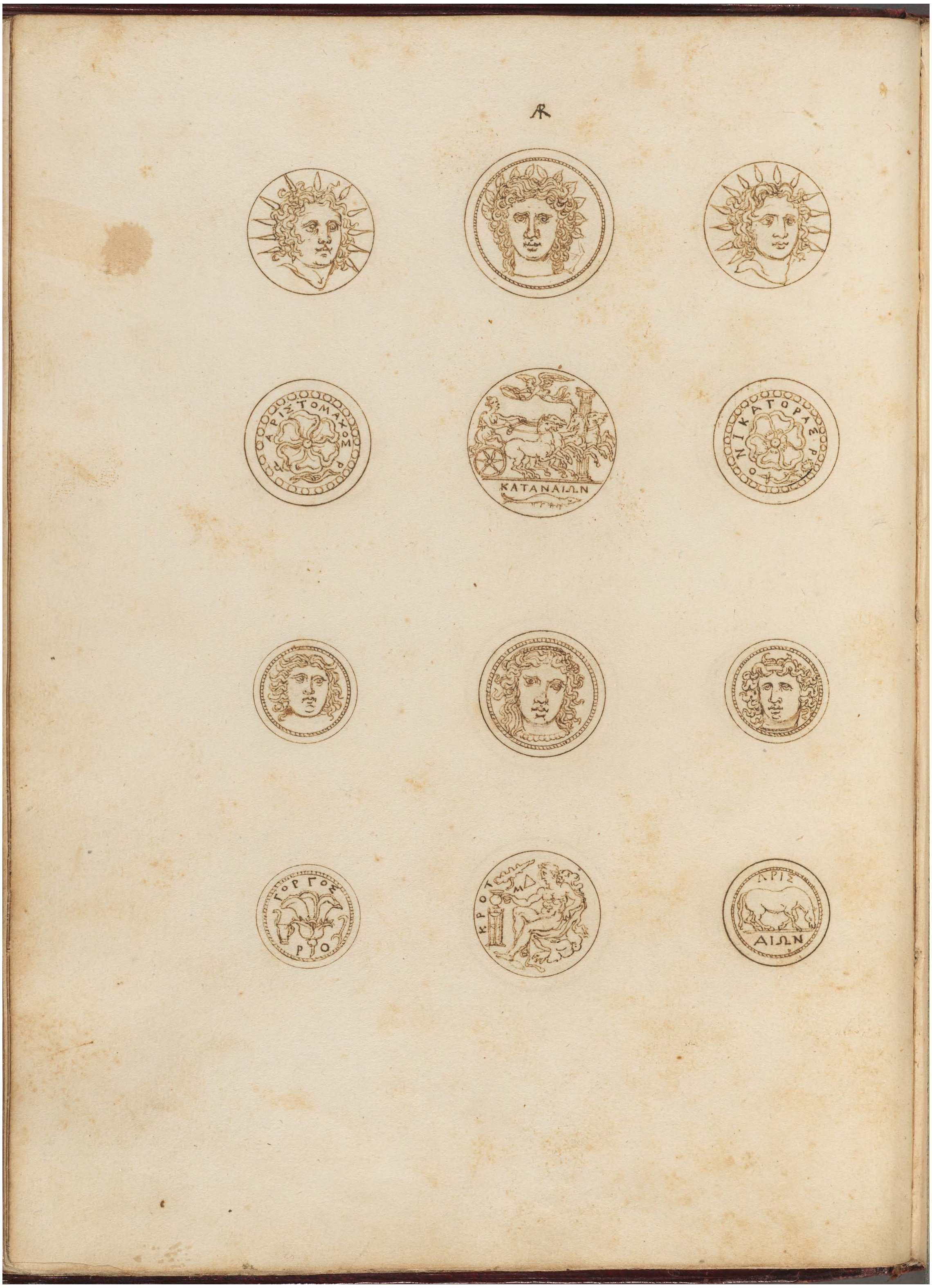

ΚΝΩ
ΜΥΡΤΙΛΟΥ
ΡΩΜΑ
ΛΟΚΡΩΝ

Fol. 9v (cat. nos. 101–106)

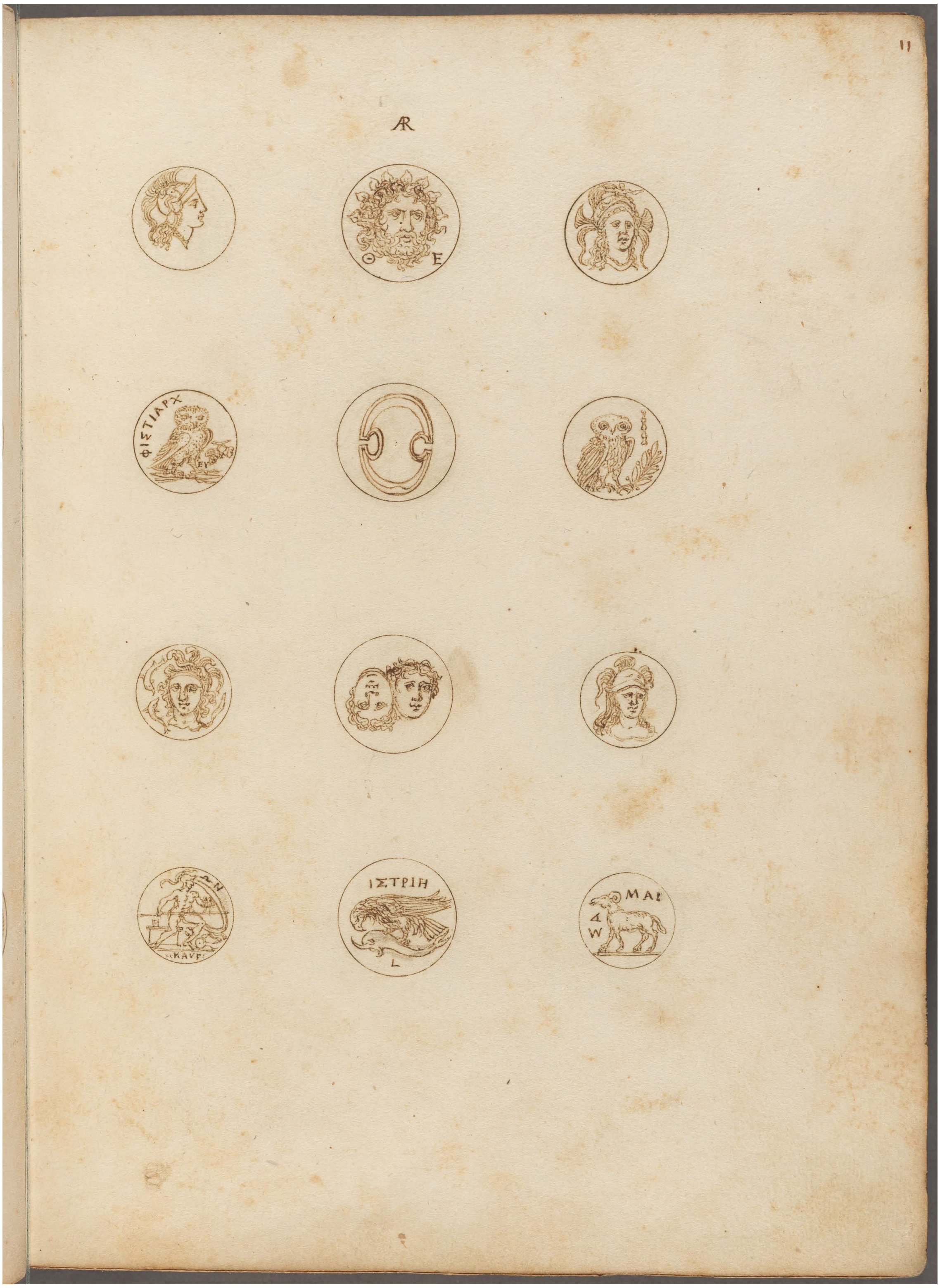

10
AR
ΗΛΑ
ΛΥΚΟΥΡΓΟΣ
ΑΚΑΡΝΑΝΩΝ
ΑΚΑΡΝΑΝΩΝ
CΕΛΑΣ

Fol. 10 (cat. nos. 107–112)

Plate 22

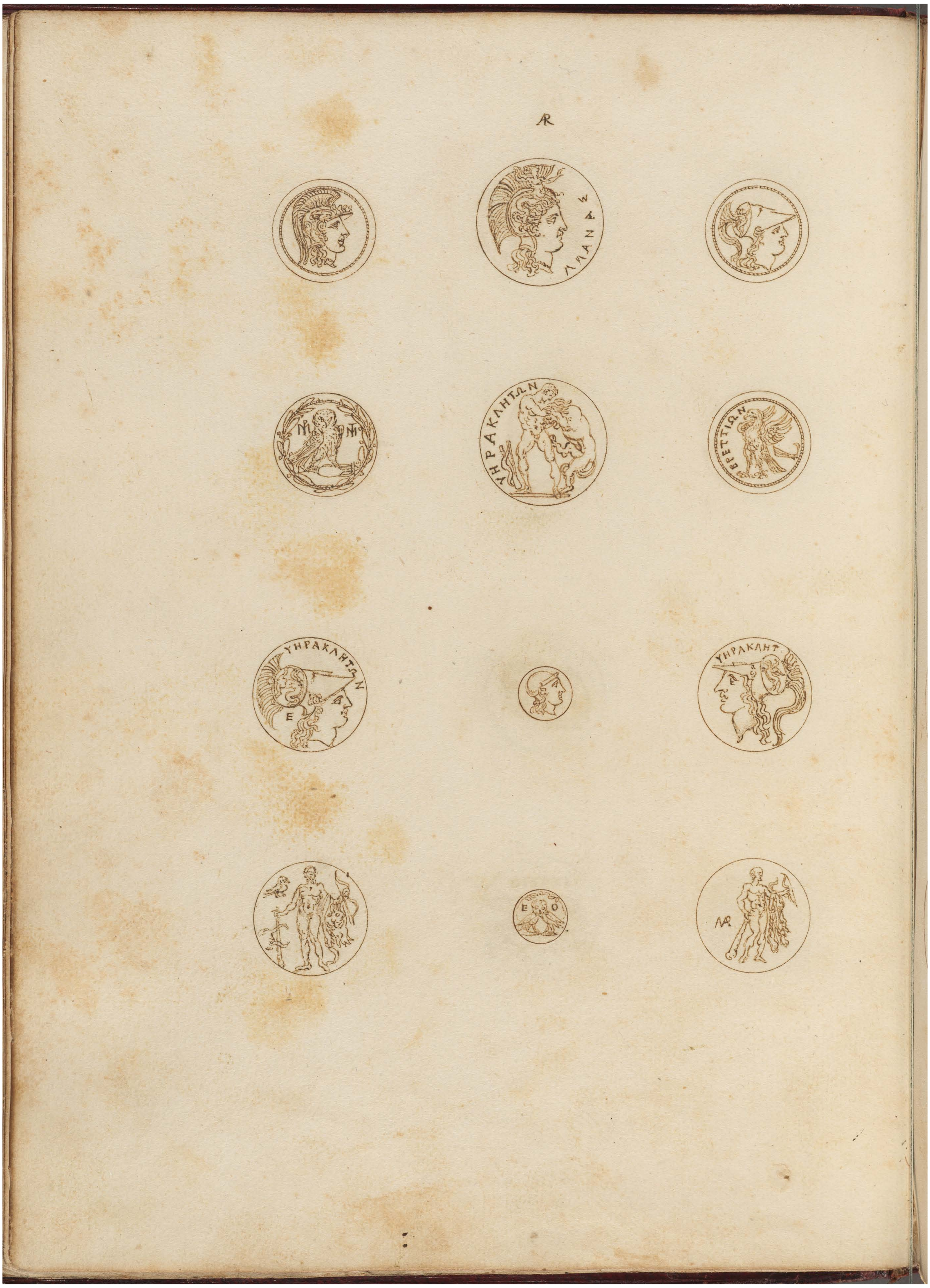

AR
ΑΡΙΣΤΟΜΑΧΟΣ
ΚΑΤΑΝΑΙΩΝ
ΝΙΚΑΓΟΡΑΣ
ΓΟΡΓΟΣ
ΡΟ
ΚΡΟΤ
ΑΡΙΣ
ΑΙΩΝ

Fol. 10v (cat. nos. 113–118)

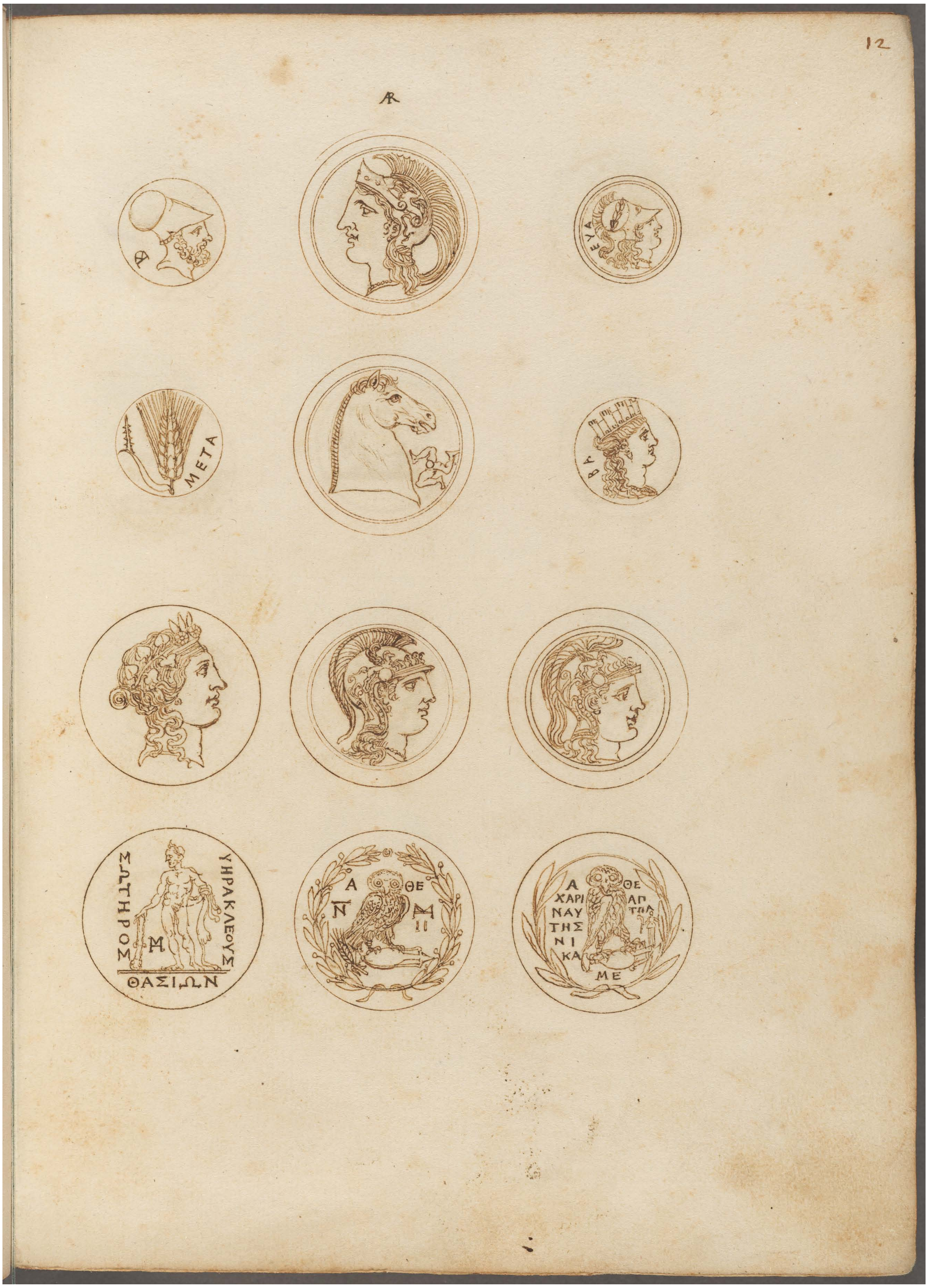

11
ÆR
Θ Ε
ΦΙΣΤΙΑΡΧ
ΕΥ
ΙΣΤΡΙΗ
L
ΑΝ
ΚΑΥΓ
ΜΑΙ
ΩΑ

Fol. 11 (cat. nos. 119–124)

Plate 24

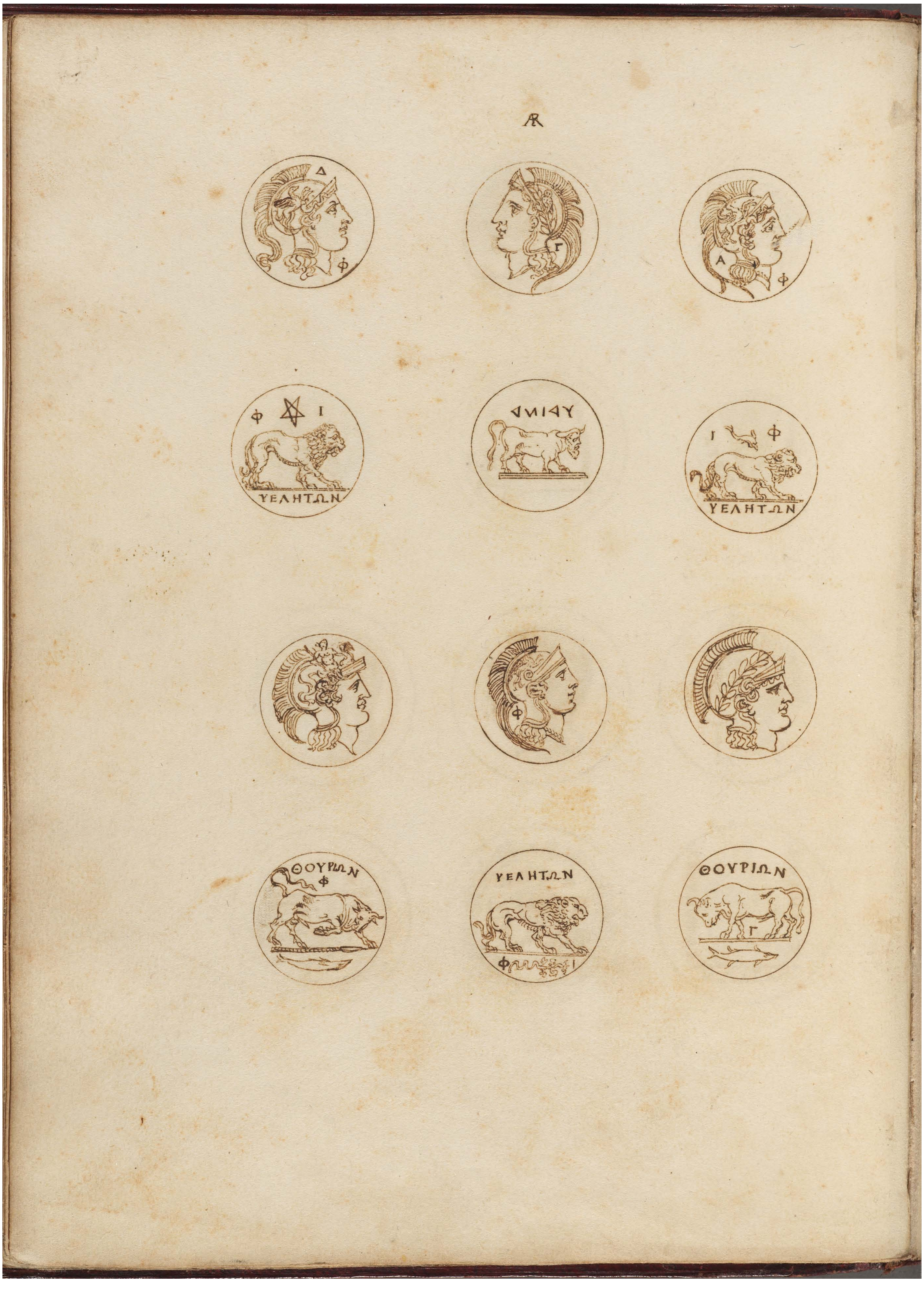

ΑR
ΥΗΡΑΚΛΗΤΩΝ
ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ
ΥΗΡΑΚΛΗΤΩΝ
ΥΗΡΑΚΛΗΤ

Fol. 11v (cat. nos. 125–130)

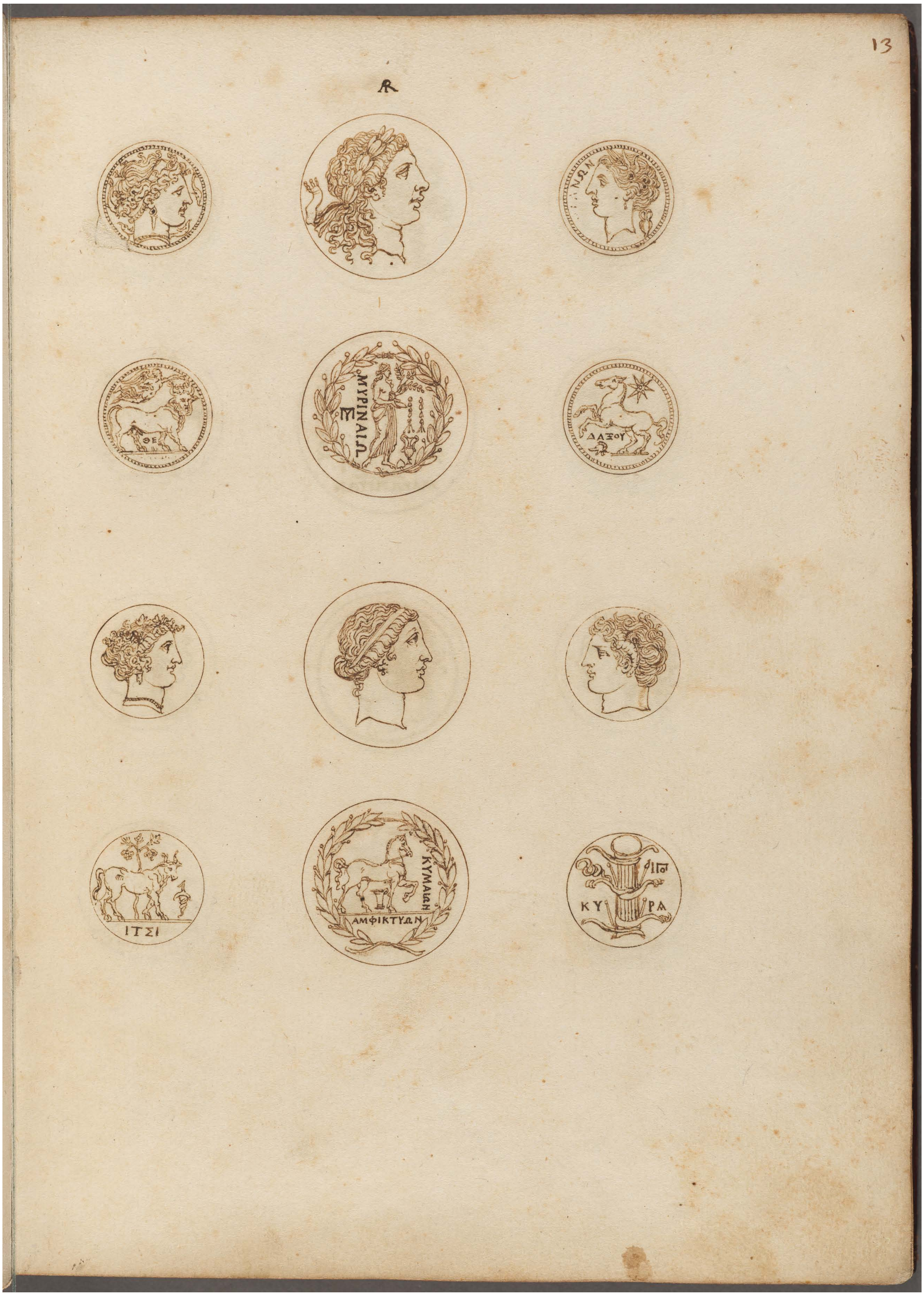

12
AR
ΕΥΑ
ΜΕΤΑ
ΒΑ
ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ
ΗΡΑΚΛΕΟΥΣ
ΘΑΣΙΩΝ
Α ΘΕ
Ν
Α ΘΕ
ΧΑΡΙ ΑΠ
ΝΑΥ ΤΠΑ
ΤΗΣ
ΝΙ
ΚΑ
ΜΕ

Fol. 12 (cat. nos. 131–136)

Plate 26

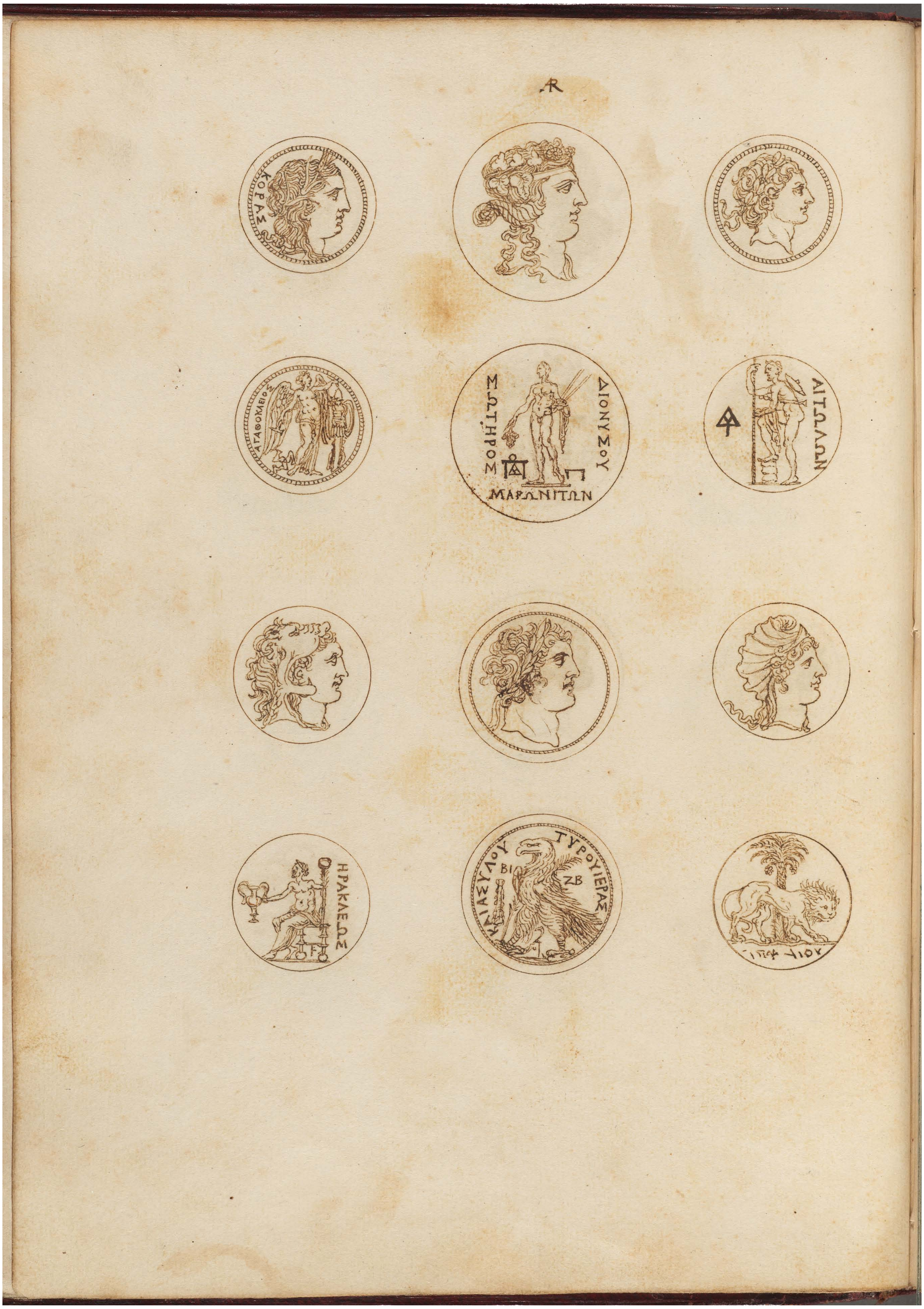

Æ
Δ
Φ
Γ
Α
Φ
Φ
Ι
ΥΕΛΗΤΩΝ
ΥΕΛΗΤΩΝ
ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ
ΥΕΛΗΤΩΝ
ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ
Γ

Fol. 12v (cat. nos. 137–142)

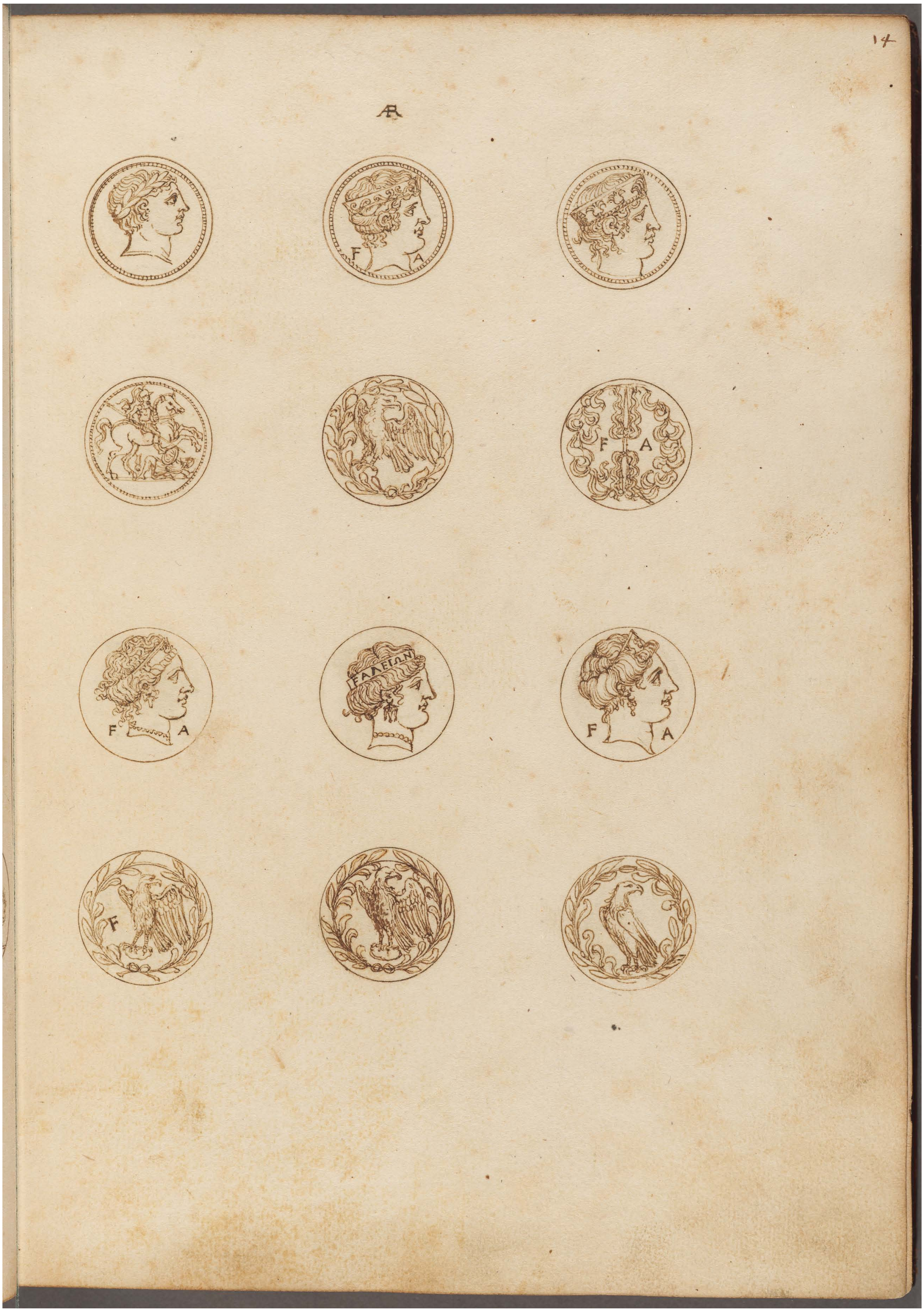

13
AR
ΝΩΝ
ΘΕ
ΜΥΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ
Ε
ΔΑΞΟΥ
ΙΤΣΙ
ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ
ΑΜΦΙΚΤΥΩΝ
ΙΠ
ΚΥ
ΡΑ

Fol. 13 (cat. nos. 143–148)

Plate 28

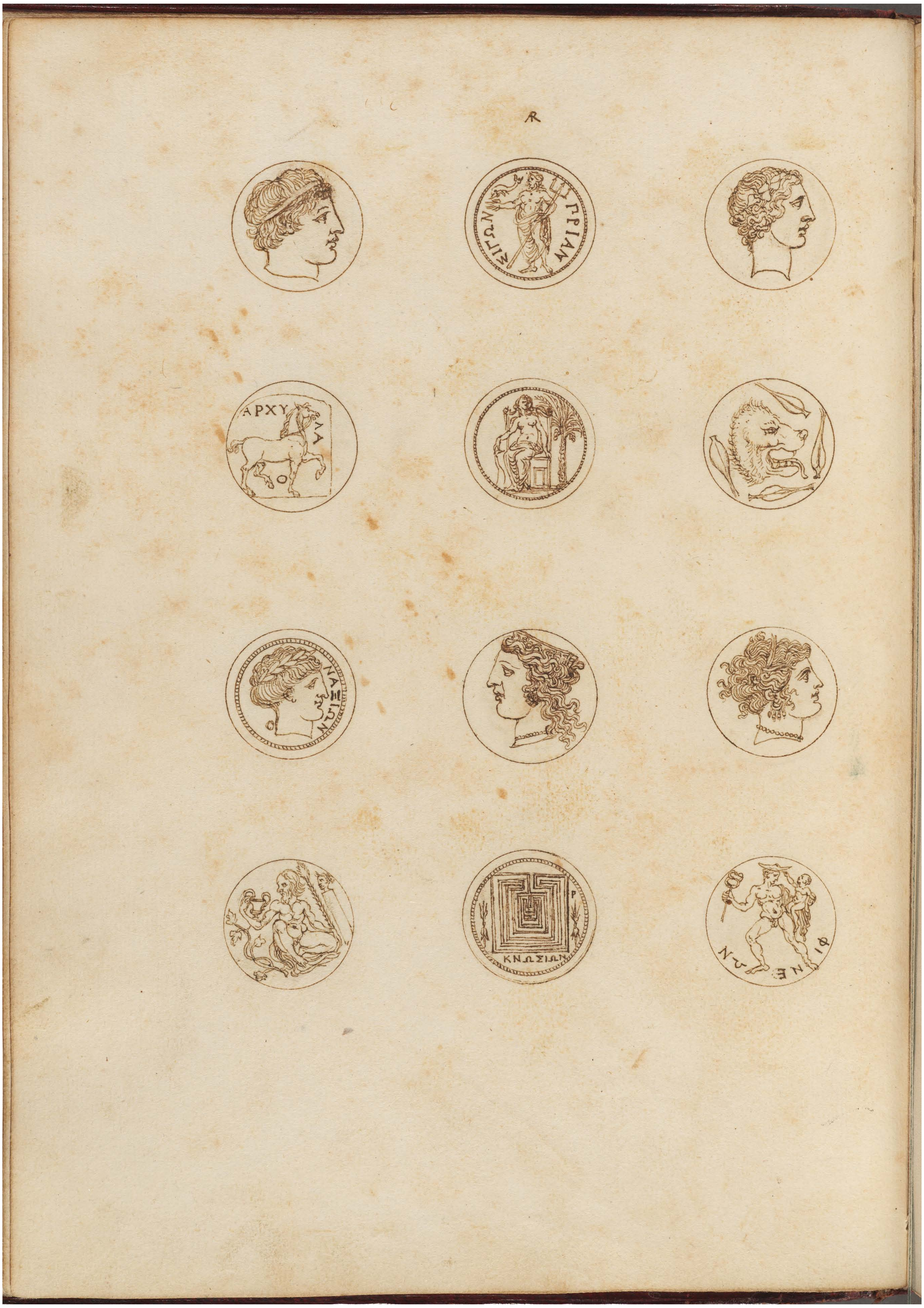

AR
ΚΟΡΑΣ
ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΙΟΣ
ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ
ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ
ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΩΝ
ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ
ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΣ
ΤΥΡΟΥ ΙΕΡΑΣ
ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ
ΒΙ
ΖΒ

Fol. 13v (cat nos. 149–154)

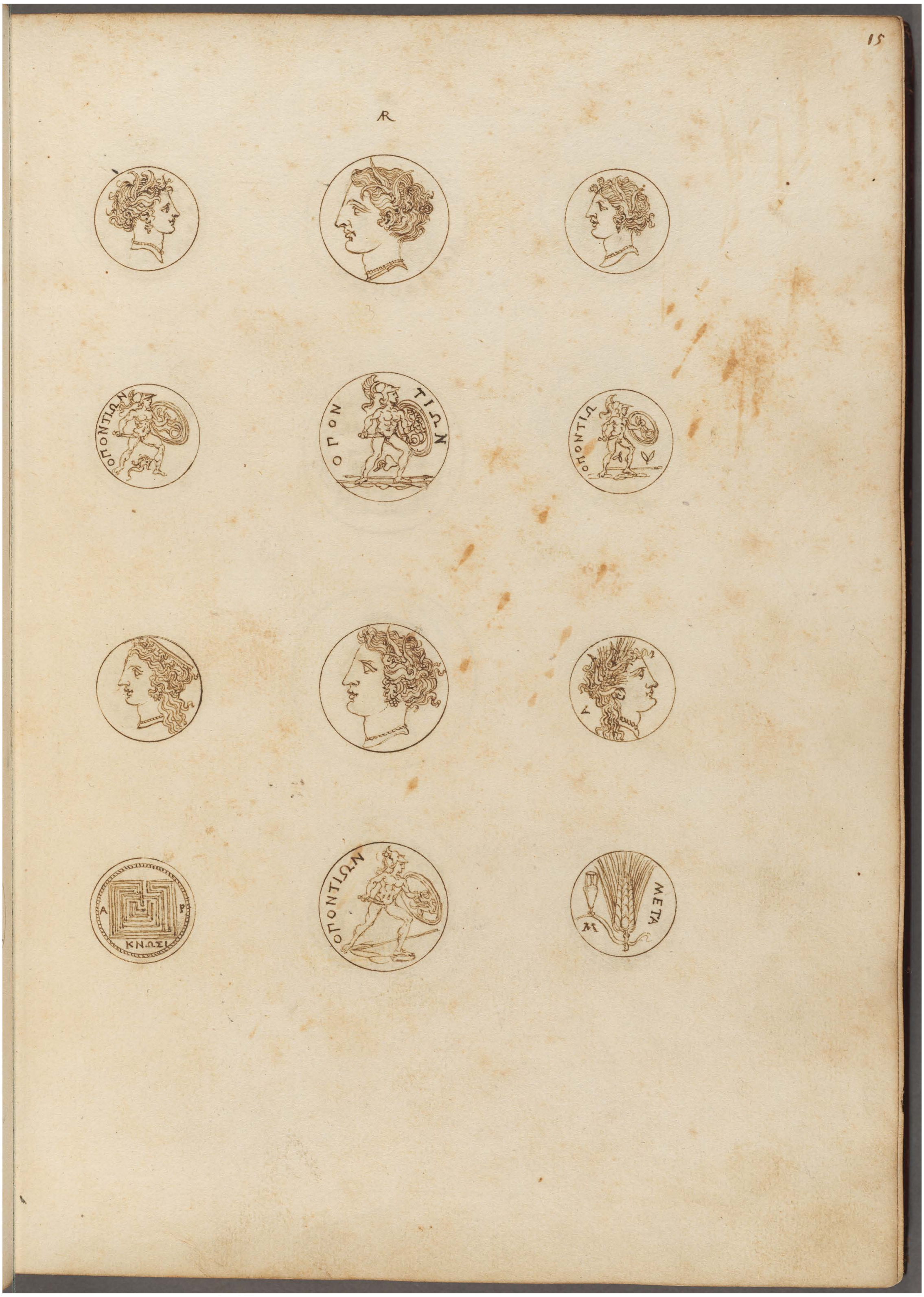

14
AR
F A
F A
F A
FΑΛΕΙΩΝ
F A
F

Fol. 14 (cat. nos. 155–160)

Plate 30

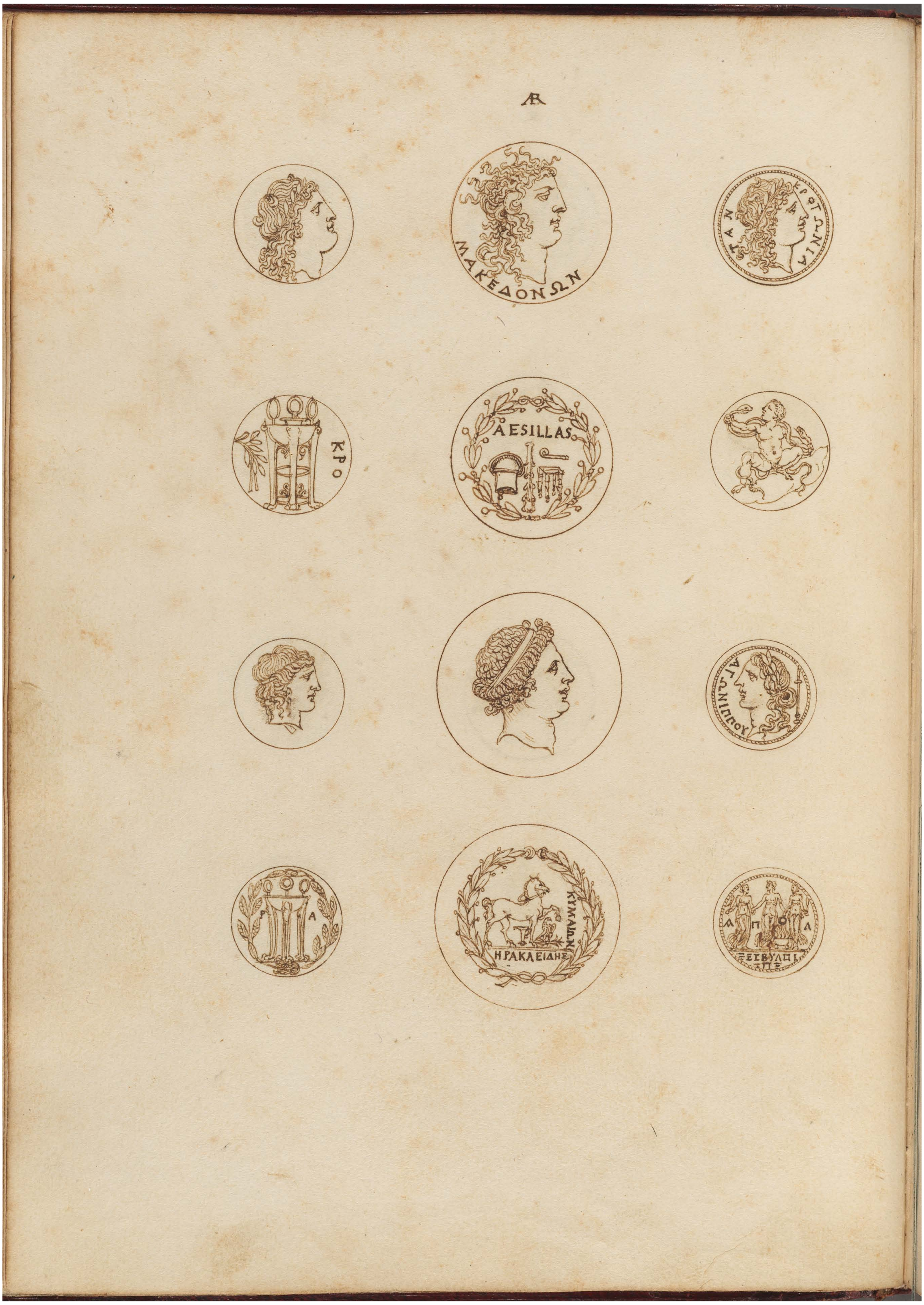

AR
ΠΡΙΑΠ
ΚΙΤΩΝ
ΑΡΧΥ
ΛΑ
ΝΑΞΙΩΝ
ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ
ΦΙΝΕΩΝ

Fol. 14v (cat. nos. 161–166)

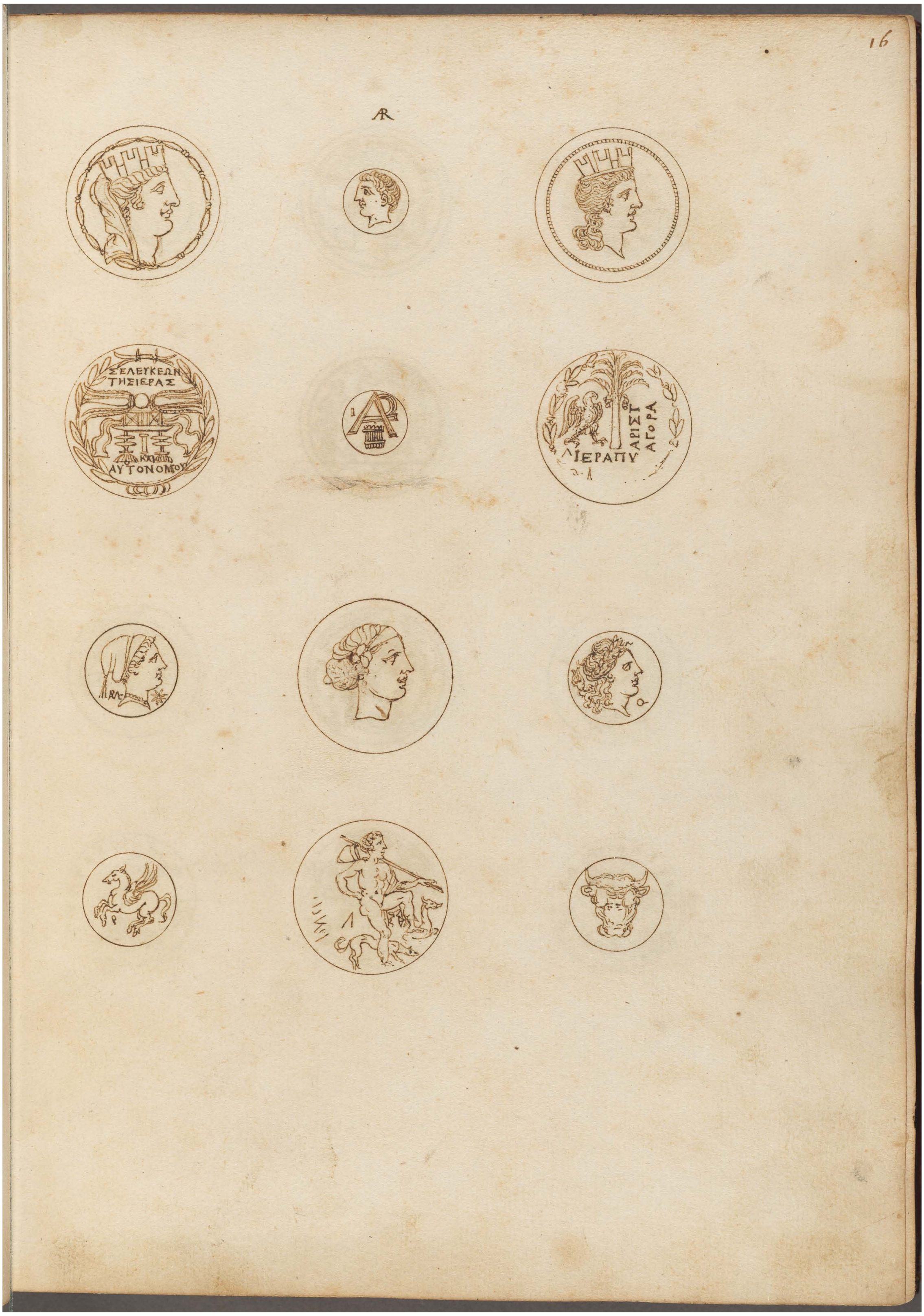

15
R
ΟΠΟΝΤΙΩΝ
ΟΠΟΝ ΤΙΩΝ
ΟΠΟΝΤΙΩ
Λ
Α Ρ
ΚΝΩΣΙ
ΟΠΟΝΤΙΩΝ
ΜΕΤΑ
Μ

Fol. 15 (cat. nos. 167–172)

Plate 32

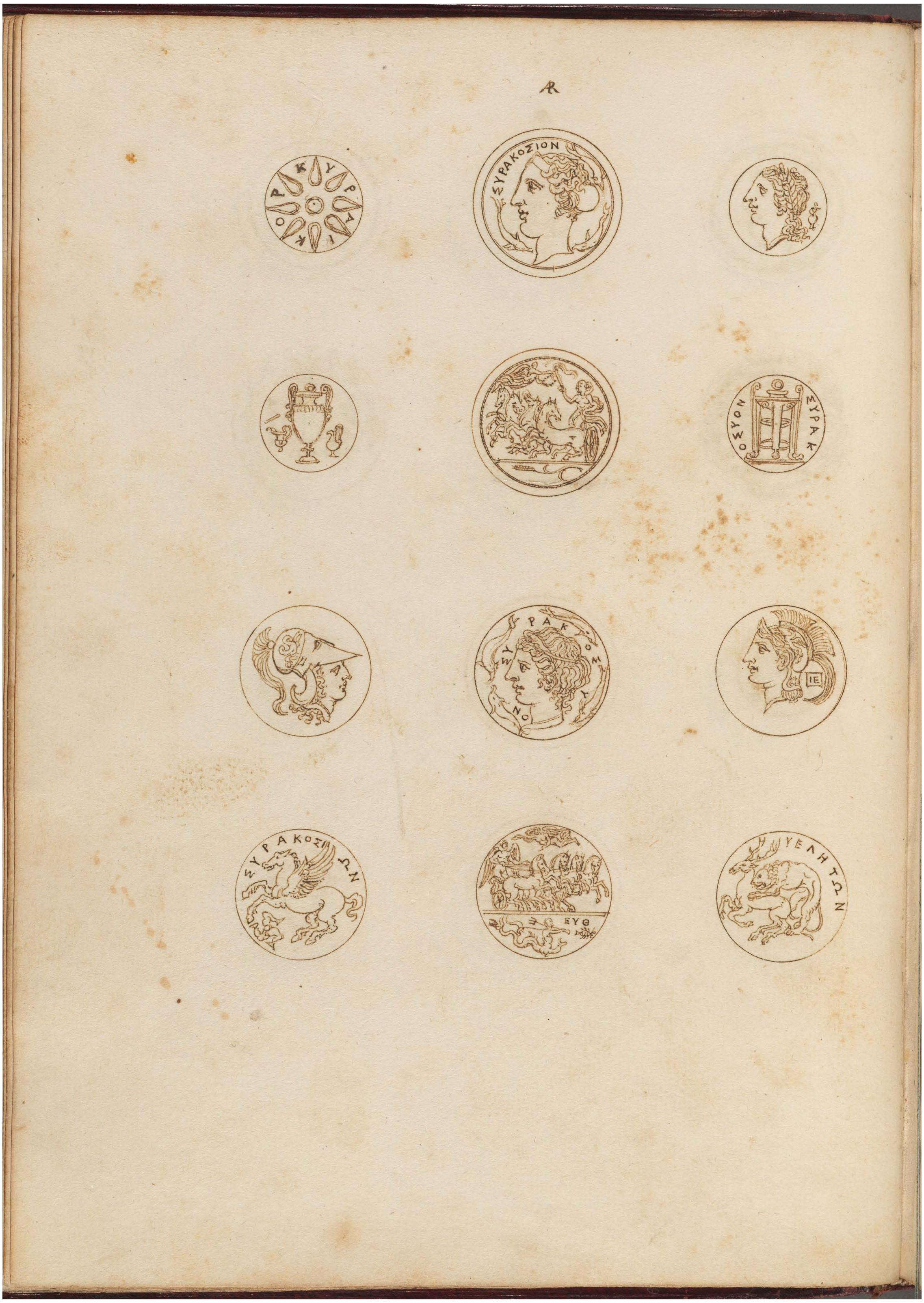

AR
ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ
ΚΡΟΤΩΝΙΑΤΑΝ
ΚΡΟ
AESILLAS
ΑΓΩΝΙΠΠΟΥ
Γ Α
ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΗΣ
Λ Π Λ

Fol. 15v (cat. nos. 173–178)

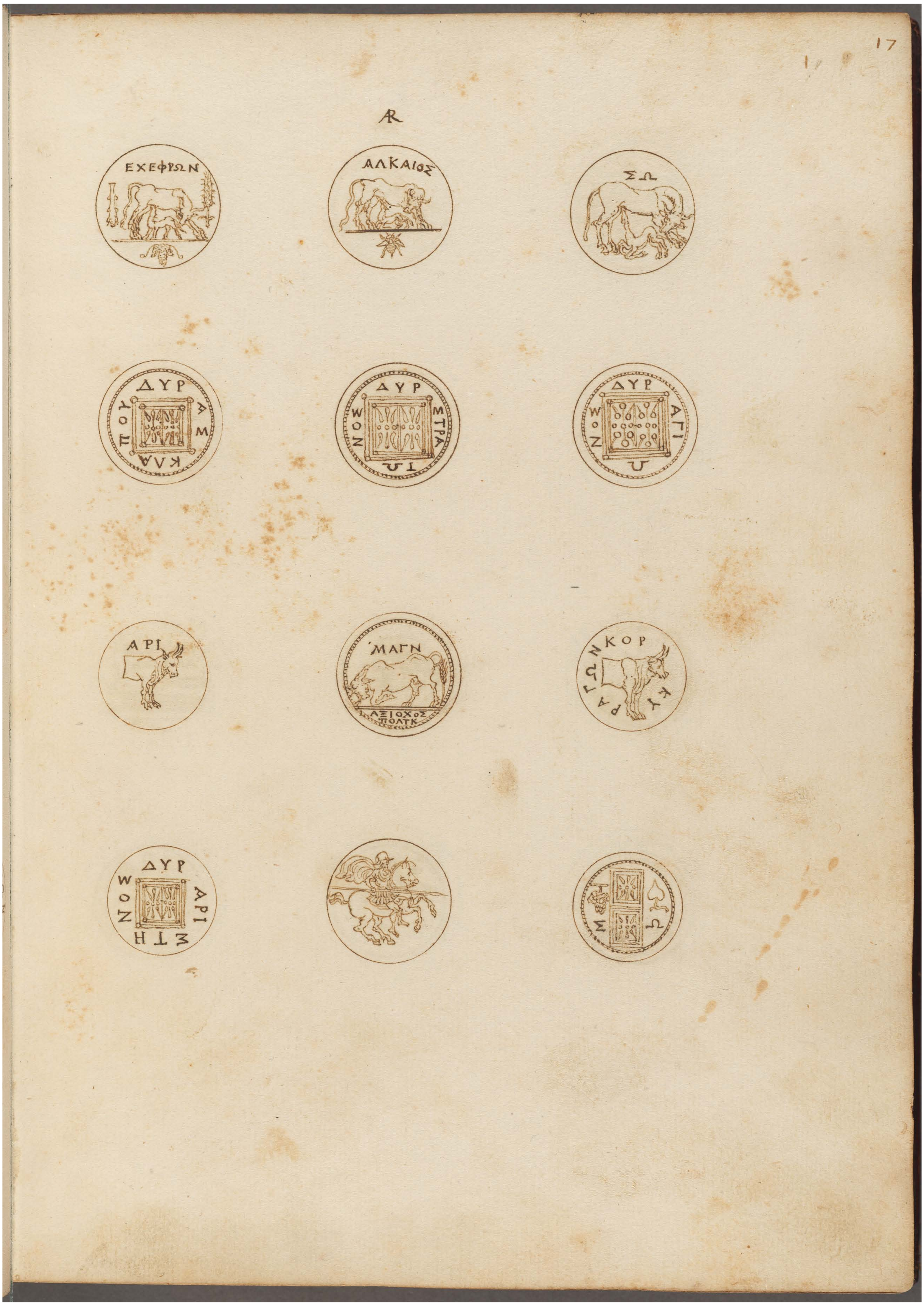

16
AR
ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ
ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ
ΚΑΙ
ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ
ΑΡΙΣΤ
ΑΓΟΡΑ
ΙΕΡΑΠΥ

Fol. 16 (cat. nos. 179–184)

Plate 34

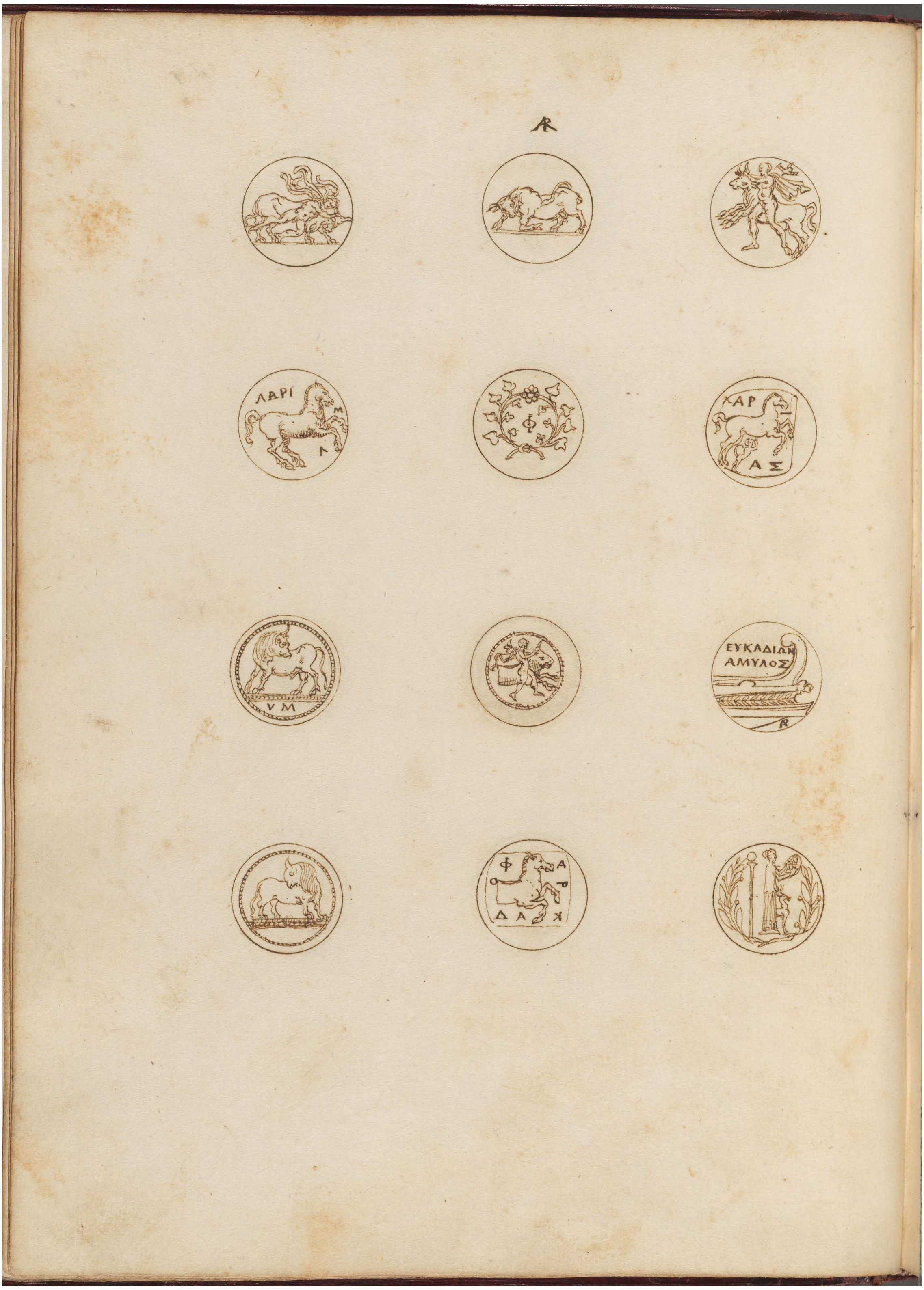

AR
ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ
ΣΥΡΑΚ
ΙΕ
ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ
ΕΥΘ
ΥΕΛΗΤΩΝ

Fol. 16v (cat. nos. 185–190)

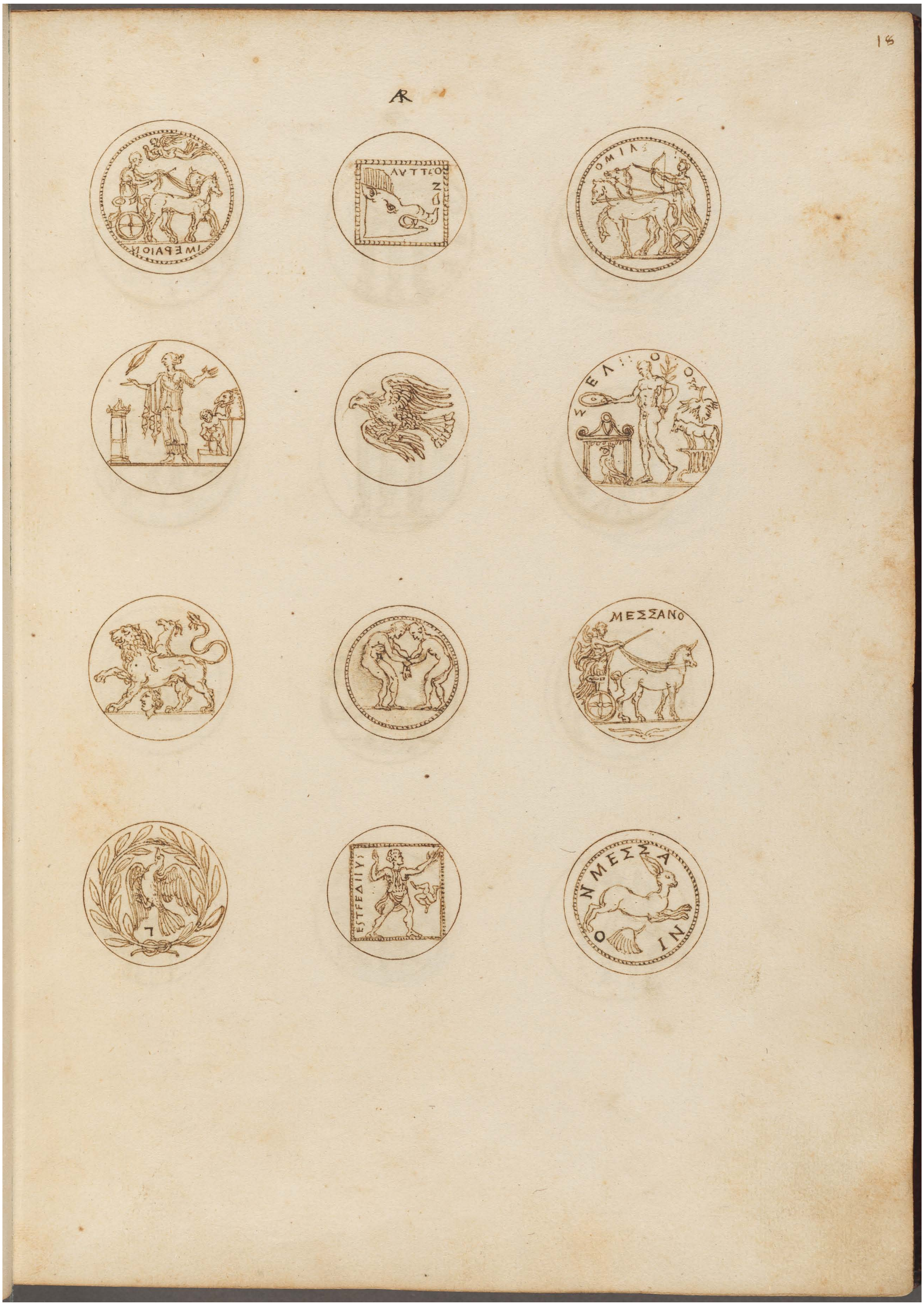

17
AR
ΕΧΕΦΡΩΝ
ΑΛΚΑΙΟΣ
ΣΩ
ΔΥΡ
ΠΟΥ
ΑΜ
ΚΛΑ
ΔΥΡ
ΝΟΜ
ΣΤΡΑ
ΤΩ
ΔΥΡ
ΝΟΜ
ΑΓΙ
ΑΡΙ
ΜΑΓΝ
ΑΞΙΟΧΟΣ
ΠΟΛΤΚ
ΚΟΡ
ΚΥ
ΡΑΓΩΝ
ΔΥΡ
ΝΟΜ
ΑΡΙ
ΣΤΗ
Μ

Fol. 17 (cat. nos. 191–196)
]

Plate 36

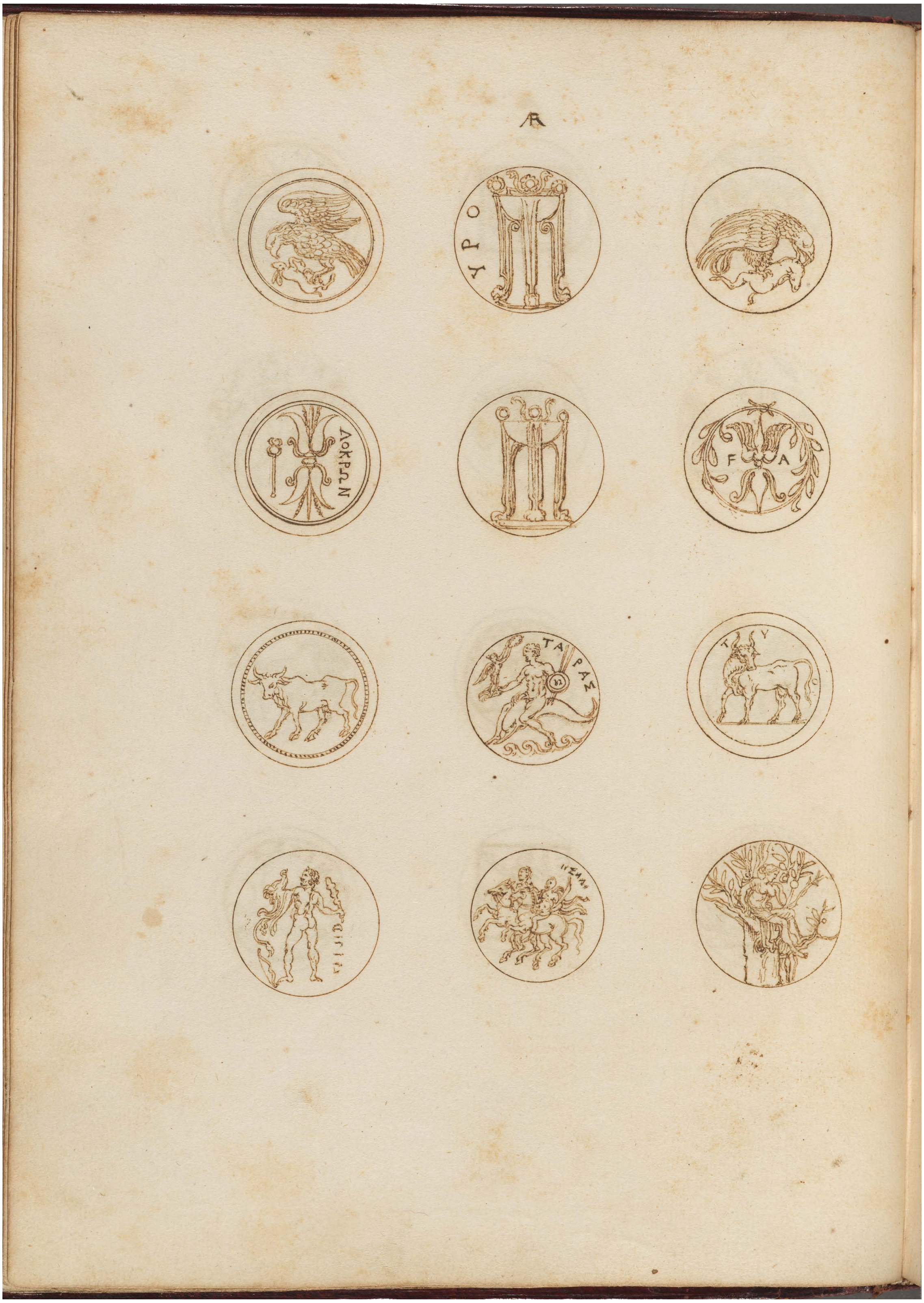

AR
ΛΑΡΙ
Μ
Λ
Φ
ΛΑΡ
ΑΣ
ΥΜ
ΕΥΚΑΔΙΩΝ
ΑΜΥΛΟΣ
R
Φ
ΑΡ
ΔΑΚ

Fol. 17v (cat. nos. 197–202)

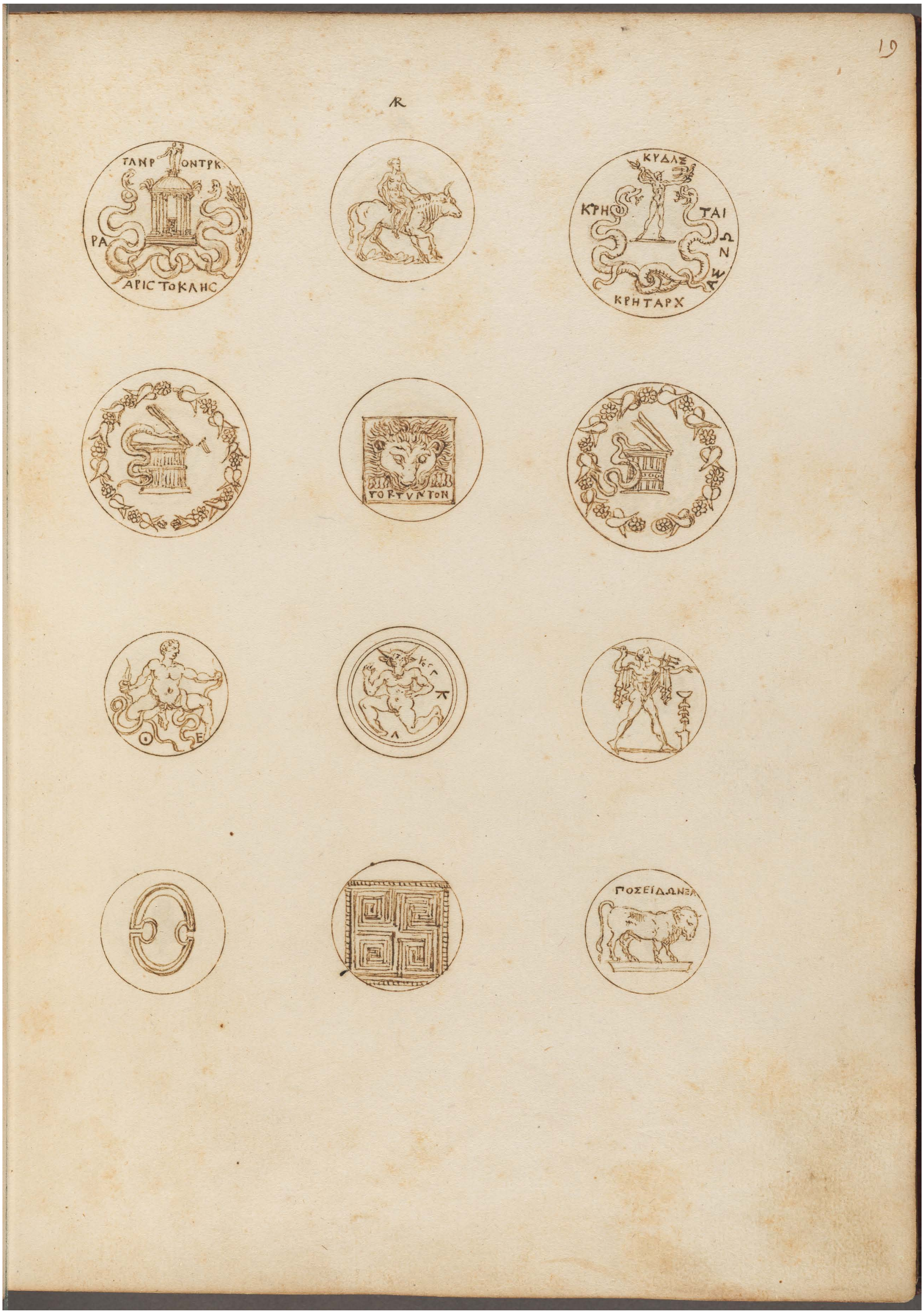

18
AR
ΜΕΣΣΑΝΟ

Fol. 18 (cat nos. 203–208)

Plate 38

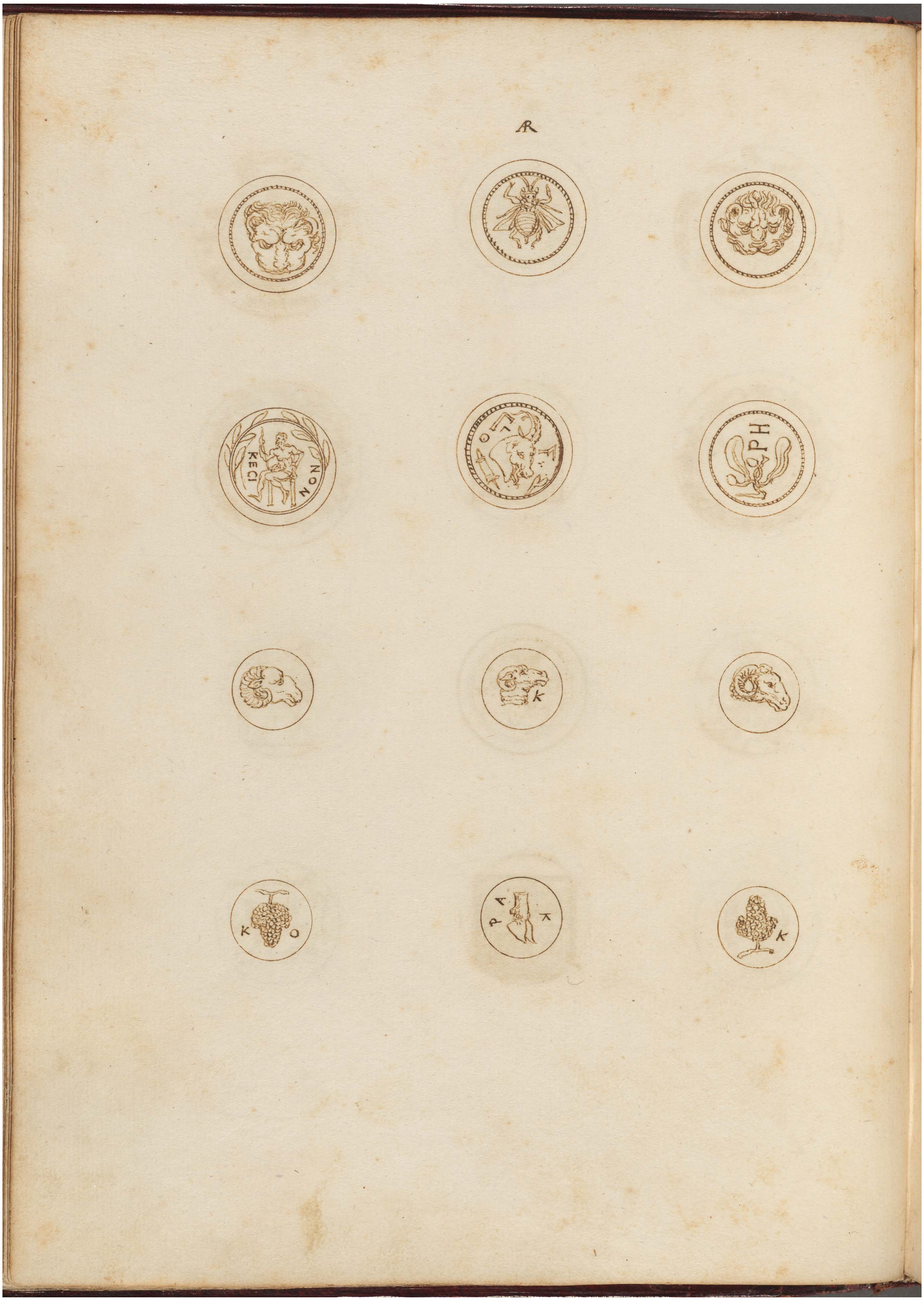

AR
ΥΡΟ
ΛΟΚΡΩΝ
F A
ΤΑΡΑΣ
Τ Υ

Fol. 18v (cat. nos. 209–214)

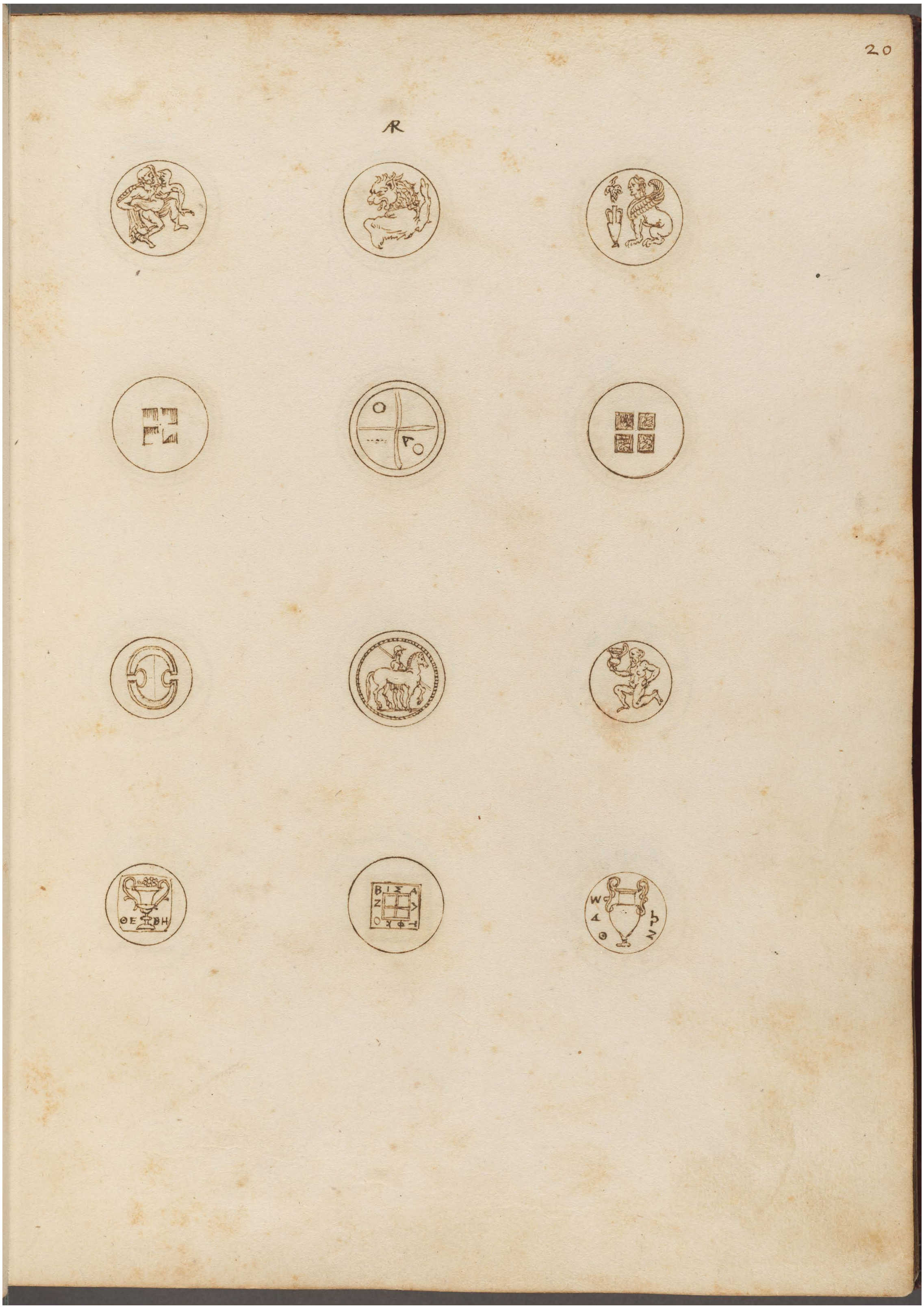

19
AR
ΤΛΝΡ
ΟΝΤΡΚ
ΡΑ
ΑΡΙϹΤΟΚΛΗϹ
ΚΥΔΑΣ
ΚΡΗ
ΤΑΙ
ΩΝ
ΑΣ
ΚΡΗΤΑΡΧ
TORTVNTON
ΚΓ
Κ
Λ
Θ
Ε
ΠΟΣΕΙΔΩΝΞΑ

Fol. 19 (cat. nos. 215–220)

Plate 40

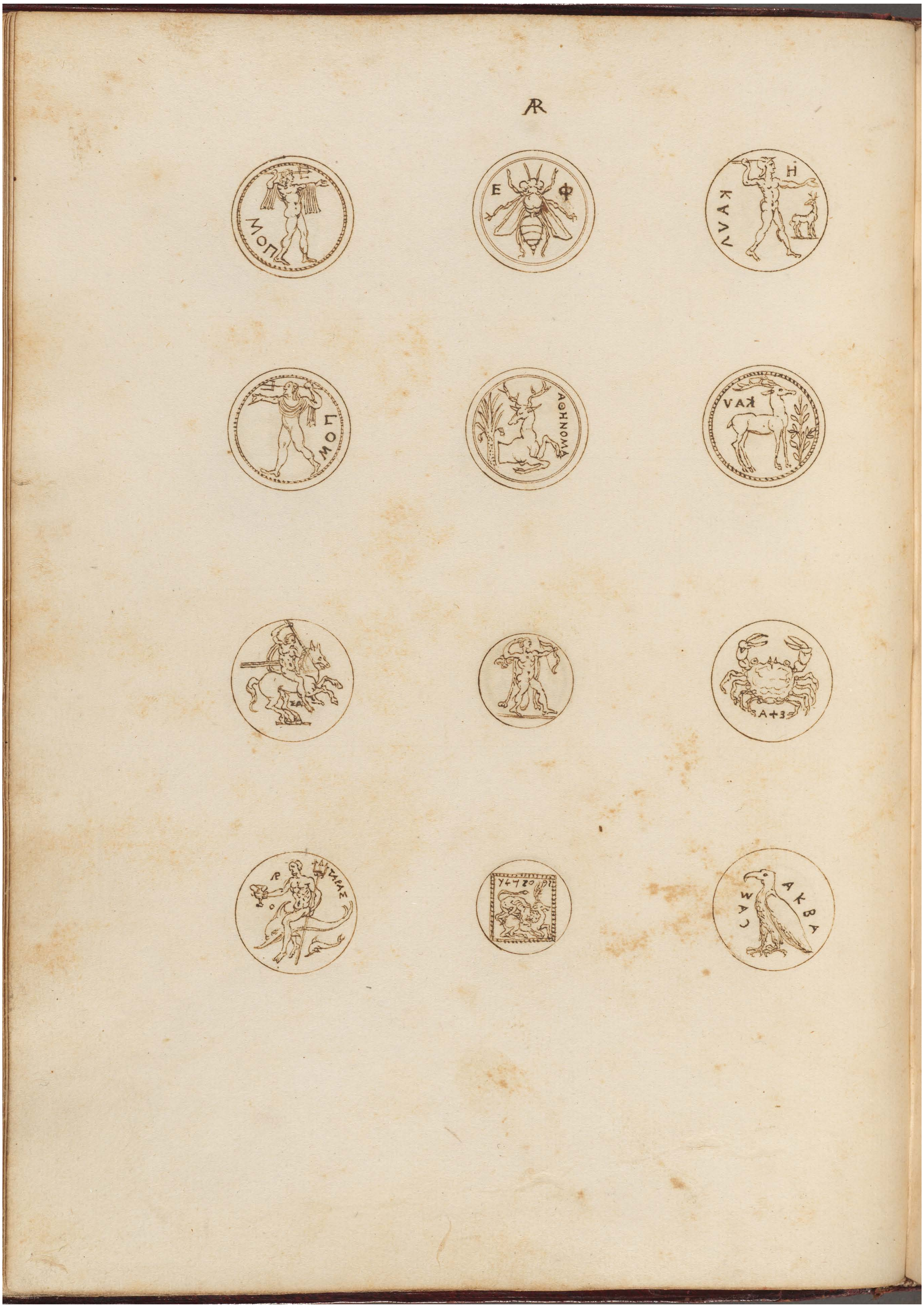

AR
KECI
NON
PH
K O
PA K
K
K

Fol. 19v (cat. nos. 221–226)

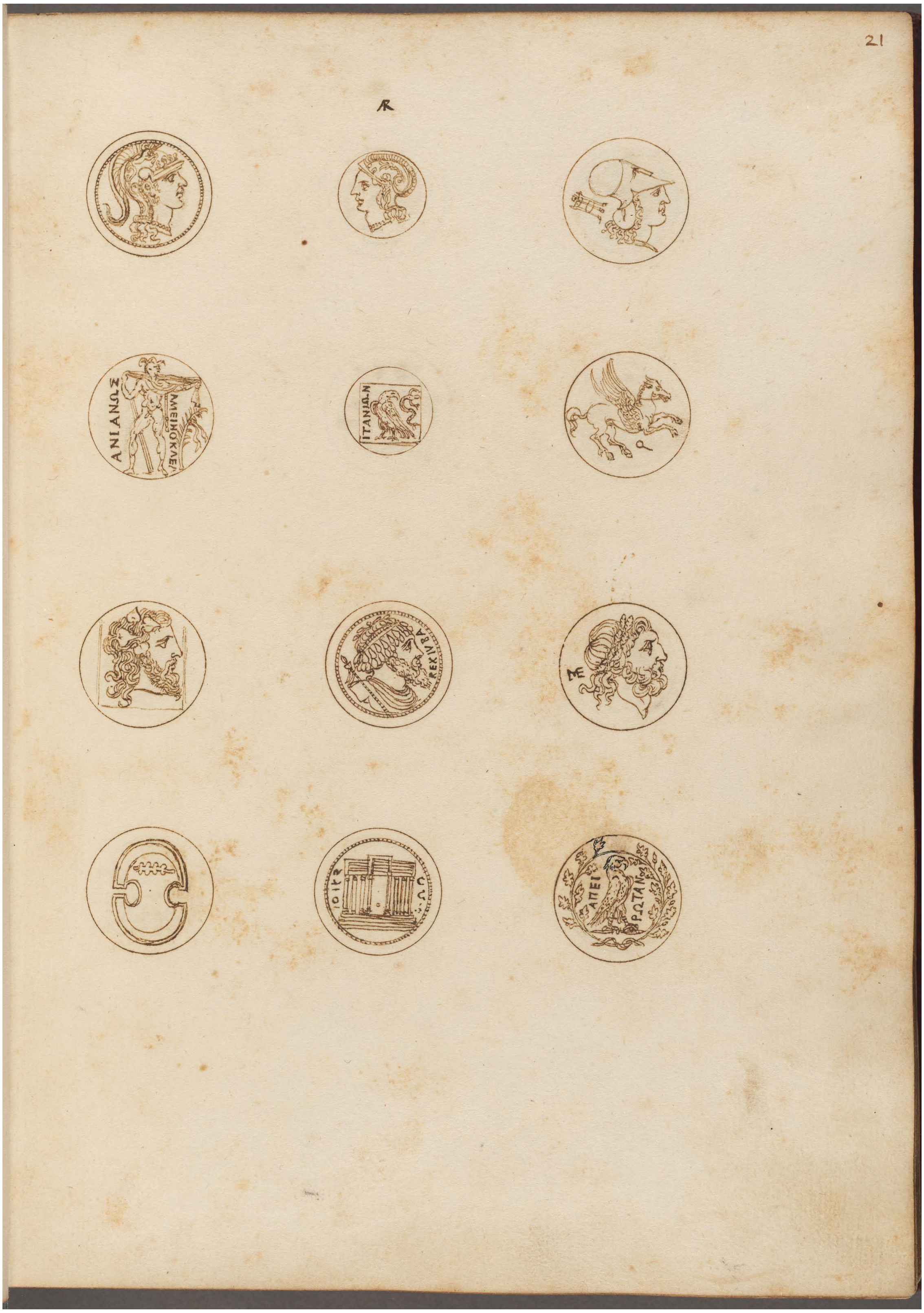

20
AR
ΘΕ ΒΗ
ΒΙΣΑ
Ζ
Φ

Fol. 20 (cat. nos. 227–232)

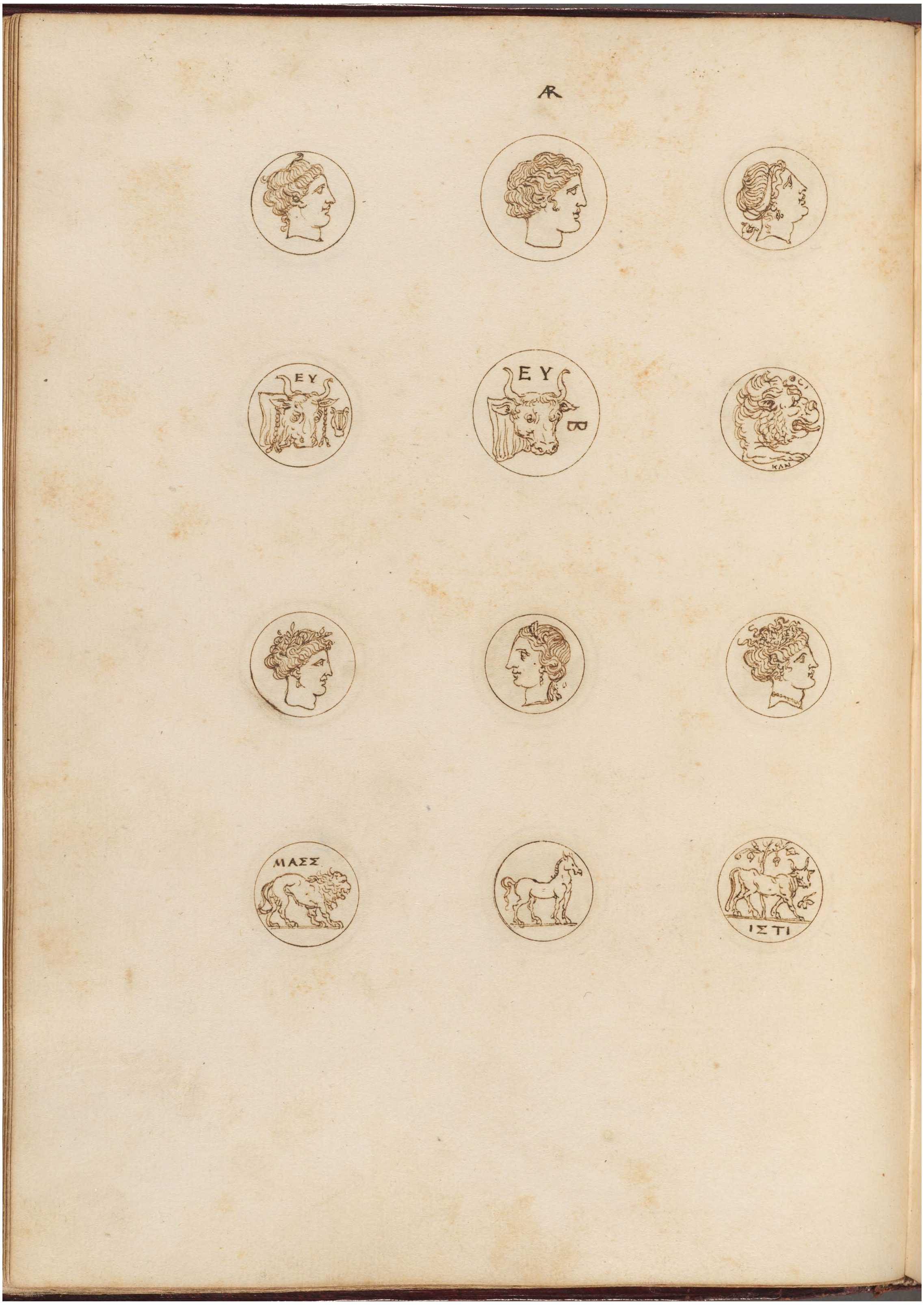
Plate 42


AR
Ε Φ
ΚΑΥΛ
ΚΑΥ

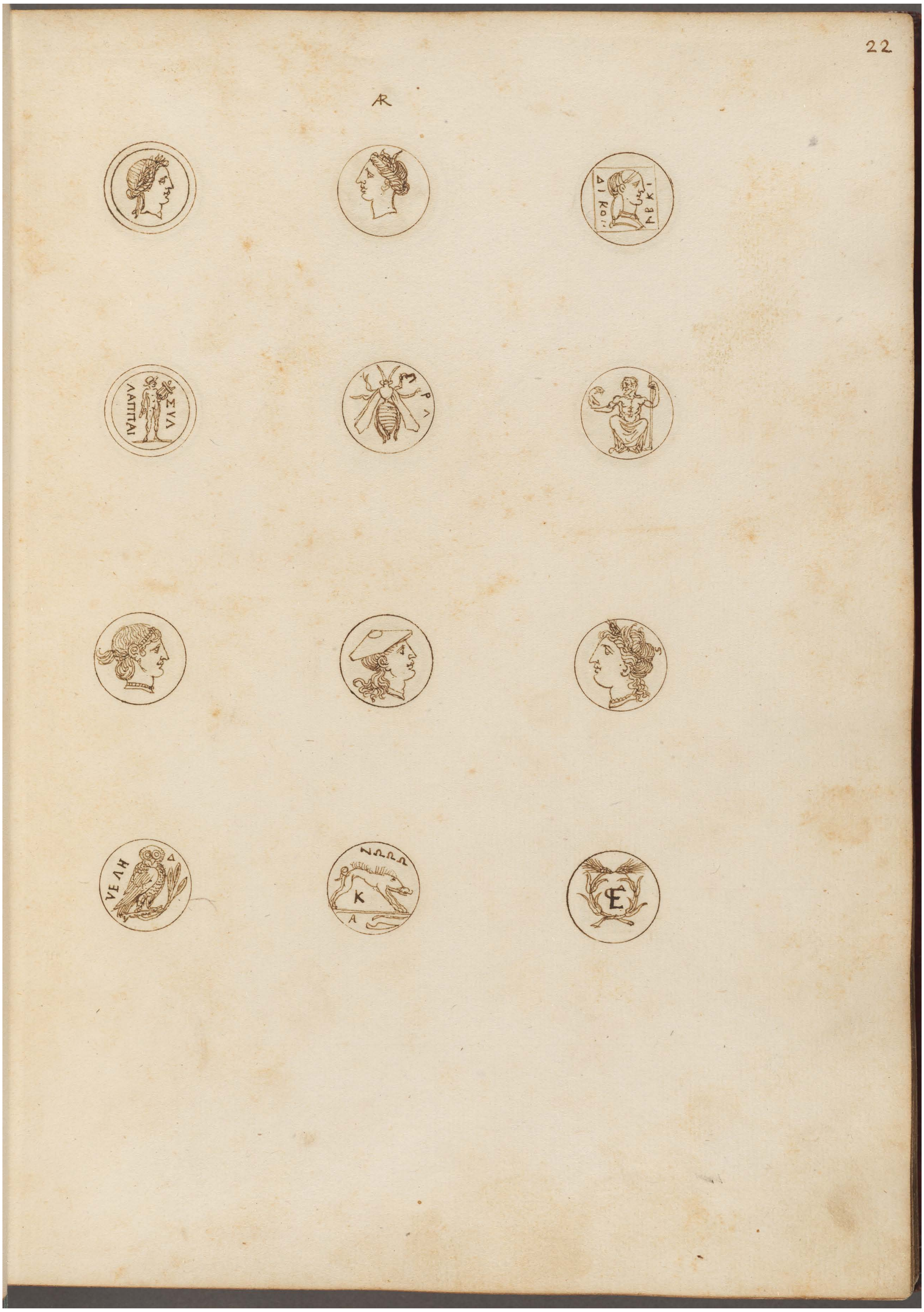
Fol. 20v (cat. nos. 233–238)


21
AR
ΑΝΙΑΝΩΣ
ΑΜΕΙΝΟΚΛΕΑ
ΙΤΑΝΙΩΝ
REX IVBA
ΑΠΕΙ
ΡΩΤΑΝ

Fol. 21 (cat. nos. 239–244)

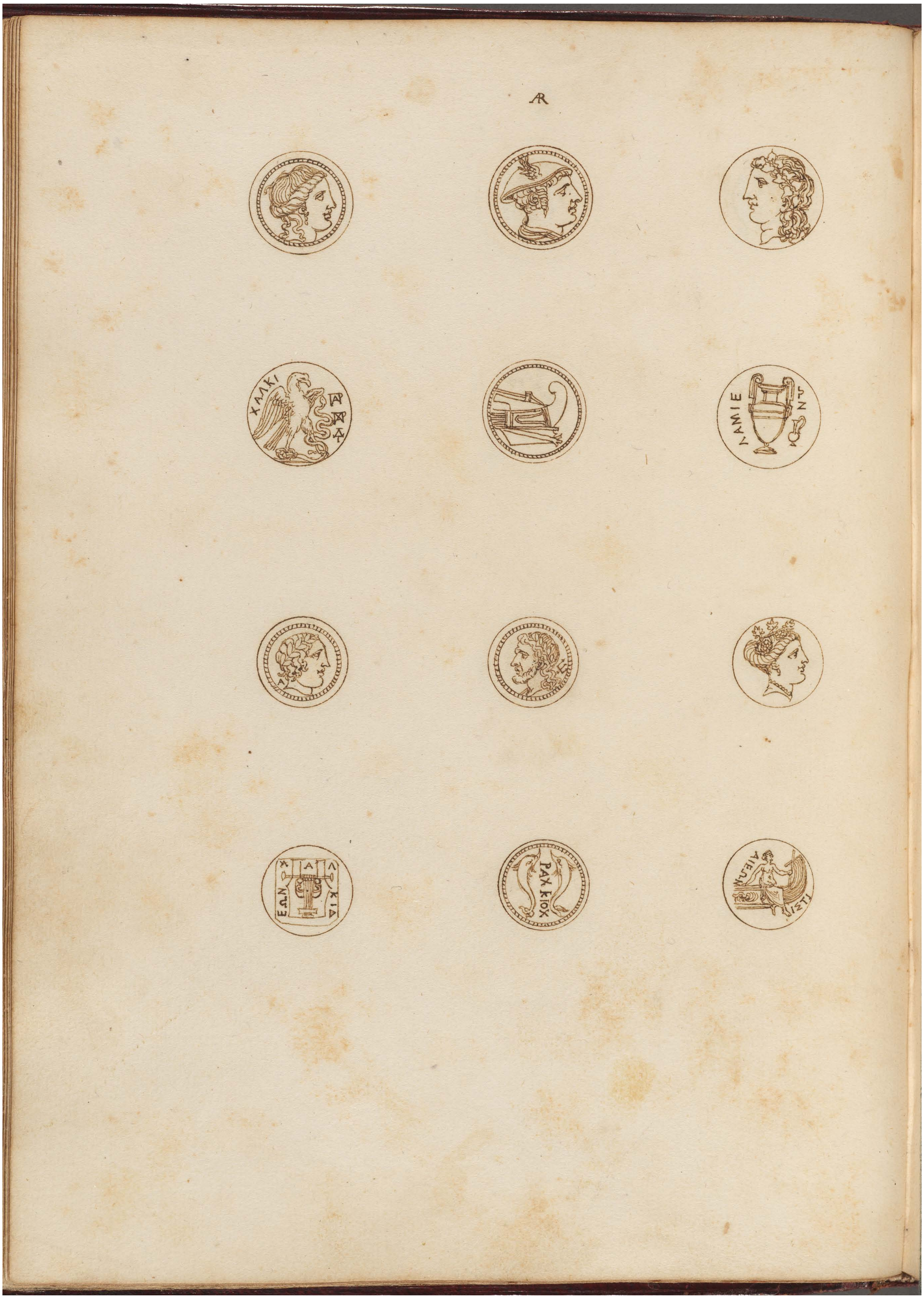

AR
ΕΥ
ΕΥ
B
ΘCI
ΚΑΝ
ΜΑΣΣ
ΙΣΤΙ

Fol. 21v (cat. nos. 245–250)

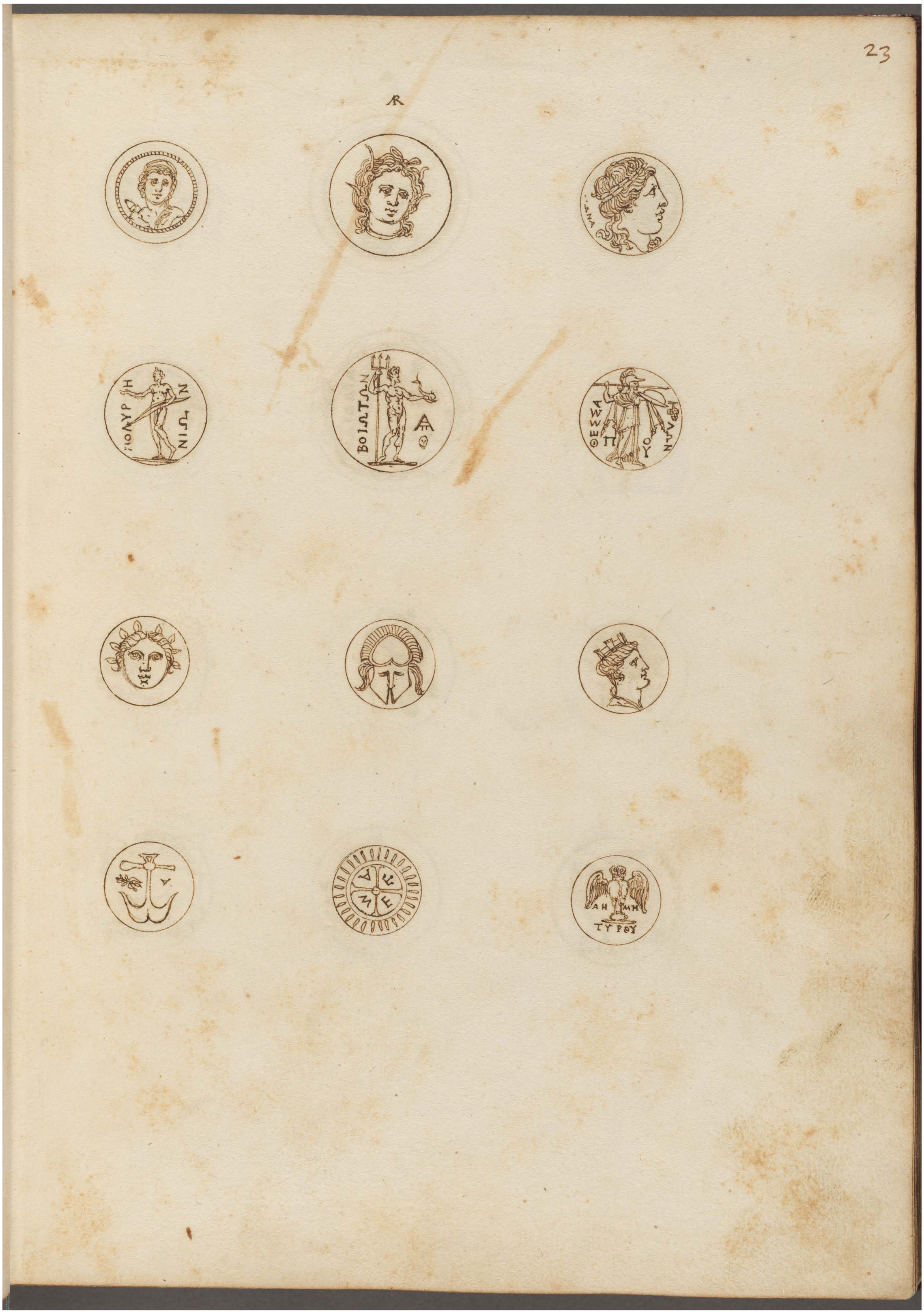

22
AR
ΥΕΛΗ
Κ
Ε

Fol. 22 (cat. nos. 251–256)

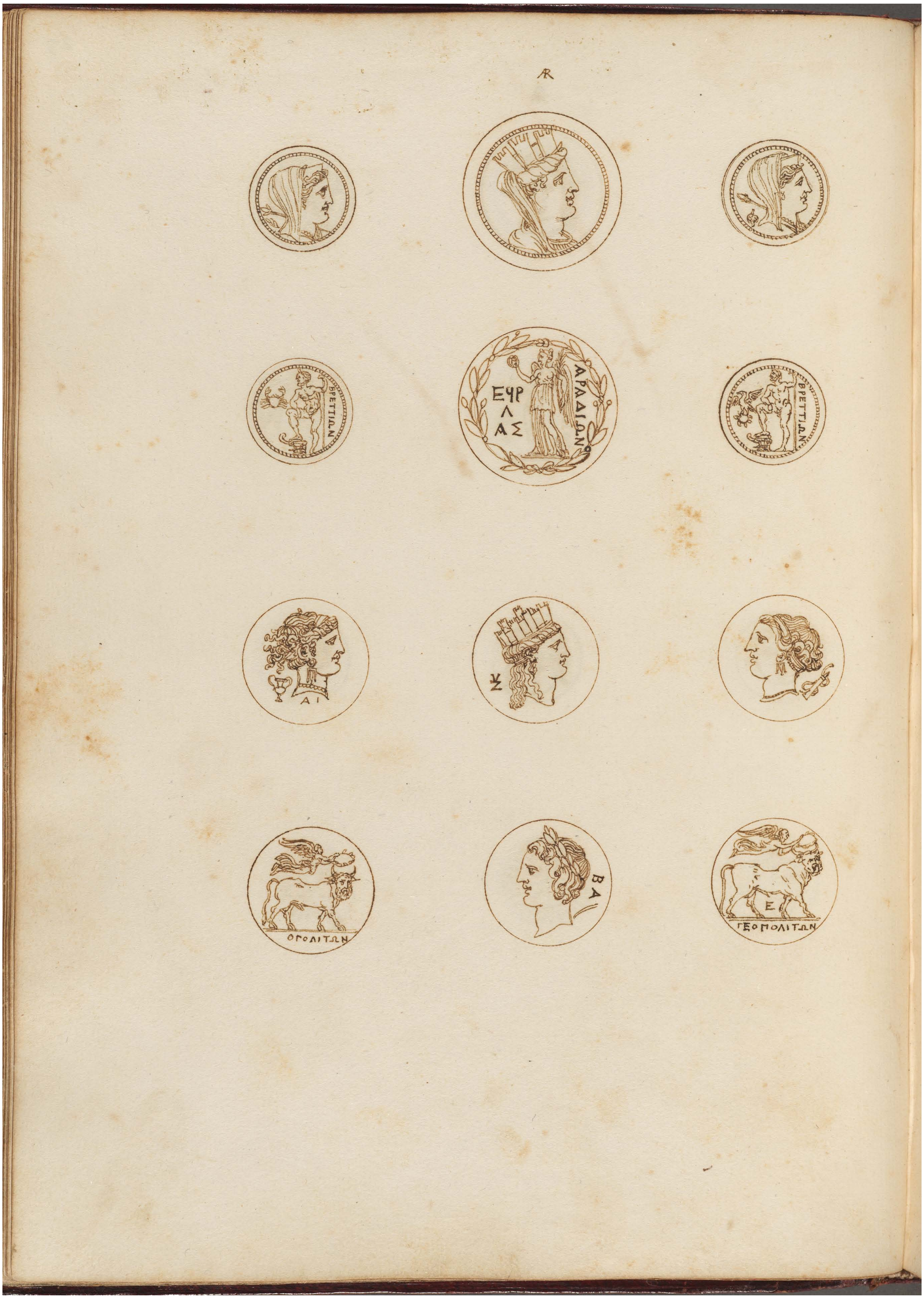
Plate 46


AR
ΧΑΛΚΙ
ΛΑΜΙΕ
Χ Α Λ
ΚΙΔ
ΡΑΧ ΚΙΟΧ
ΙΣΤΙ

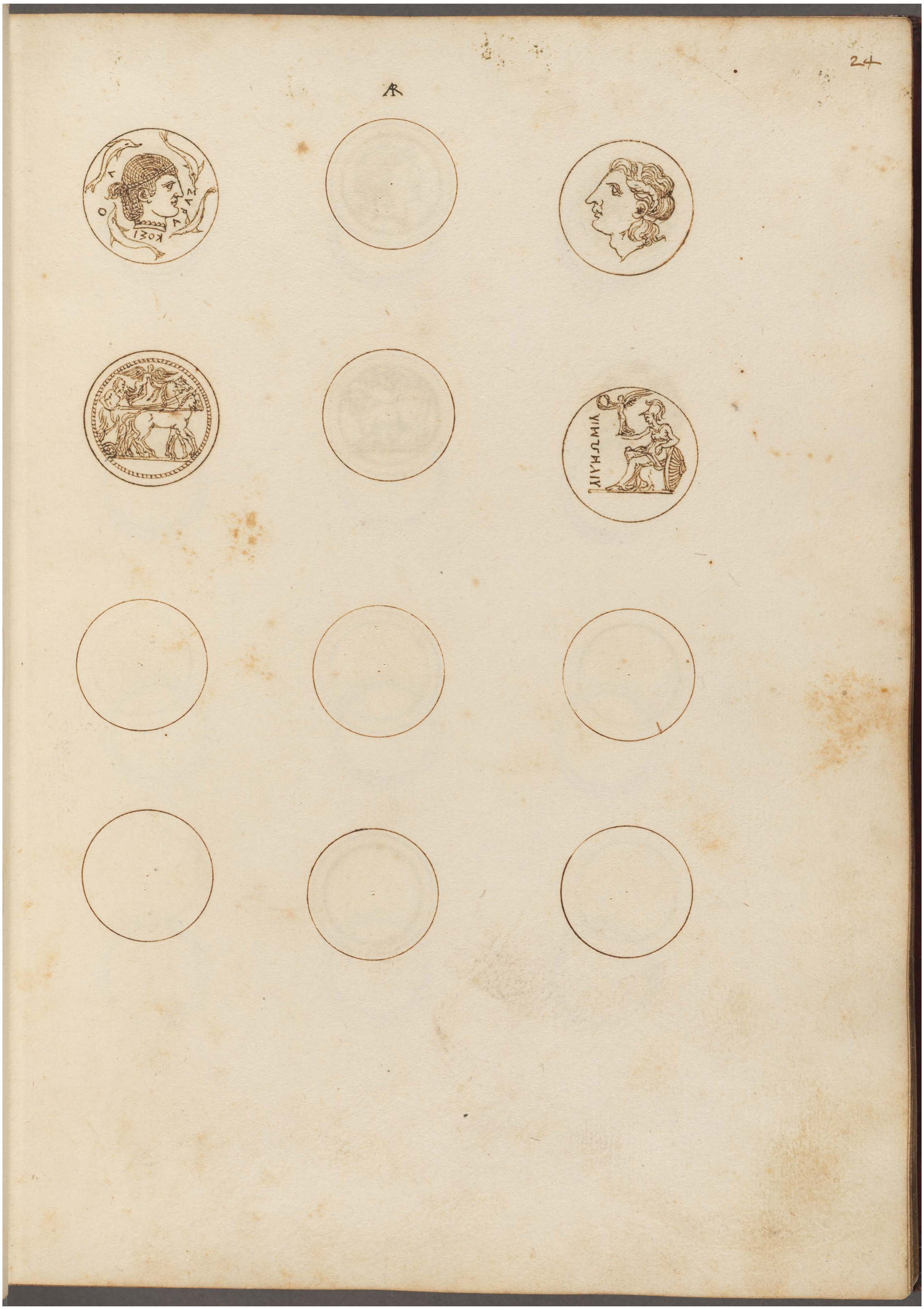
Fol. 22v (cat. nos. 257–262)


23
AR
ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ
ΤΥΡΟΥ

Fol. 23 (cat. nos. 263–268)

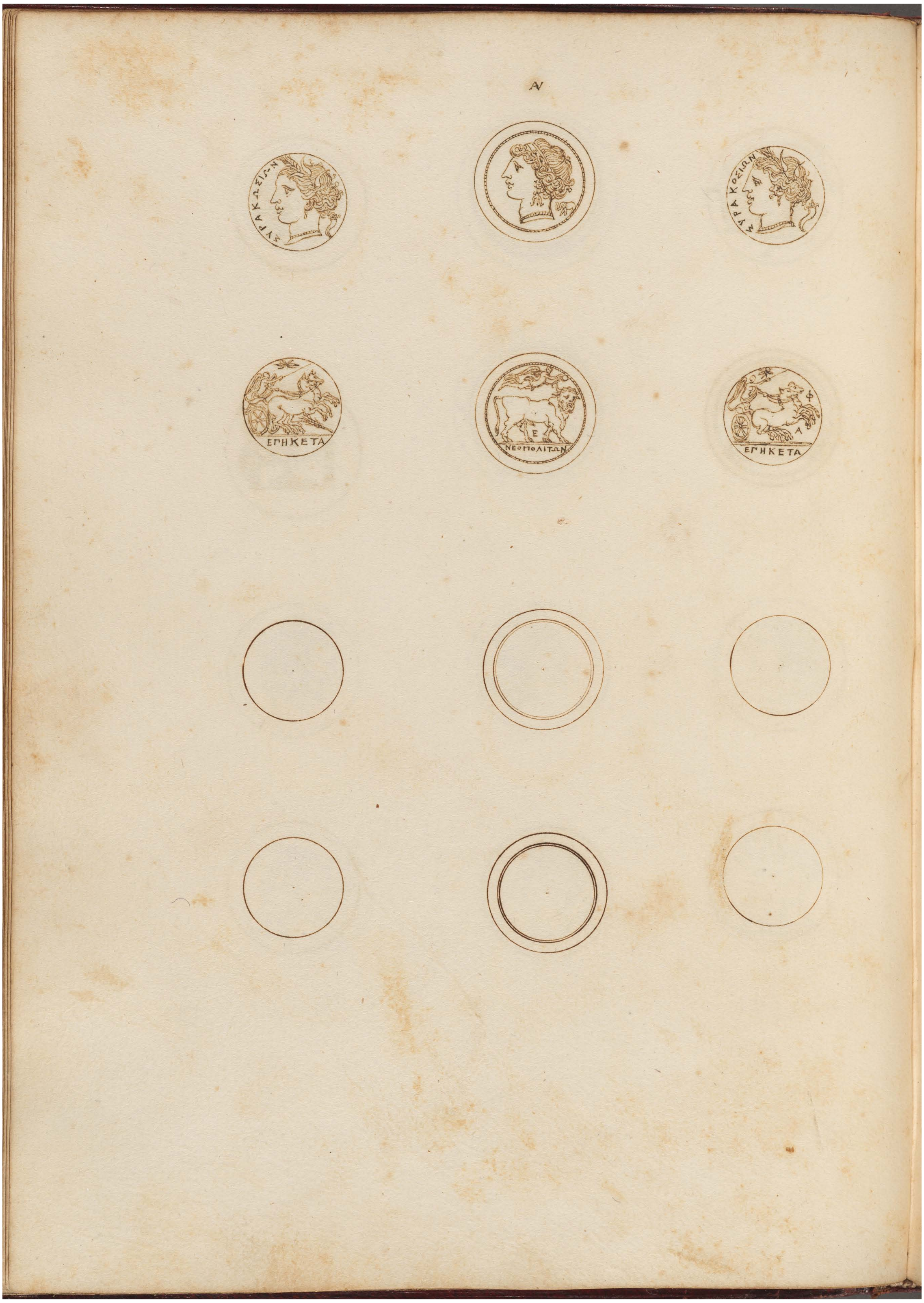

AR
ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ
ΕΨΡ
Λ
ΑΣ
ΑΡΑΔΙΩΝ
ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ
ΑΙ
ΟΓΟΛΙΤΩΝ
ΒΑ
Ε
ΓΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ

Fol. 23v (cat. nos. 269–274)

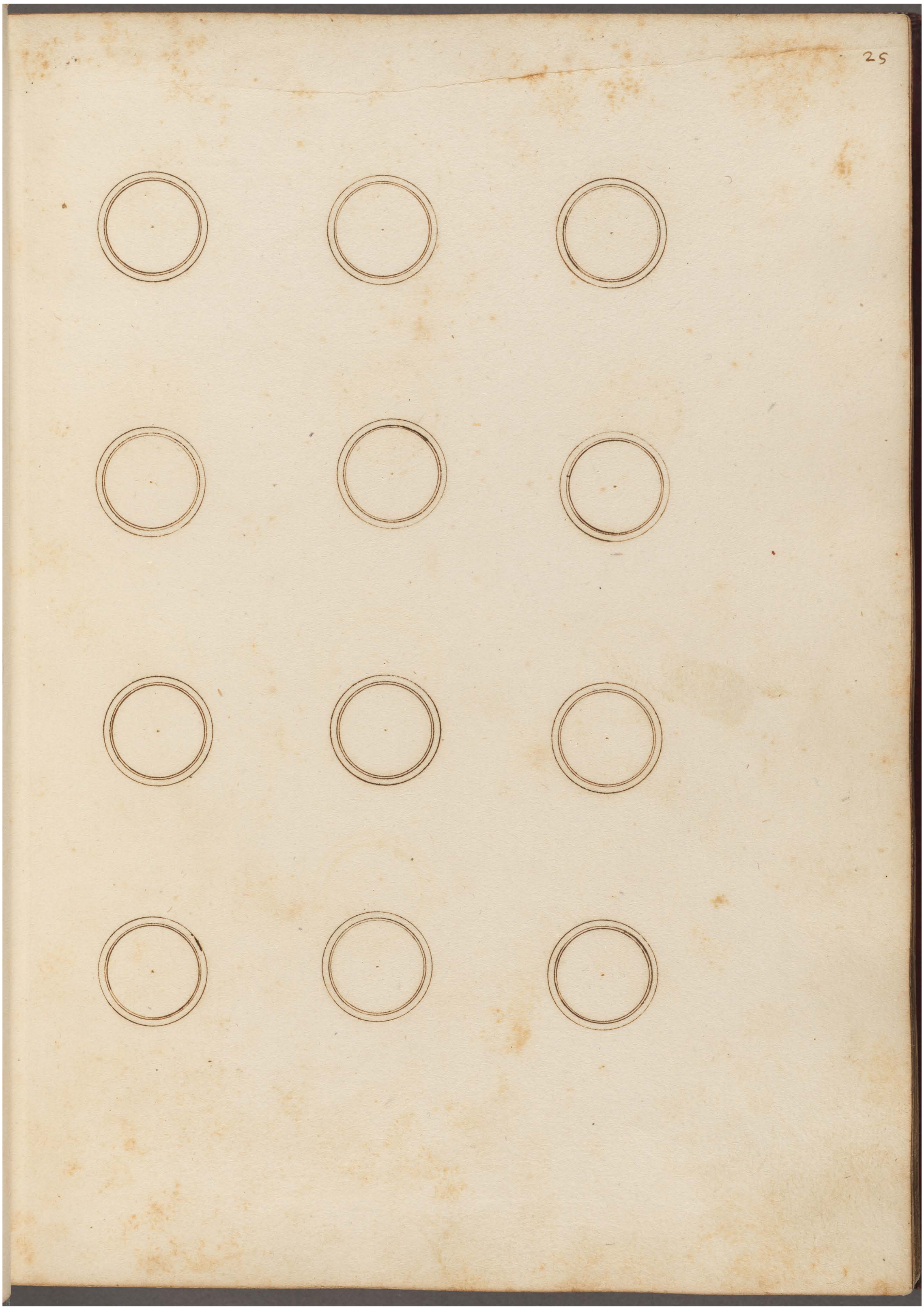


Fol. 24 (cat. nos. 275–276)

Plate 50

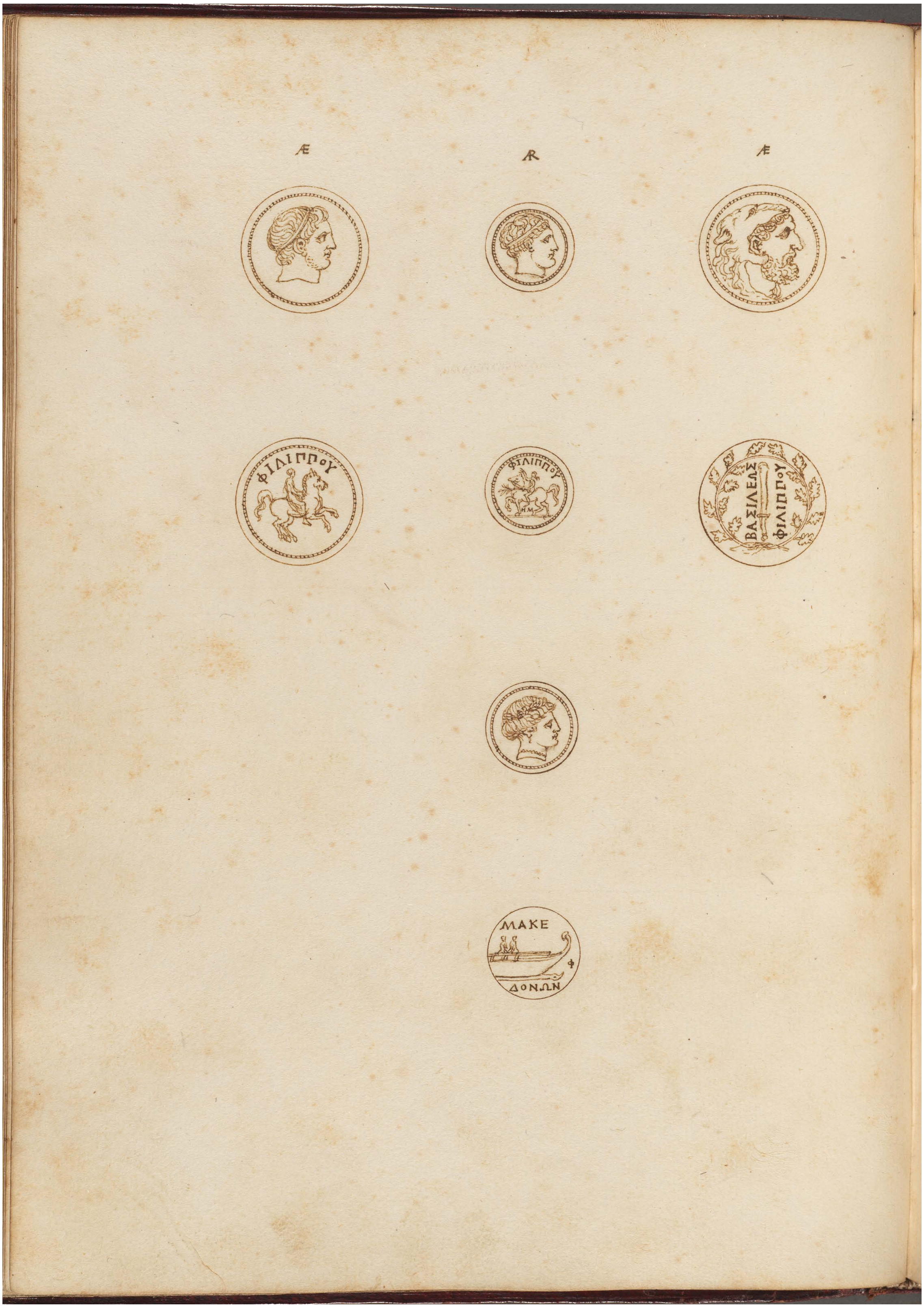

AV
ΣΥΡΑΚΩΣΙΩΝ
Α
ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ
ΕΡΗΚΕΤΑ
Ε
ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ
Φ
Α
ΕΡΗΚΕΤΑ

Fol. 24v (cat. nos. 277–279)

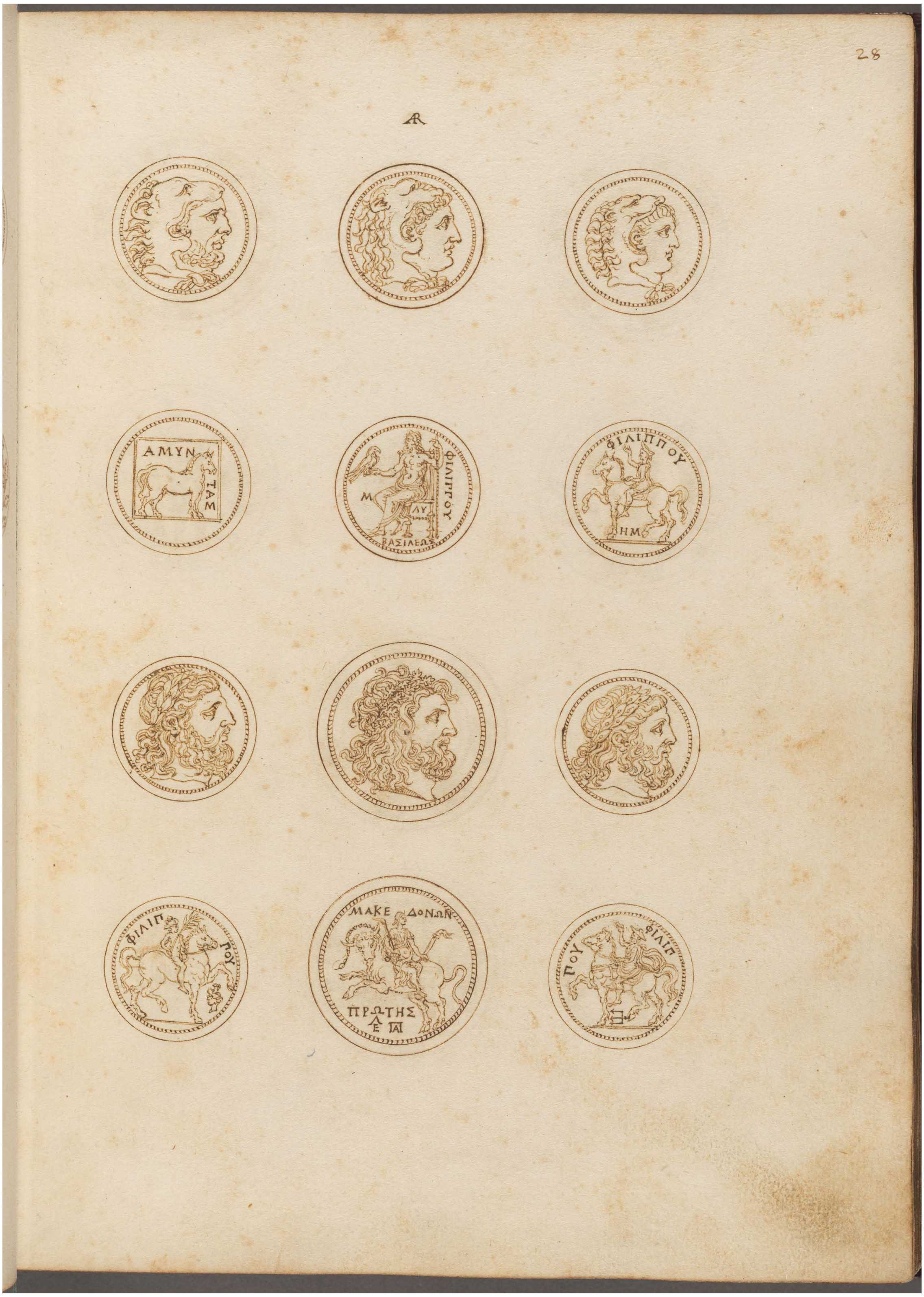


Fol. 25

Plate 52

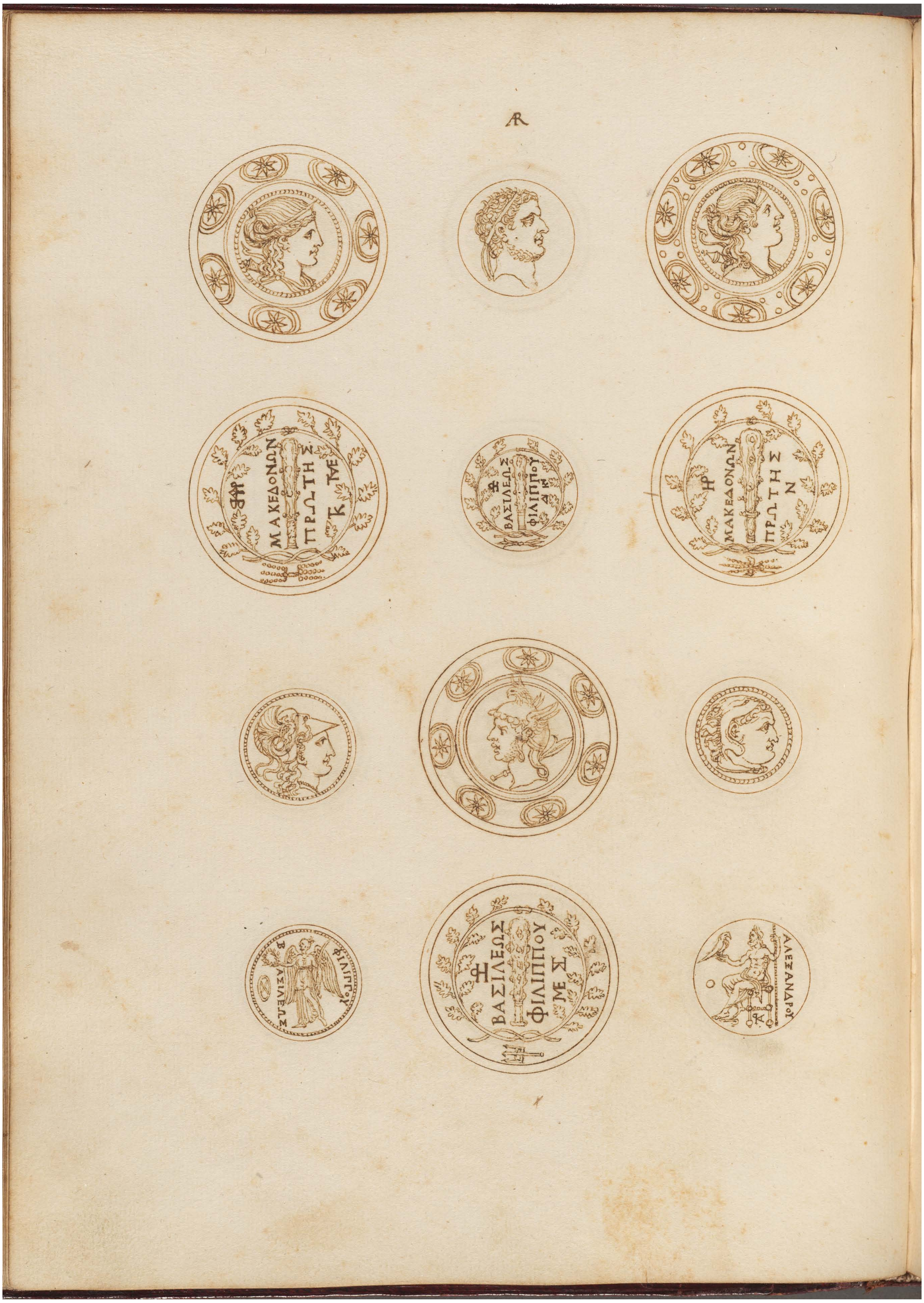

Æ
AR
Æ
ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ
ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ
ΗΜ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ
ΜΑΚΕ
ΔΟΝΩΝ
Φ

Fol. 27v (cat. nos. 280–283)

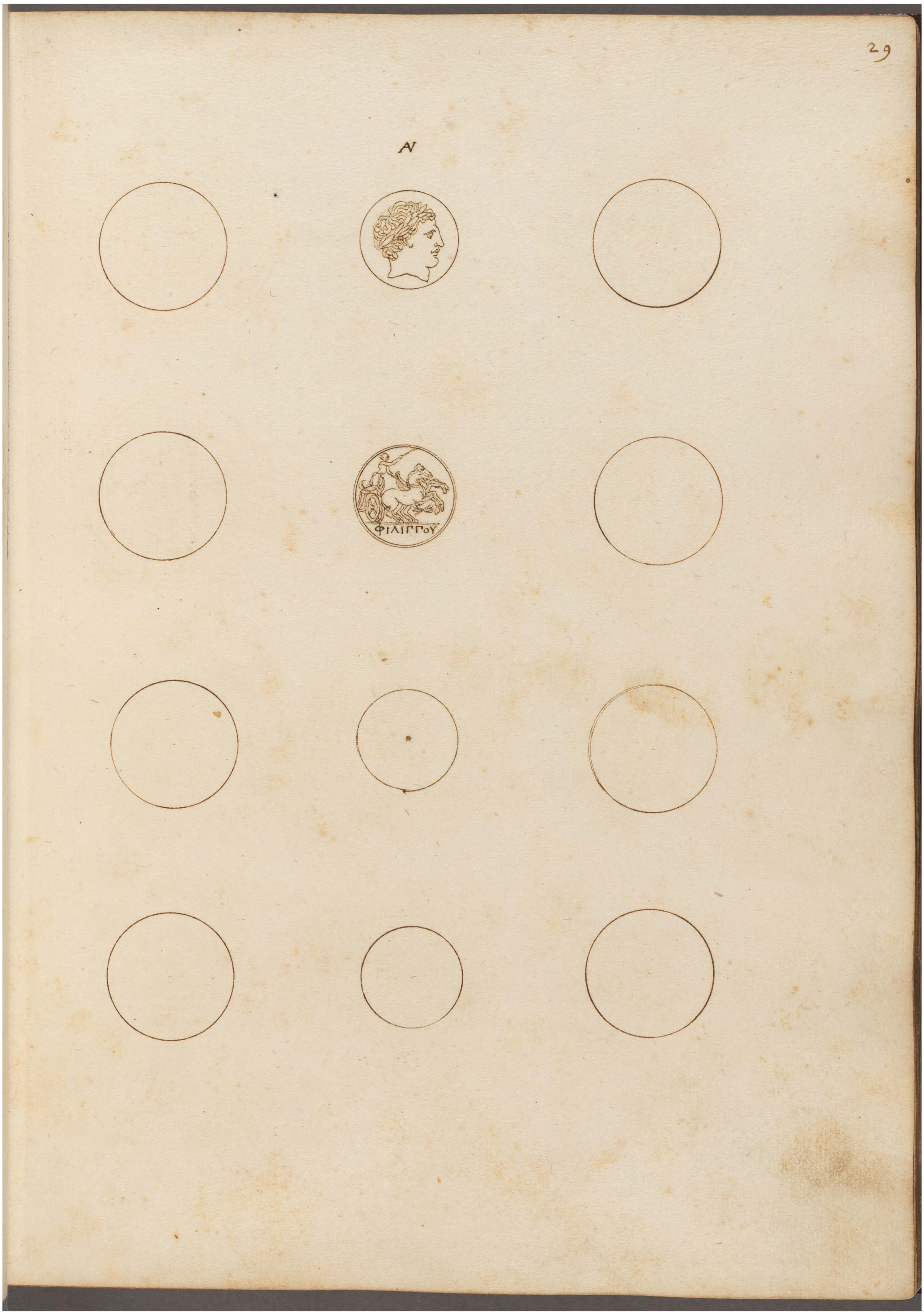

28
AR
ΑΜΥΝ
ΤΑΣ
ΦΙΛΙΓΓΟΥ
Μ
ΛΥ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ
ΗΜ
ΦΙΛΙΠ
ΠΟΥ
ΜΑΚΕ ΔΟΝΩΝ
ΠΡΩΤΗΣ
ΛΕ
ΓΑΙ
ΦΙΛΙΠ
ΠΟΥ

Fol. 28 (cat. nos. 284–289)

Plate 54

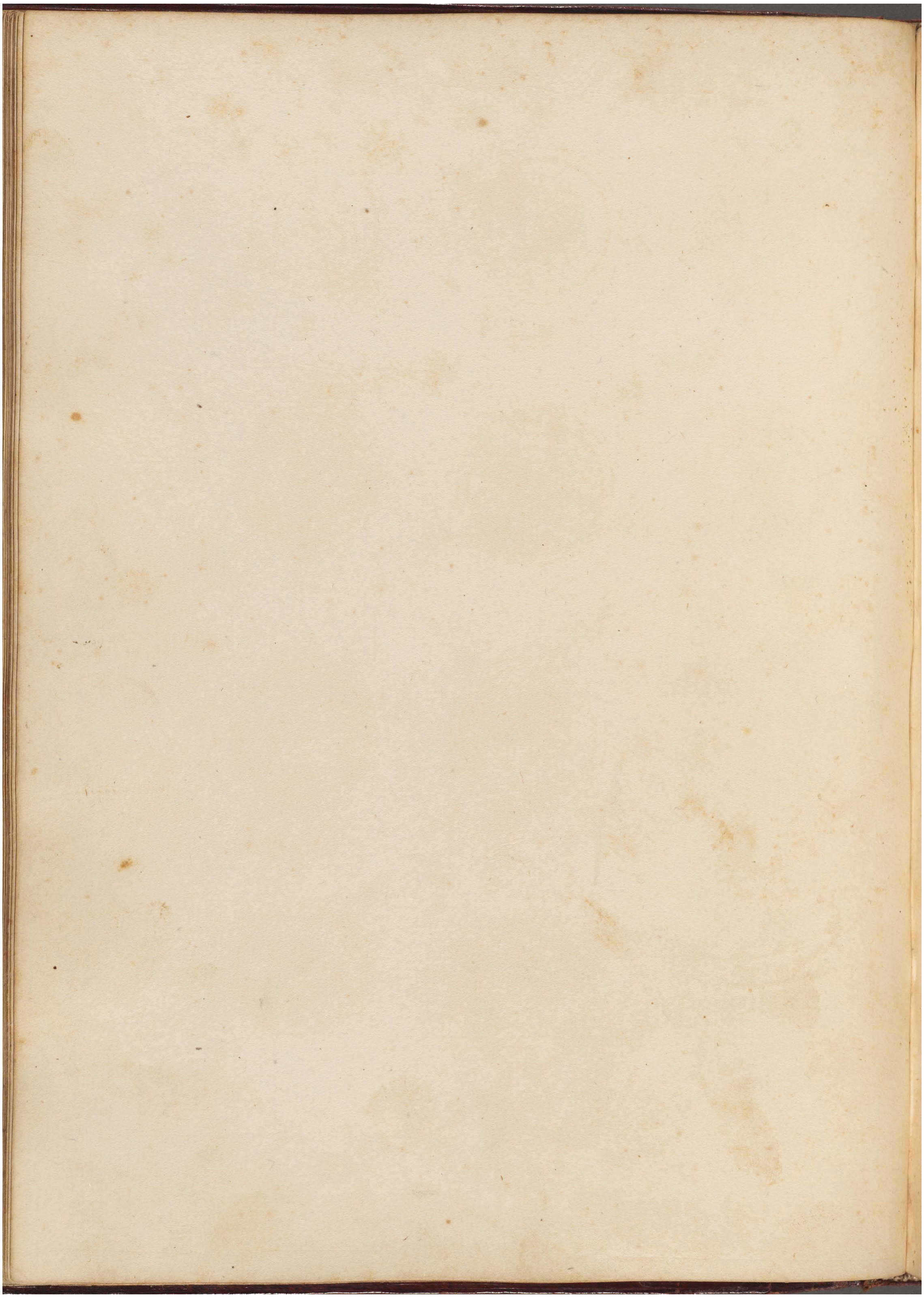

AR
ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ
ΠΡΩΤΗΣ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ
ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ
ΠΡΩΤΗΣ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ
ΜΕΣ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ

Fol. 28v (cat. nos. 290–295)

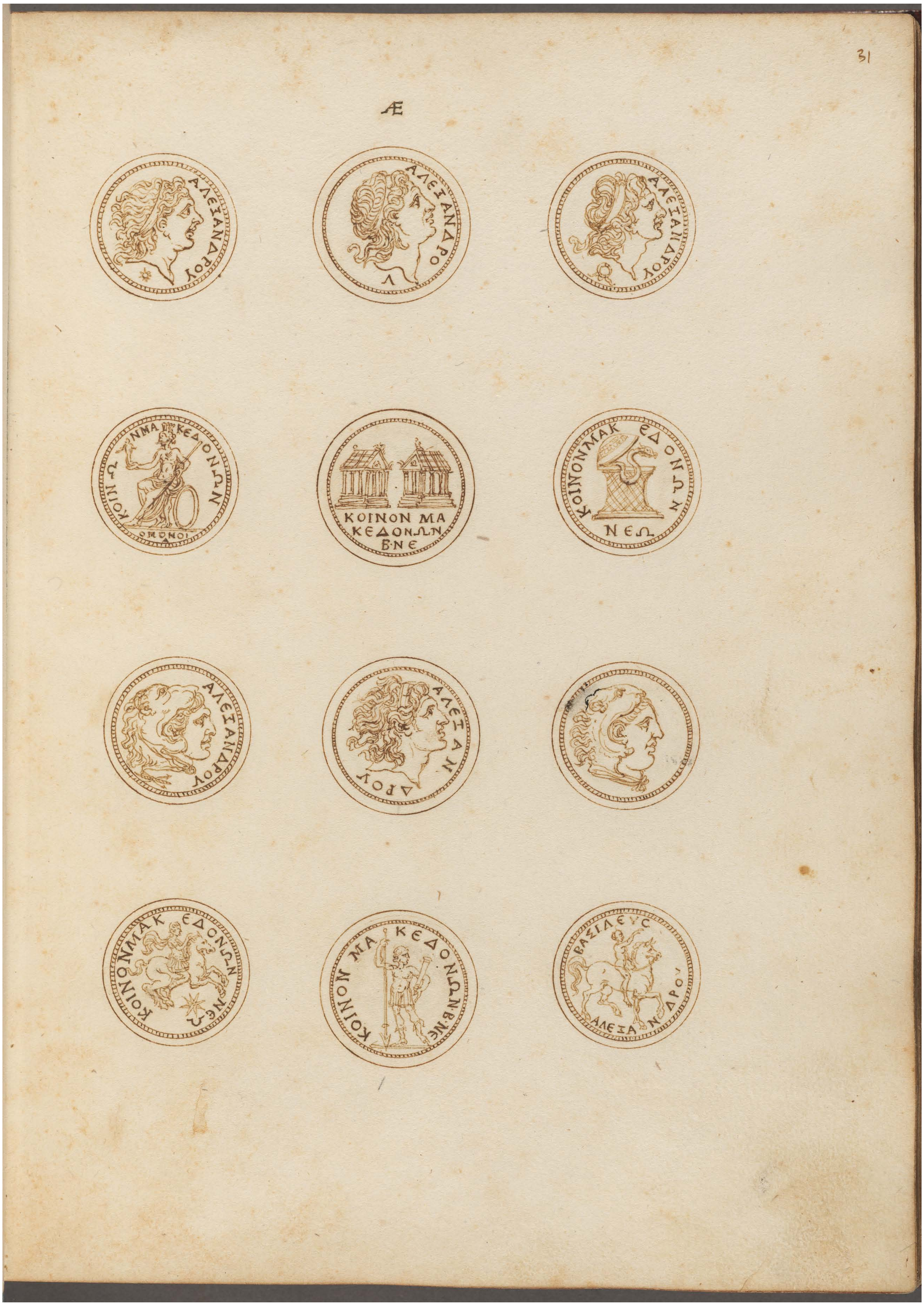

29
AV
ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ

Fol. 29 (cat. no. 296)

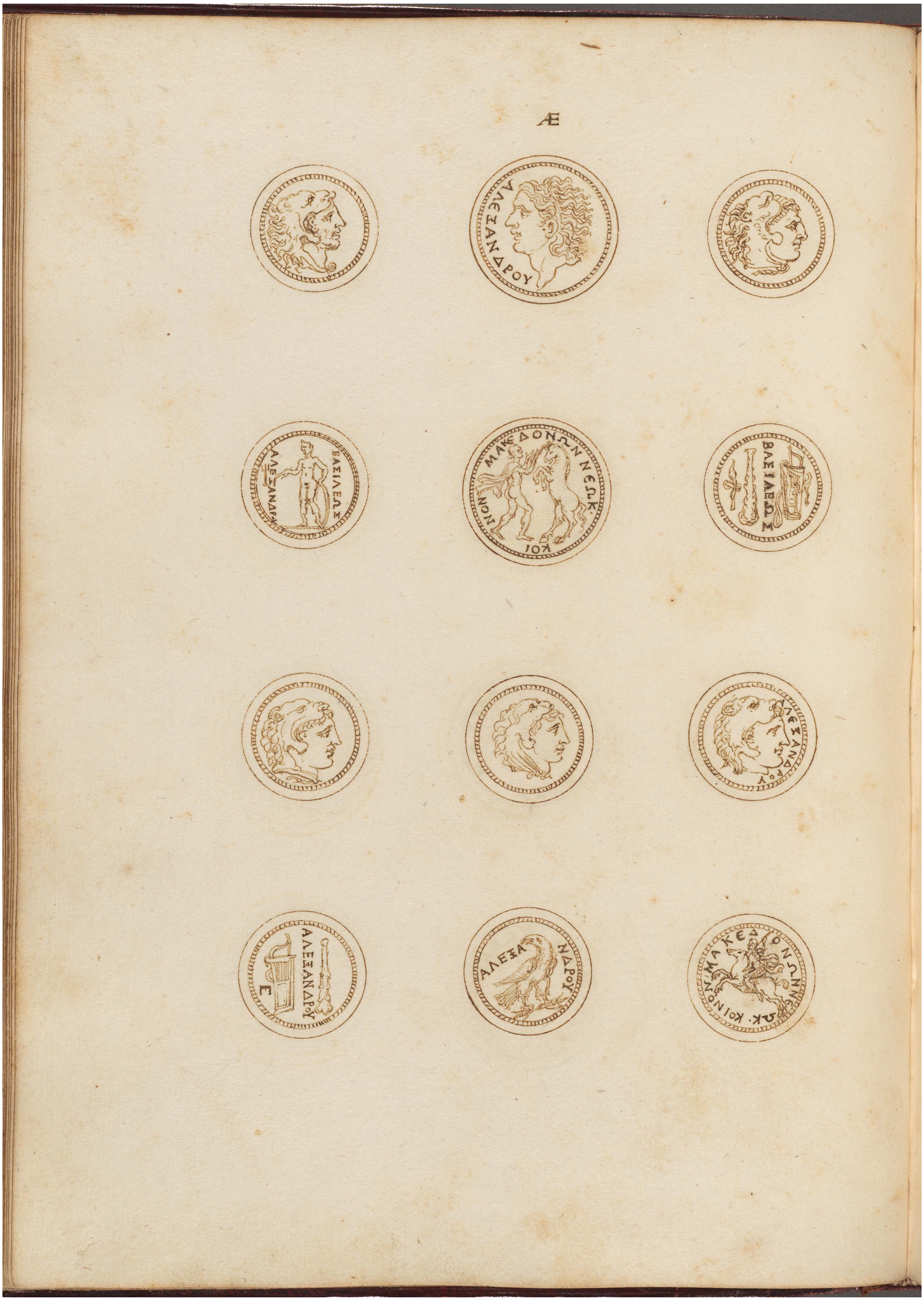
Plate 56



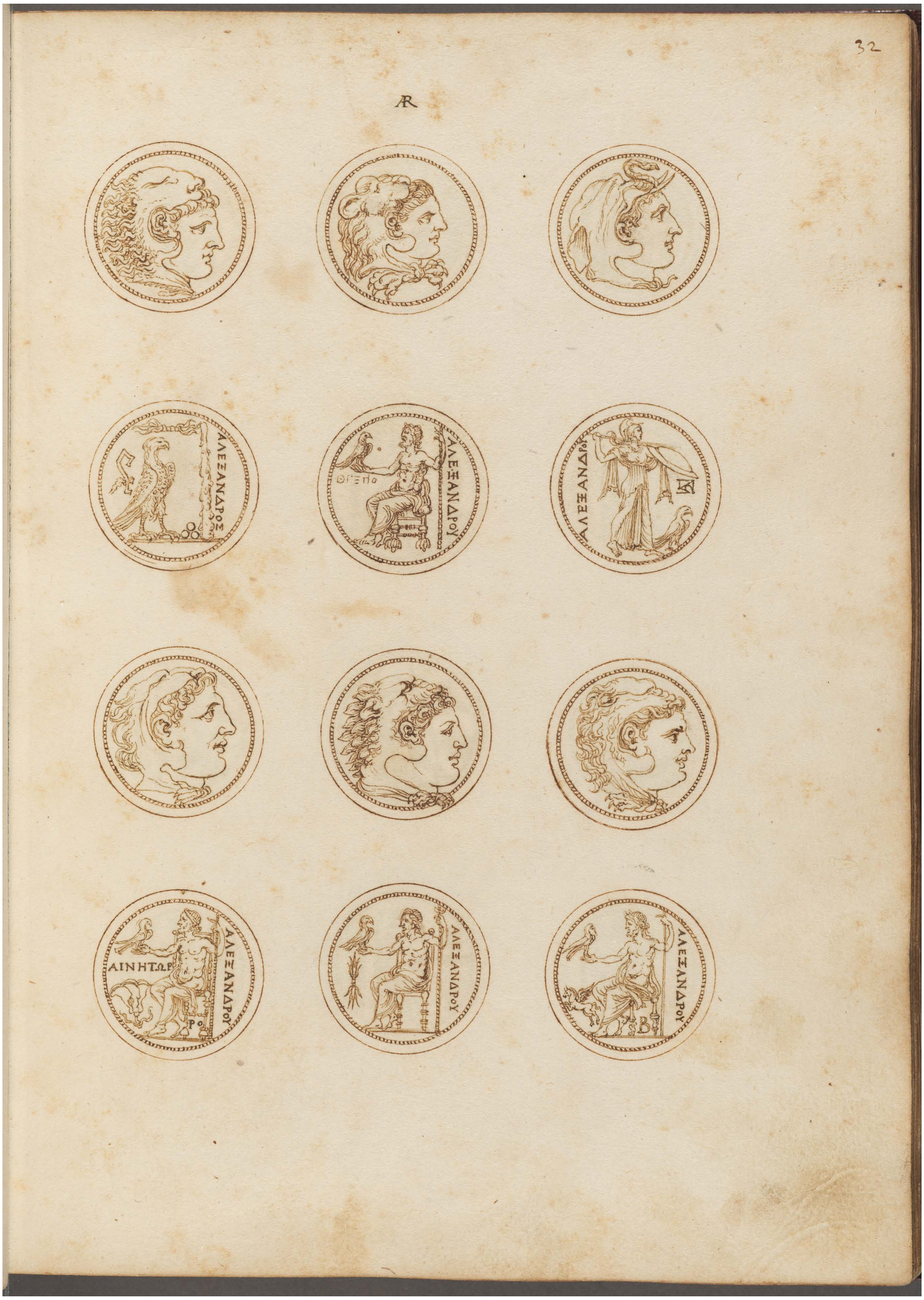
Fol. 30v


31
Æ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟ Λ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ
ΚΟΙΝ ΝΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ
ΟΜΟΝΟΙ
ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΑ ΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ Β·ΝΕ
ΚΟΙΝΟΝΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΝΕΩ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝ ΔΡΟΥ
ΚΟΙΝΟΝΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΝΕ
ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΑ ΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΒΝΕ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ

Fol. 31 (cat. nos. 297–302)

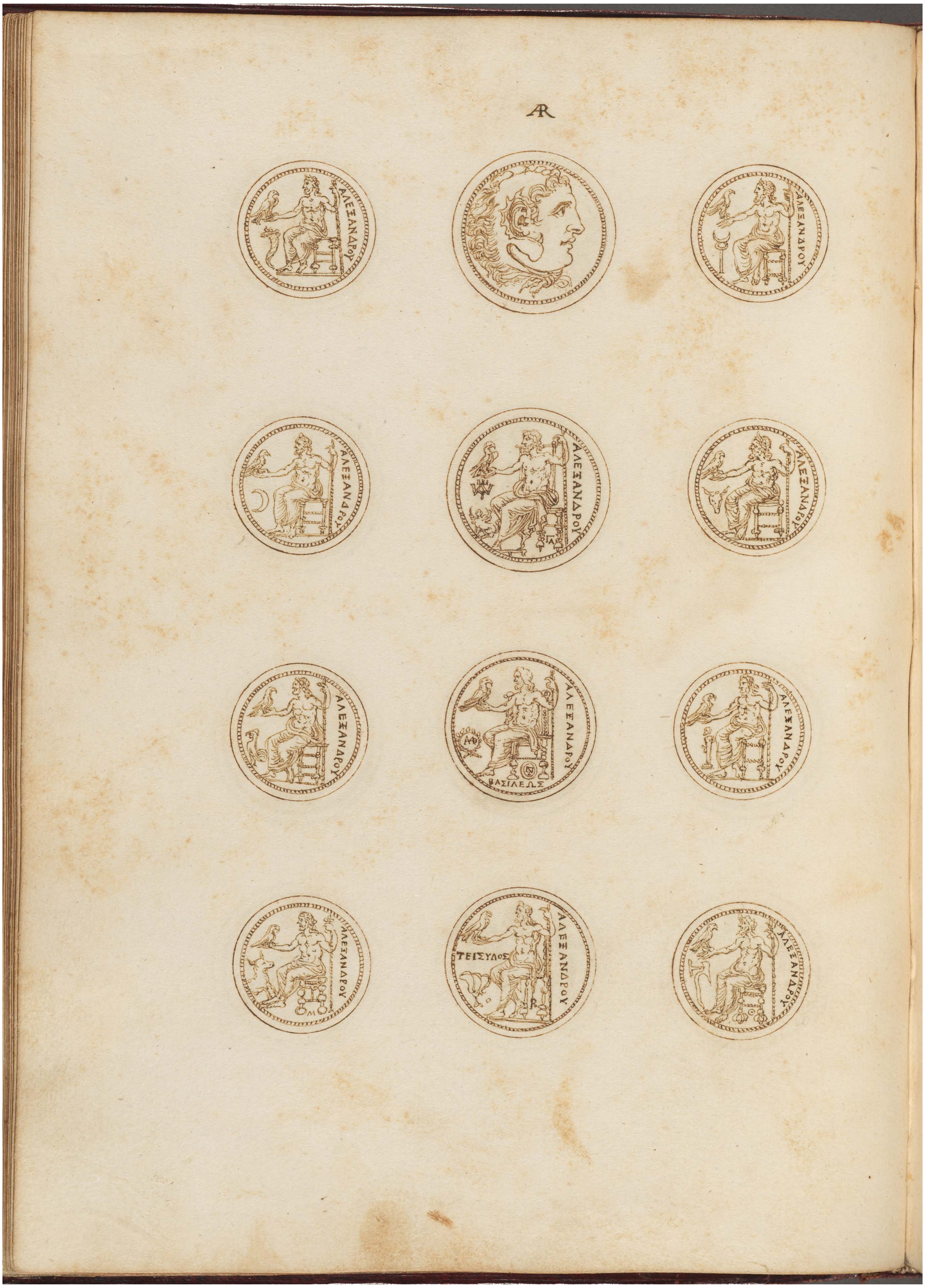

Æ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ
ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΝΕΩΚ·
ΙΟΛ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ
Ε
ΑΛΕΞΑ
ΝΔΡΟΥ
ΚΟΙΝΟΝ·ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ·ΝΕΩΚ·

Fol. 31v (cat. nos. 303–308)

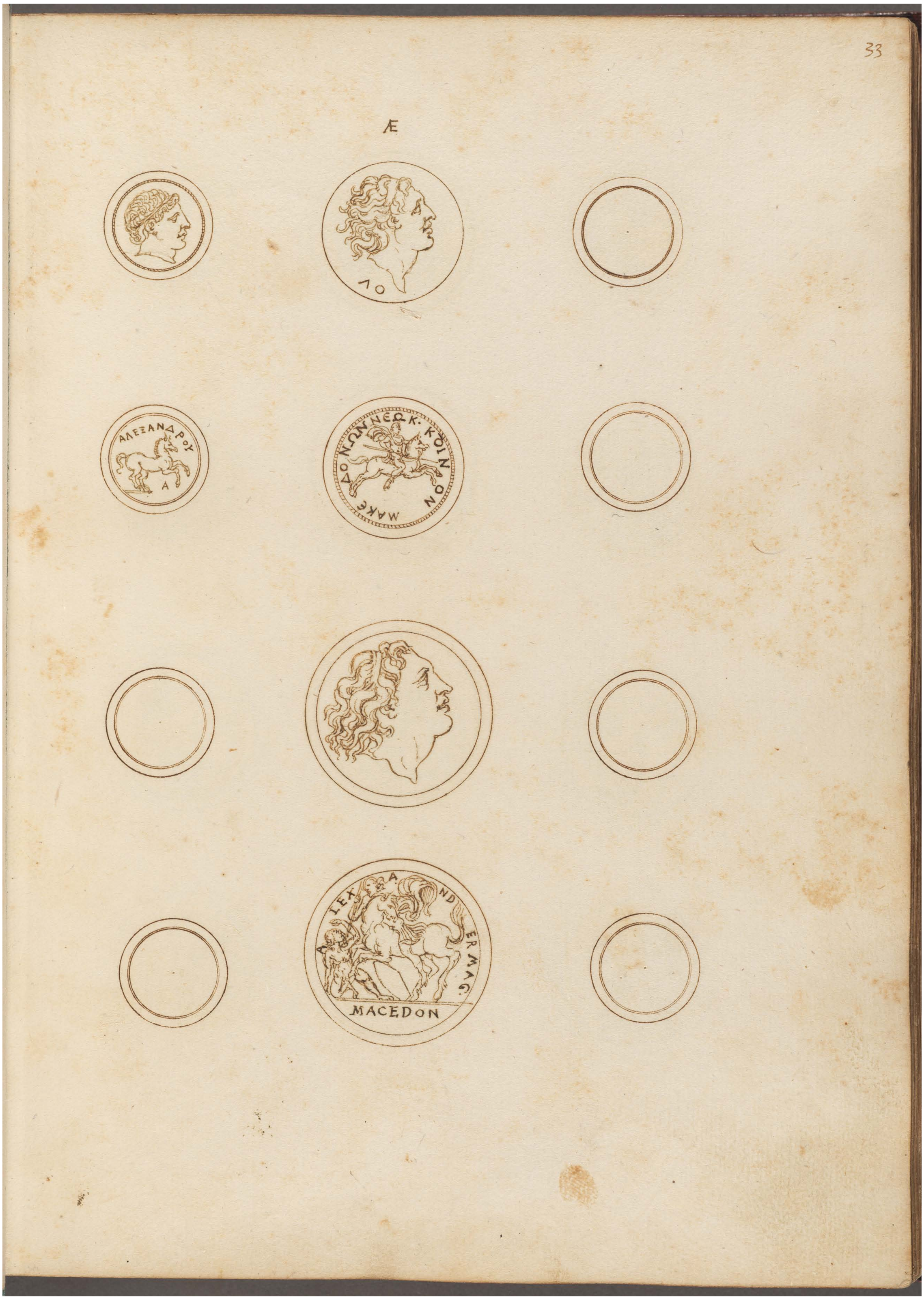

32
Æ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ
ΘΓΞΠΟ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ
ΑΙΝΗΤΩΡ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ
ΡΟ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ
Β

Fol. 32 (cat. nos. 309–314)

Plate 60

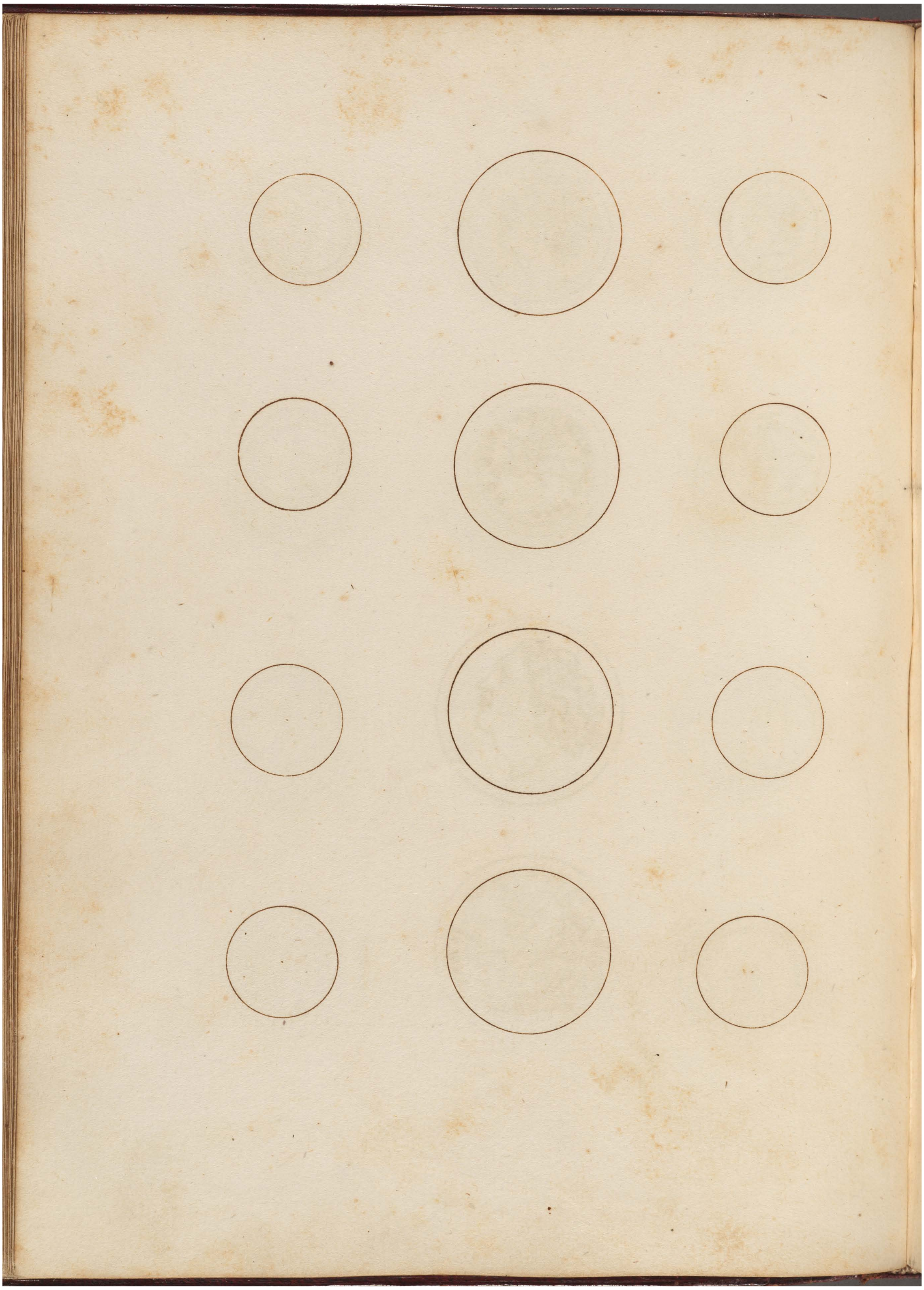

AR
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ
ΑΘ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ
ΤΕΙΣΥΛΟΣ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ

Fol. 32v (cat. nos. 315–325)

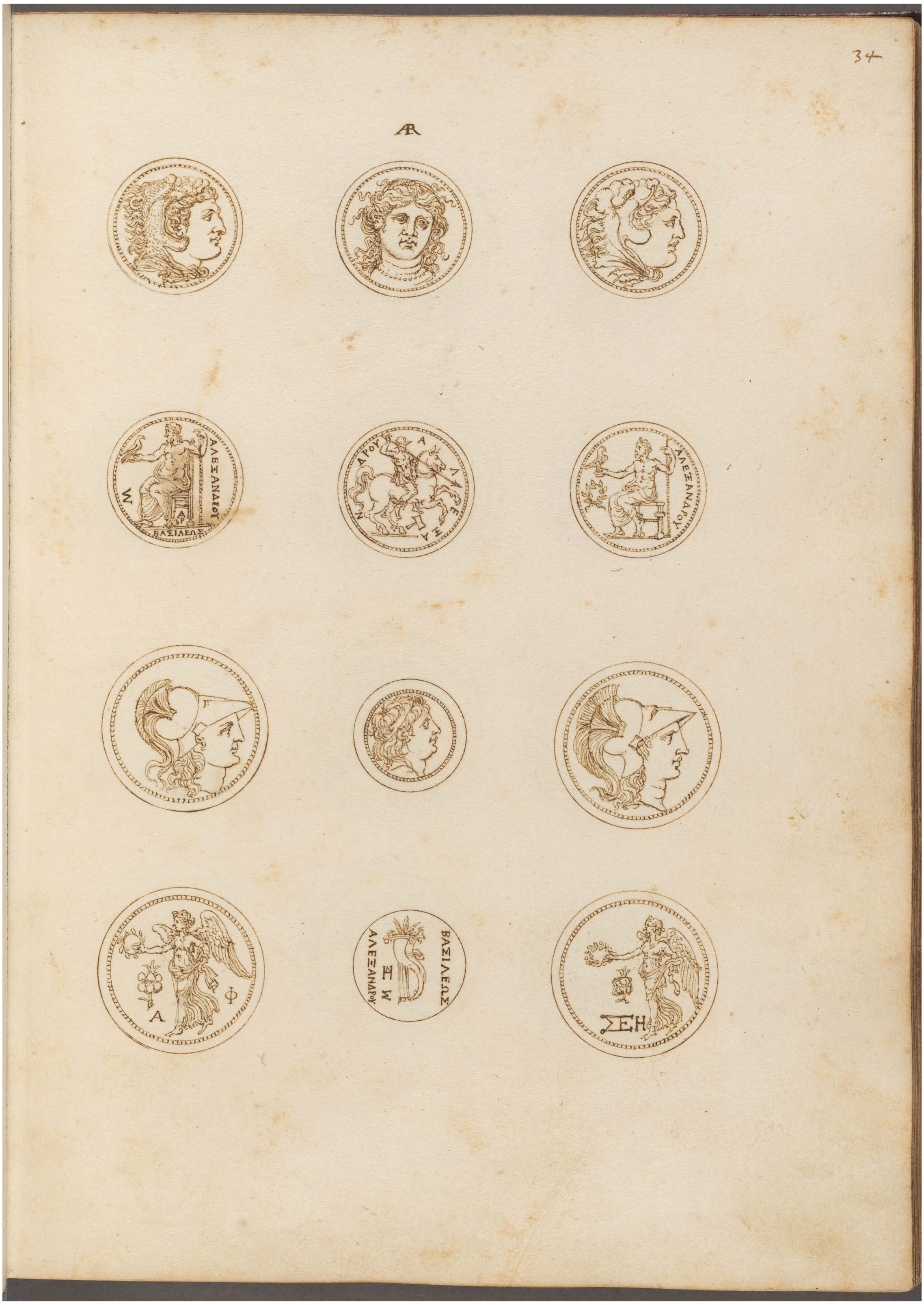

33
Æ
ΟΥ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ
Α
ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΝΕΩΚ.
ALEXANDER MAG.
MACEDON

Fol. 33 (cat. nos. 326–328)

Plate 62



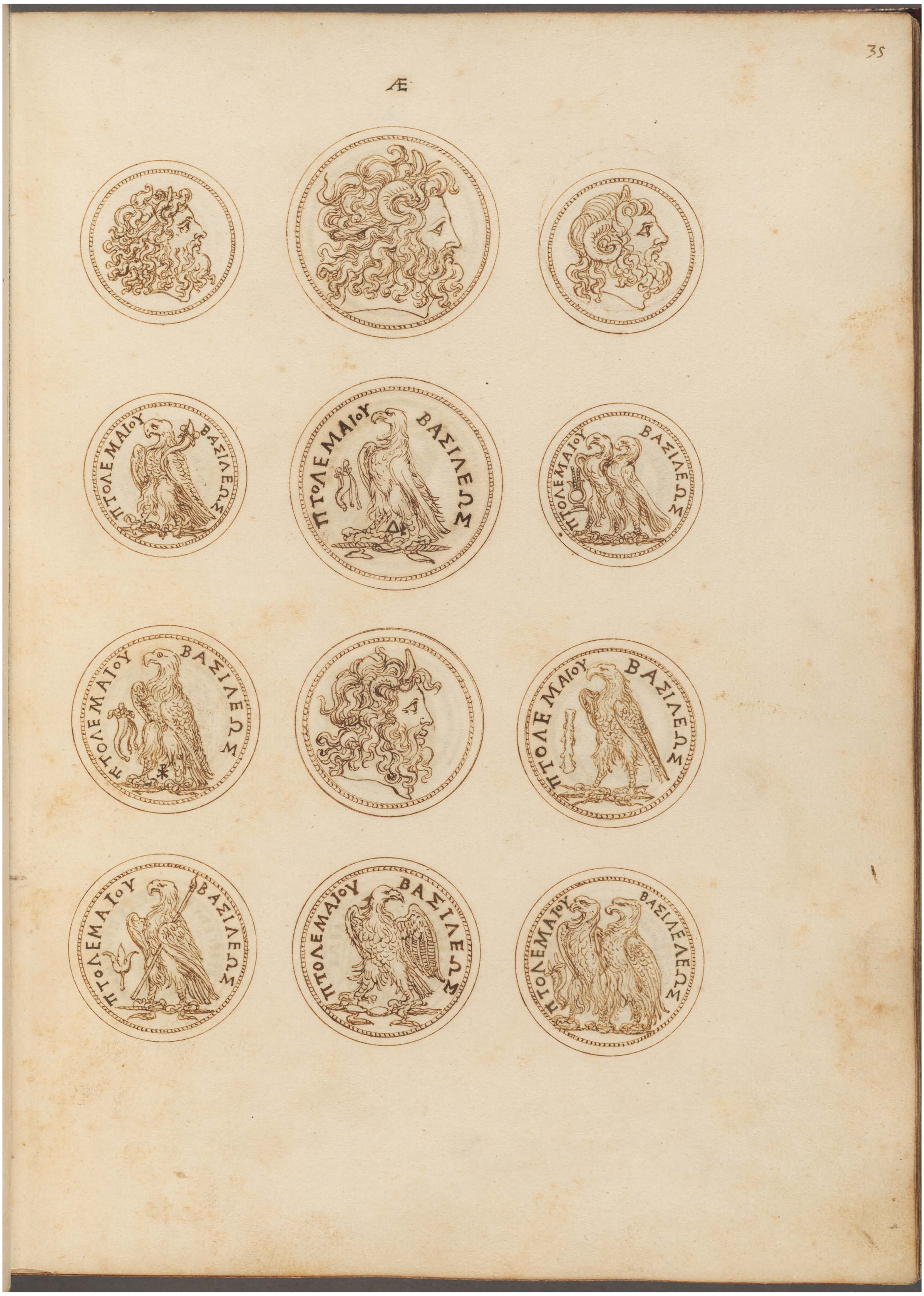
Fol. 33v


34
AR
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
Ω
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ
Α
Φ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ
ΣΕΗ

Fol. 34 (cat. nos. 329–334)

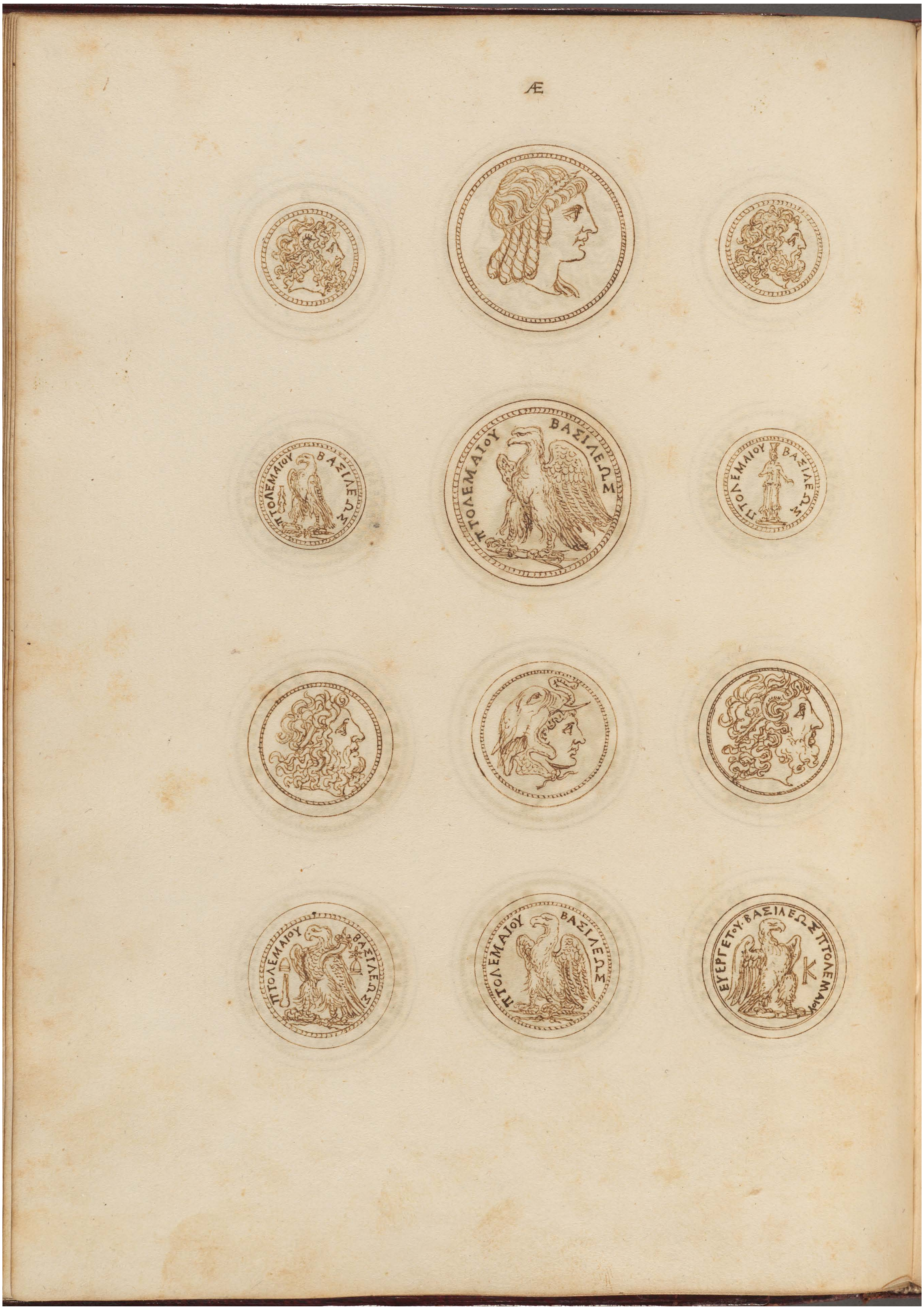
Plate 64

Fol. 34v

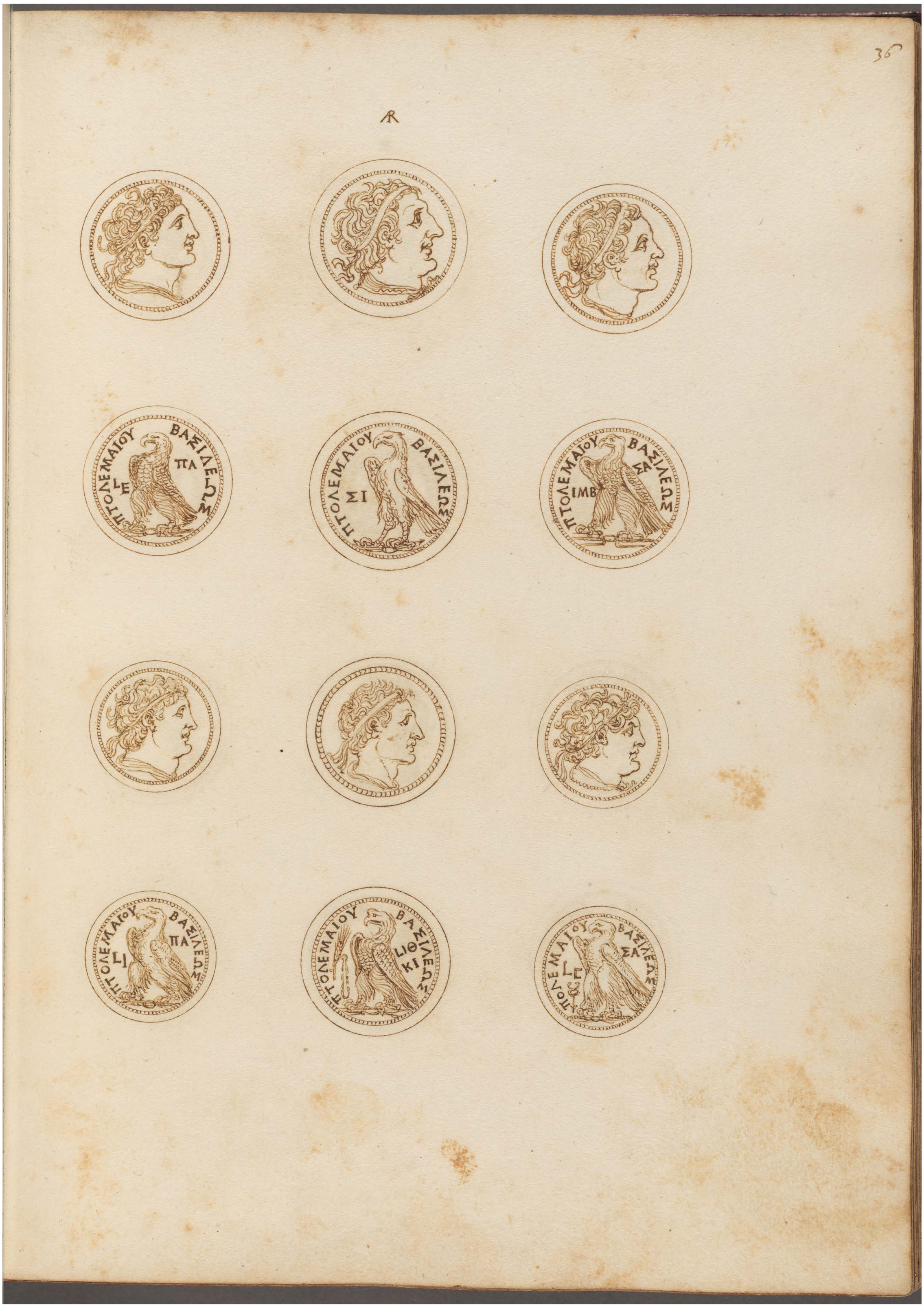

35
Æ
ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ

Fol. 35 (cat. nos. 335–342)

Plate 66

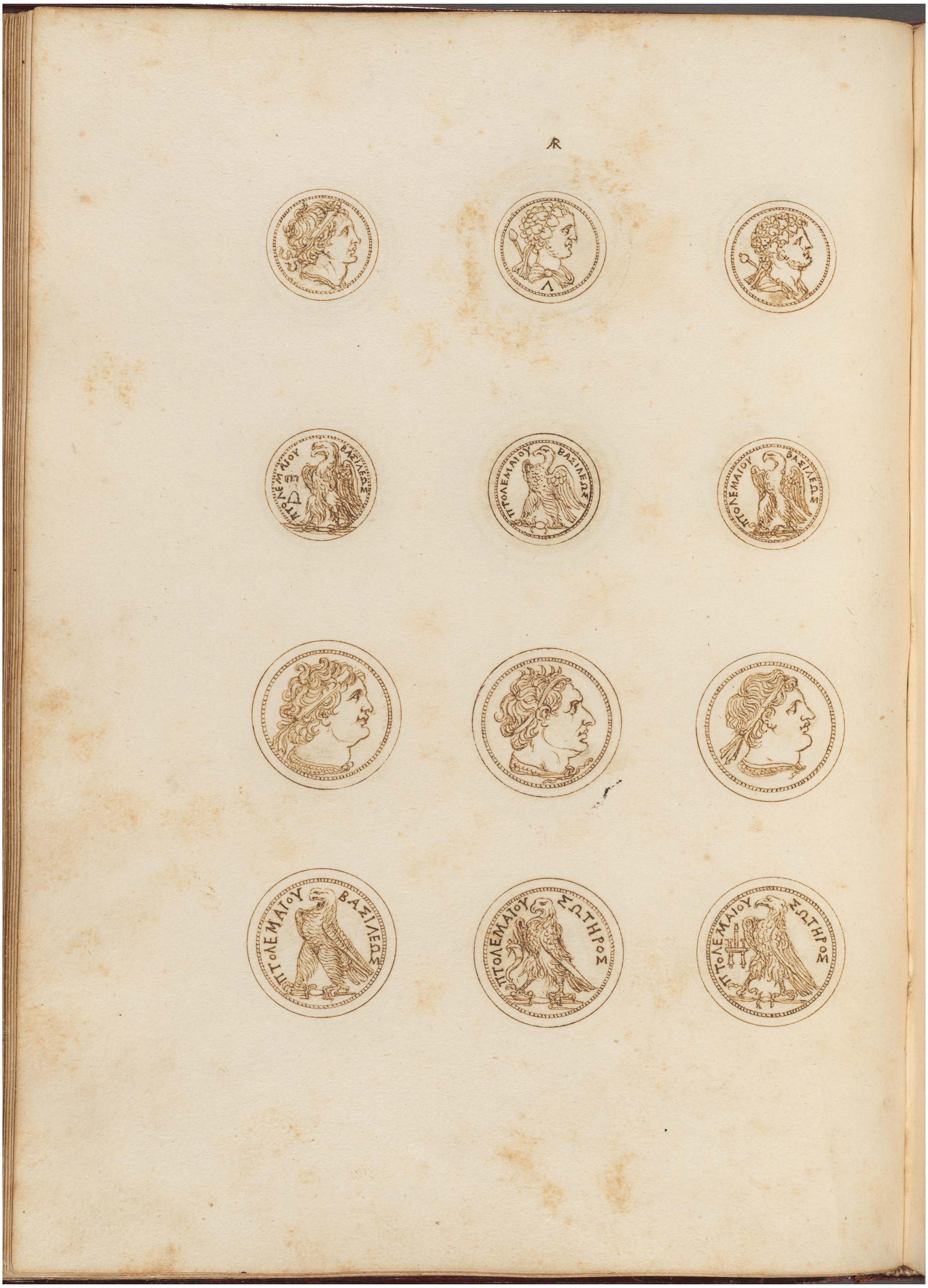

Æ
ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ·ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ
Κ

Fol. 35v (cat. nos. 343–348)


36
AR
ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΠΑ
LE
ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΣΙ
ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΣΑ
IMB
ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΠΑ
ΣΙ
ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΛΙΘ
ΚΙ
ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΣΑ
LΓ

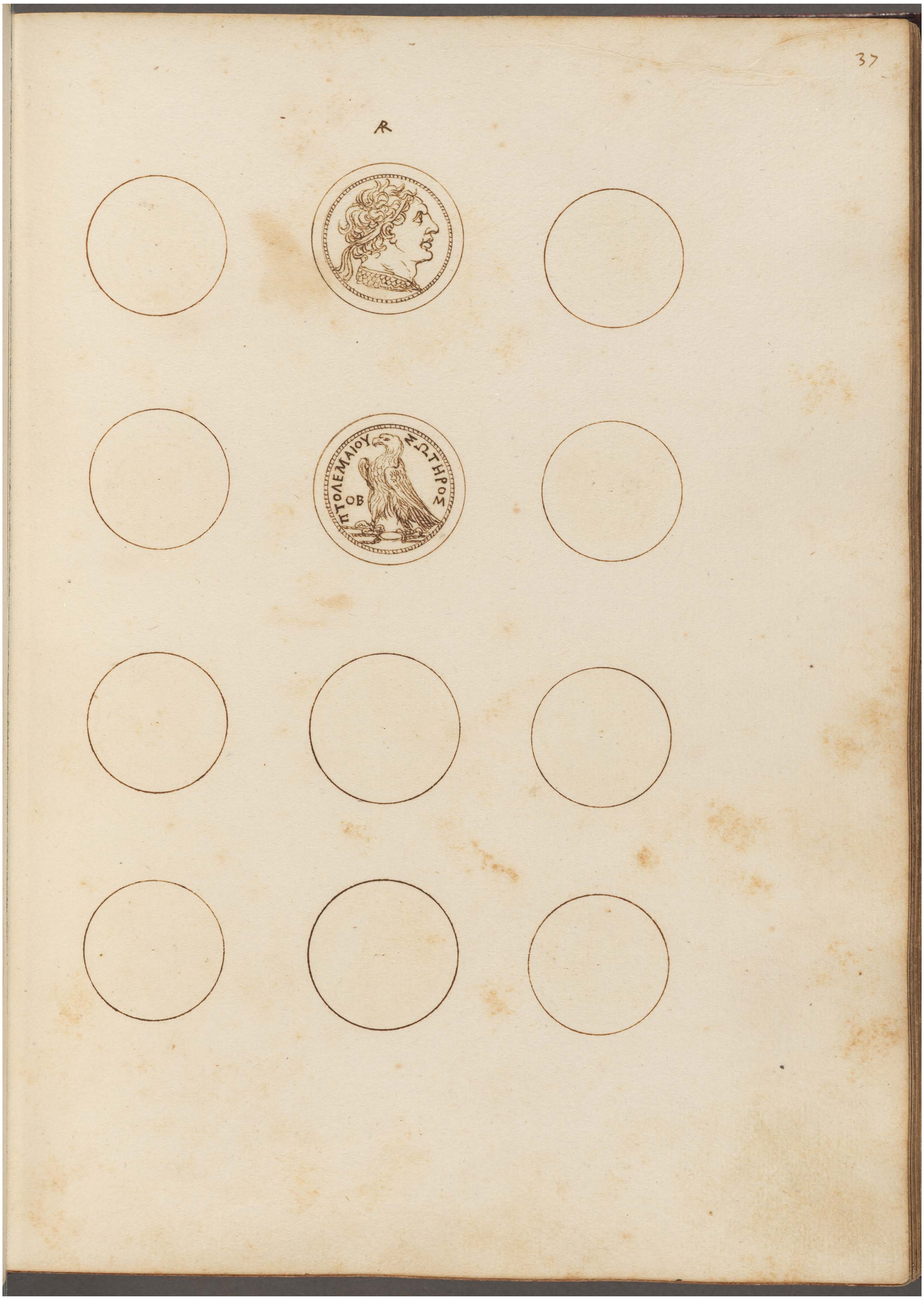
Fol. 36 (cat. nos. 349–354)

Plate 68


AR
ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΤΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ
ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ

Fol. 36v (cat. nos. 355–360)

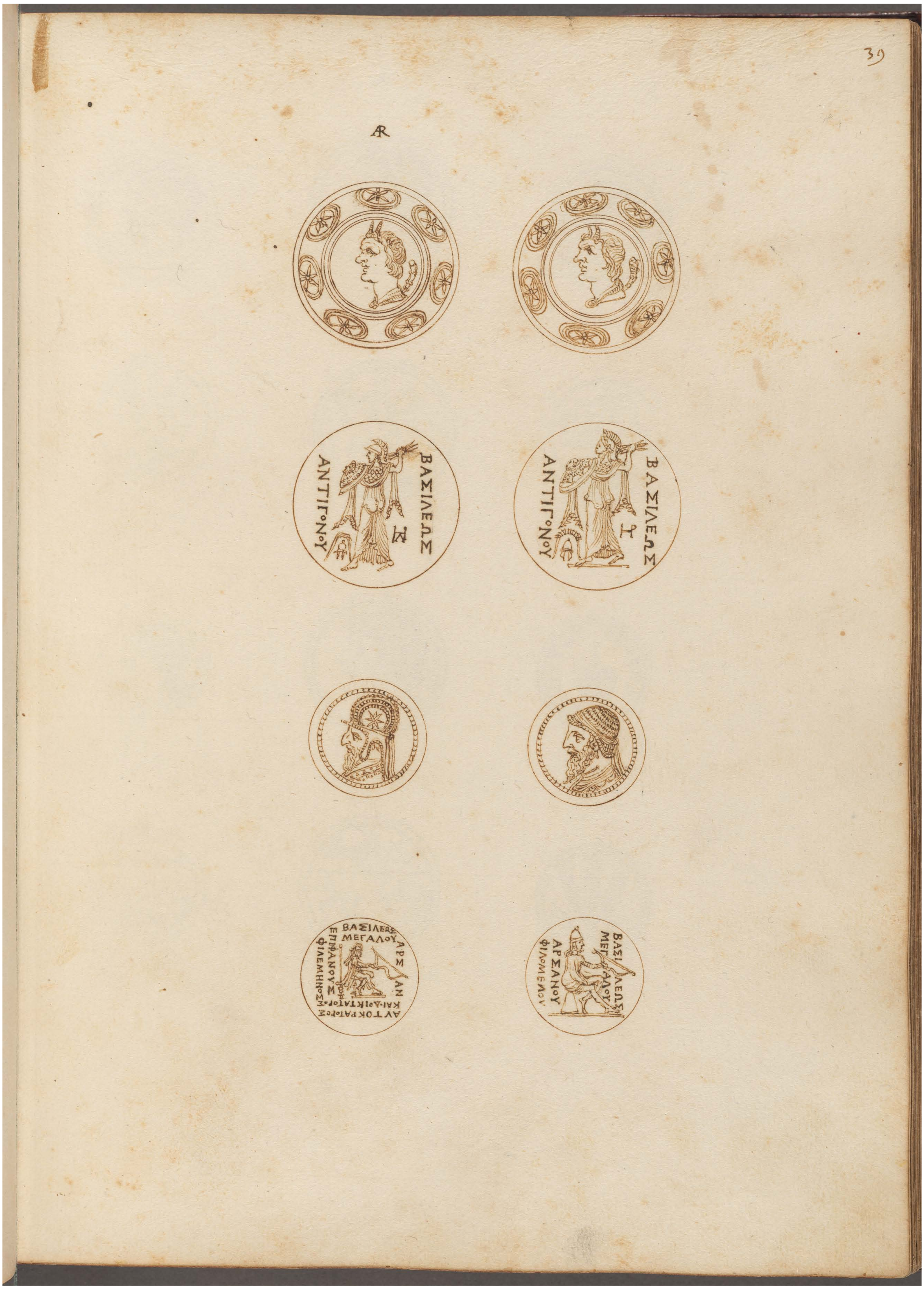
Plate 69


37
AR
ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ
ΟΒ

Fol. 37 (cat. no. 361)

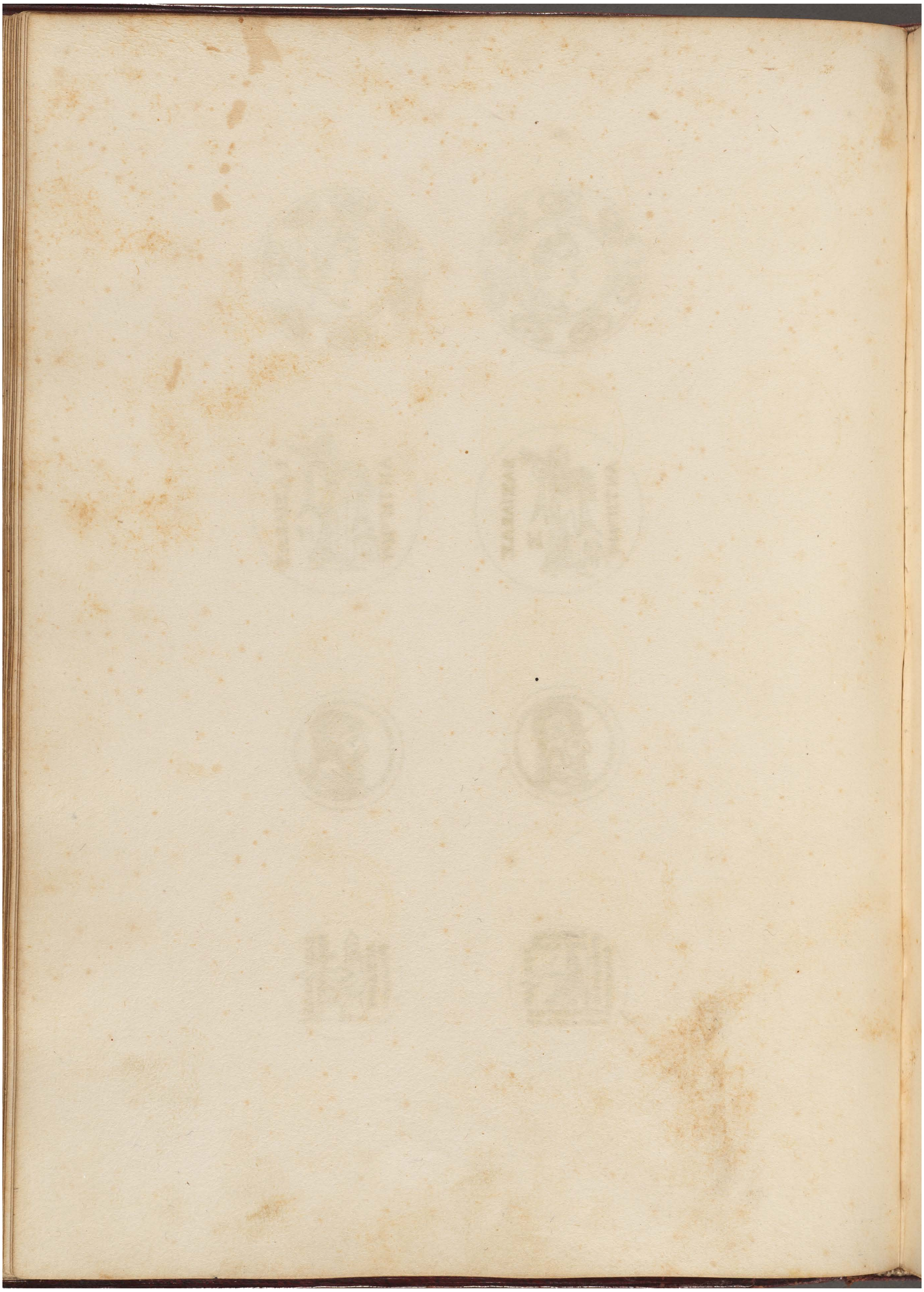
Plate 70

Fol. 38v

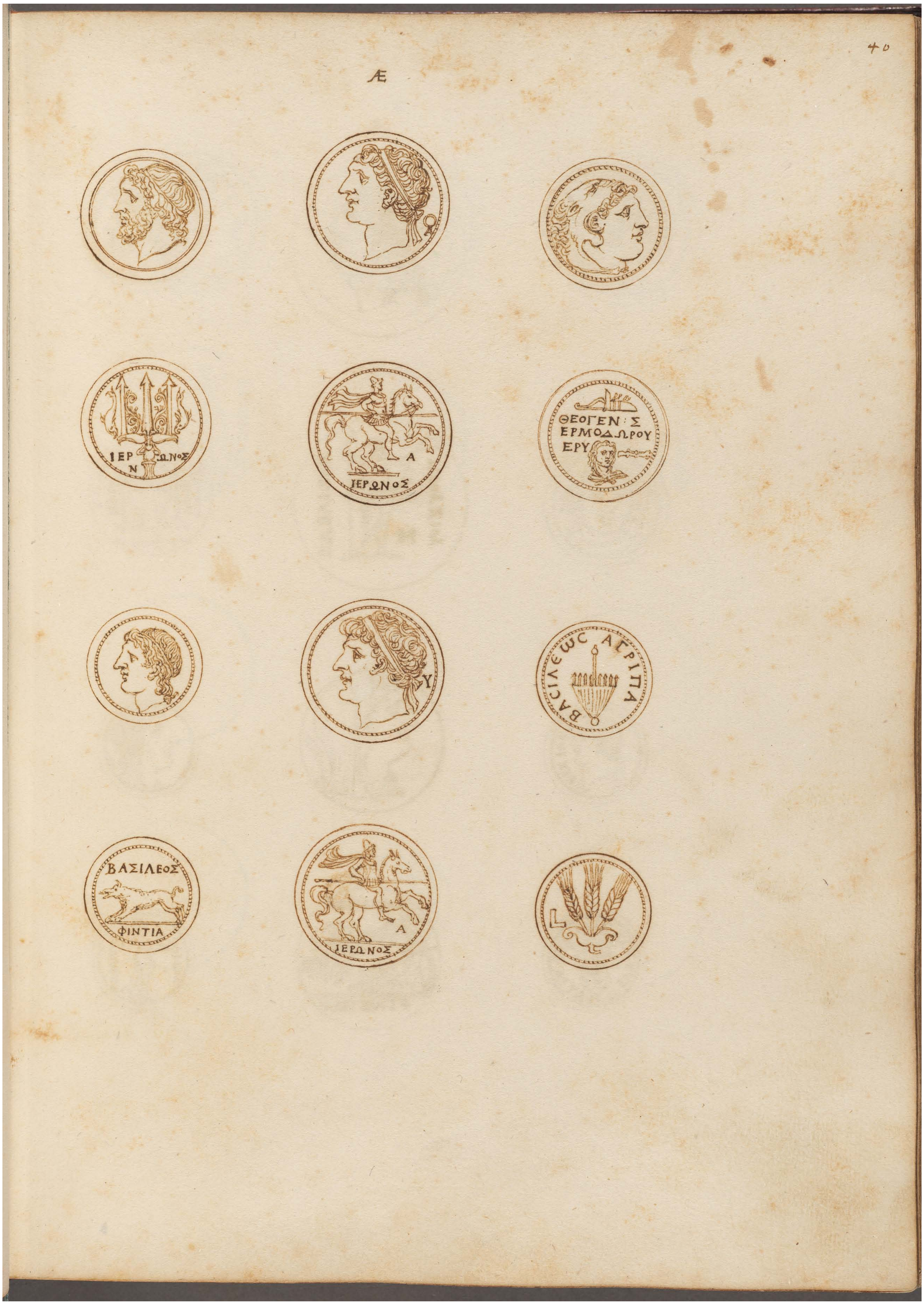

39
AR
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ
ΑΡΣ
ΑΝ
ΚΑΙ·ΔΟΙΚΤΑΤΟΡΟΣ
ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ
ΦΙΛΕΜΗΝΟΣ
ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ
ΑΡΣΑΝΟΥ
ΦΙΛΟΜΕΝΟΥ

Fol. 39 (cat. nos. 362–365)

Plate 72

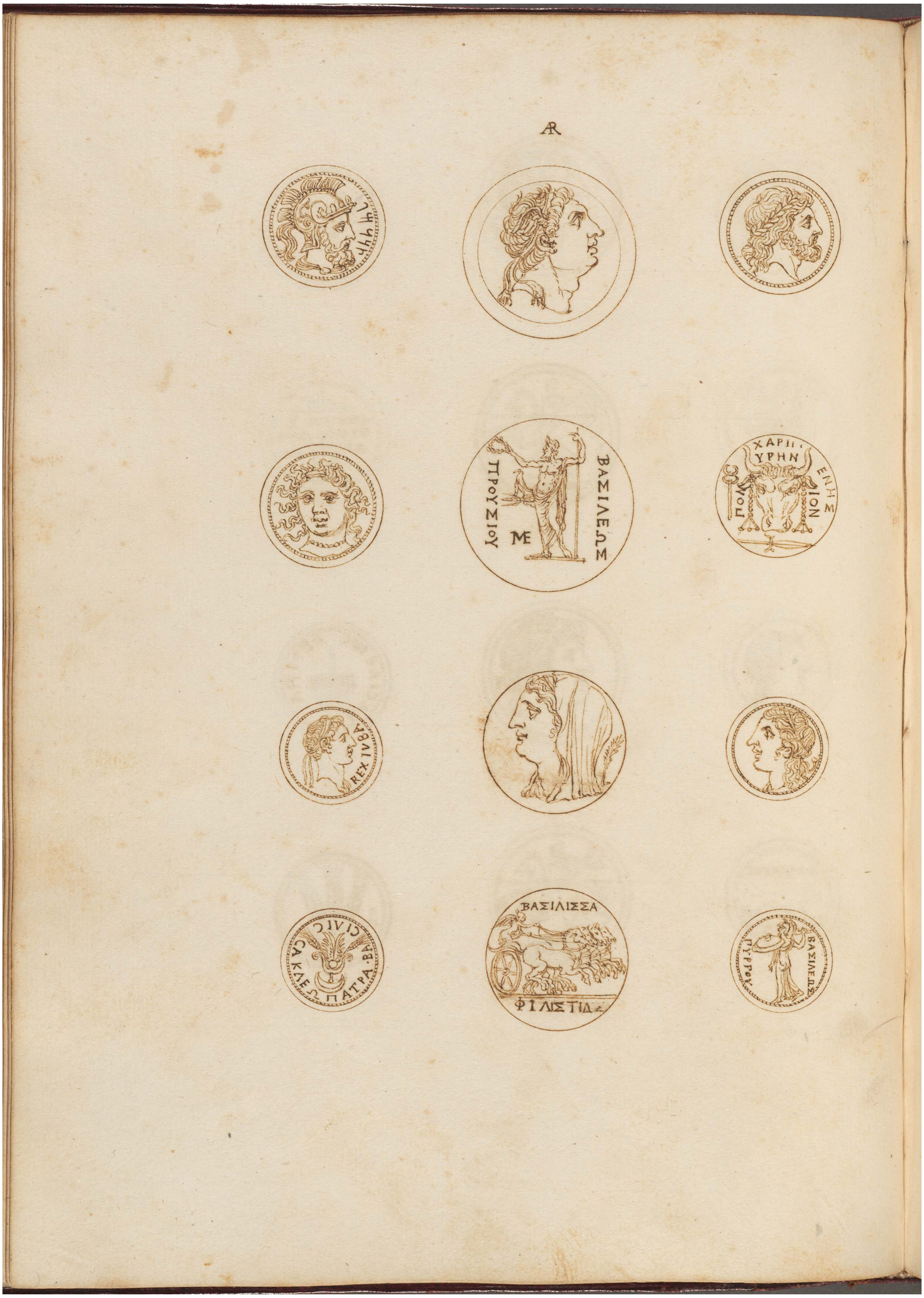


Fol. 39v

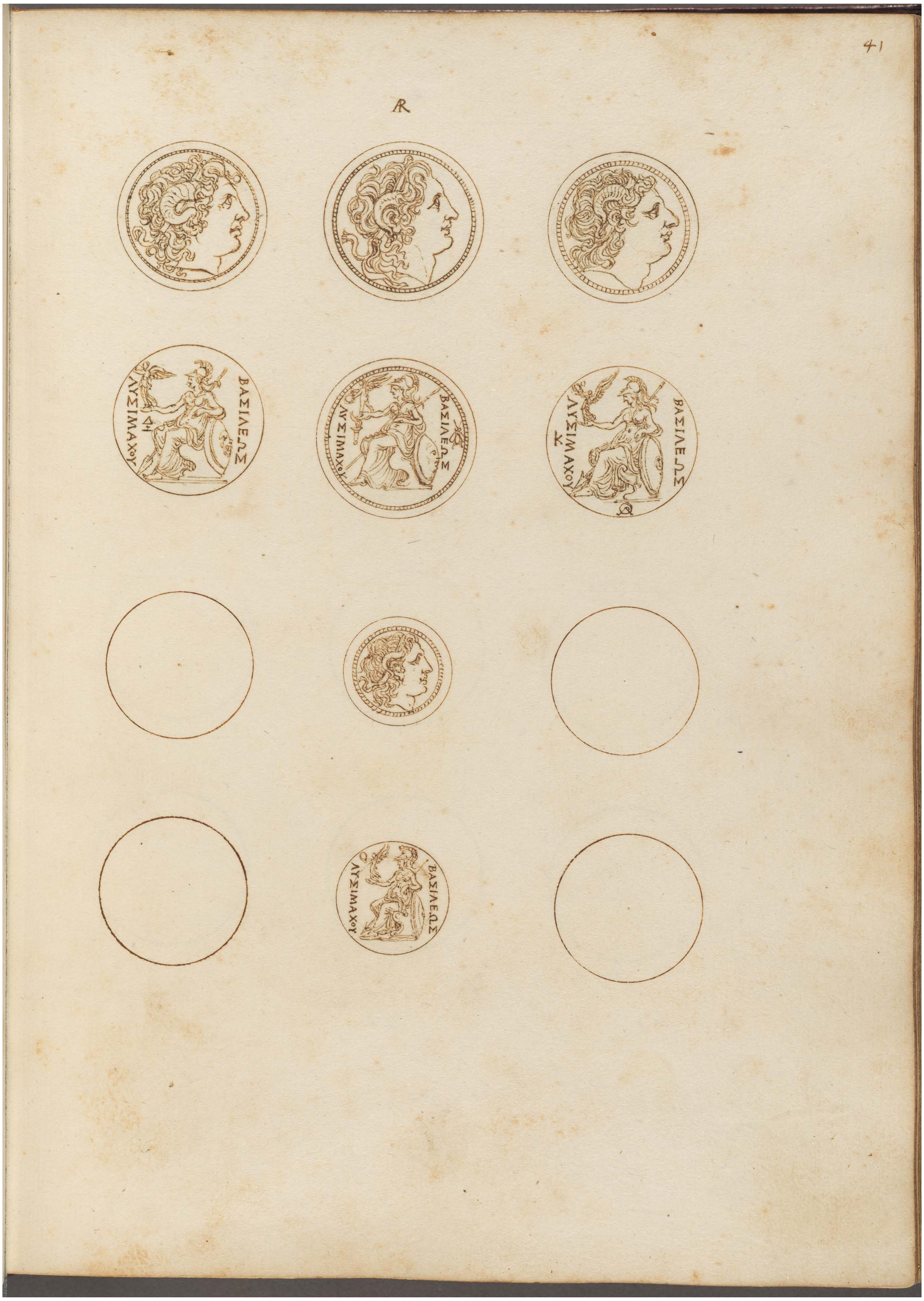

40

Æ
ΙΕΡ ΩΝΟΣ
Ν
Α
ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ
ΘΕΟΓΕΝ:Σ
ΕΡΜΟΔΩΡΟΥ
ΕΡΥ
Υ
ΒΑϹΙΛΕѠϹ ΑΓΡΙΠΑ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ
ΦΙΝΤΙΑ
Α
ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ
L

Fol. 40 (cat. nos. 366–371)

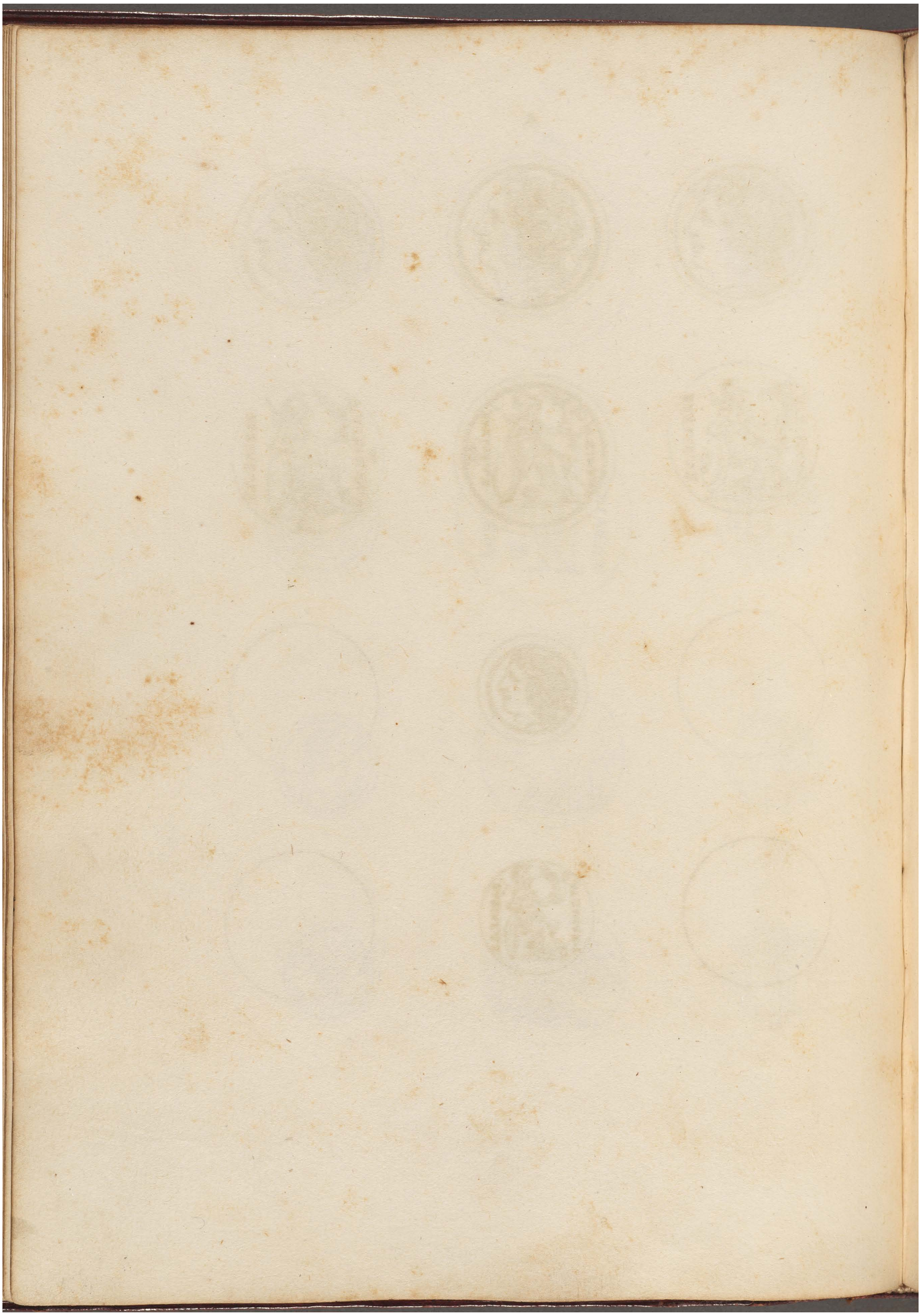

AR
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΠΡΟΥΣΙΟΥ
ΜΕ
ΧΑΡΙΙ
ΥΡΗΝ
ΕΝΗΣ
ΠΟΛ
ΙΟΝ
REX IVBA
CIVIC
CA KLEΩ ΠΑΤΡΑ · ΒΑ
ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑ
ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΔ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΠΥΡΡΟΥ

Fol. 40v (cat. nos. 372–377)

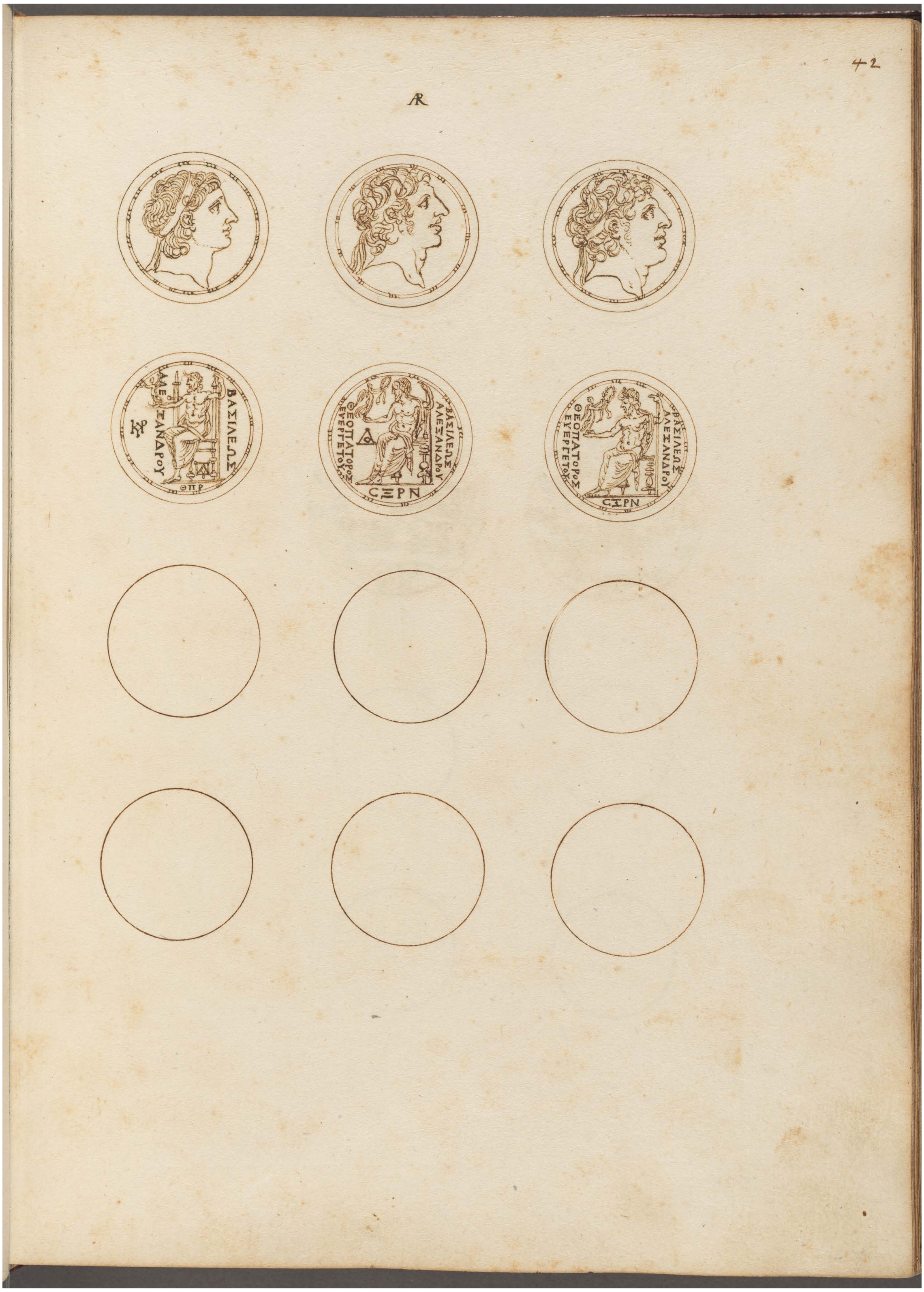

41
AR
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ

Fol. 41 (cat. nos. 378–381)

Plate 76

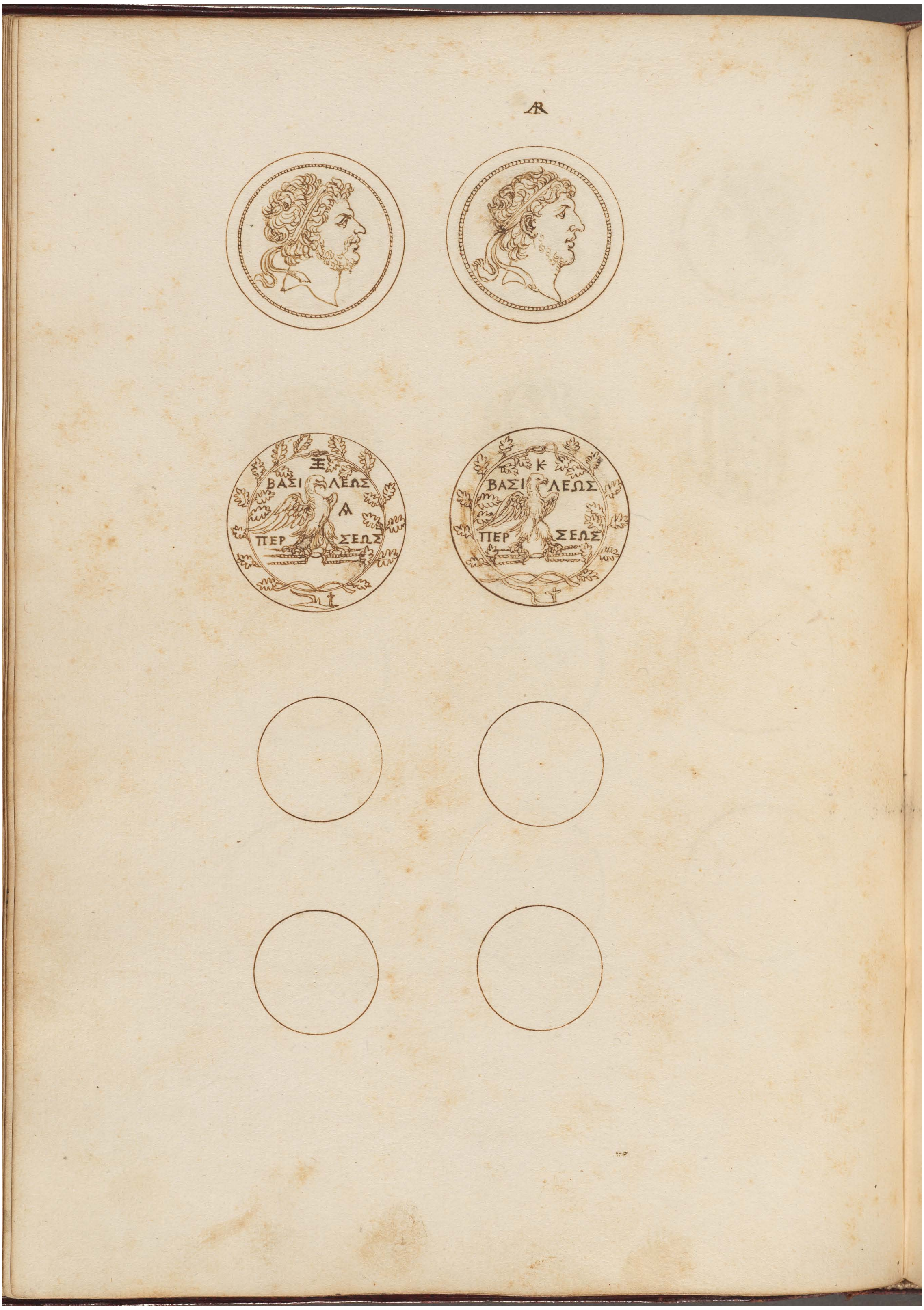


Fol. 41v


42
AR
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ
ΘΠΡ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ
ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ
ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ
CΞΡΝ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ
ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ
ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ
CΞΡΝ

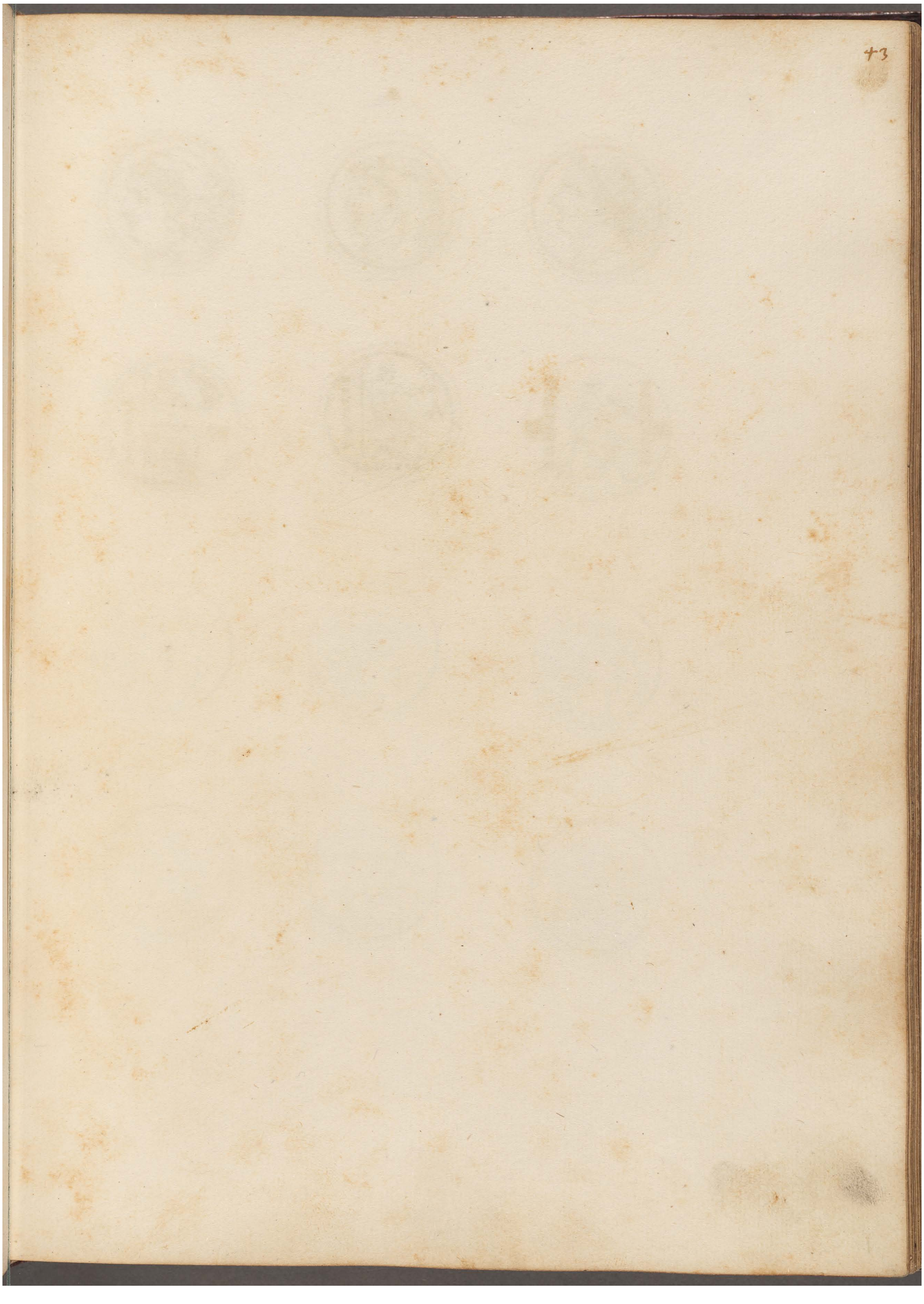
Fol. 42 (cat. nos. 382–384)

Plate 78


AR
ΒΑΣΙ ΛΕΩΣ
ΠΕΡ ΣΕΩΣ
ΒΑΣΙ ΛΕΩΣ
ΠΕΡ ΣΕΩΣ

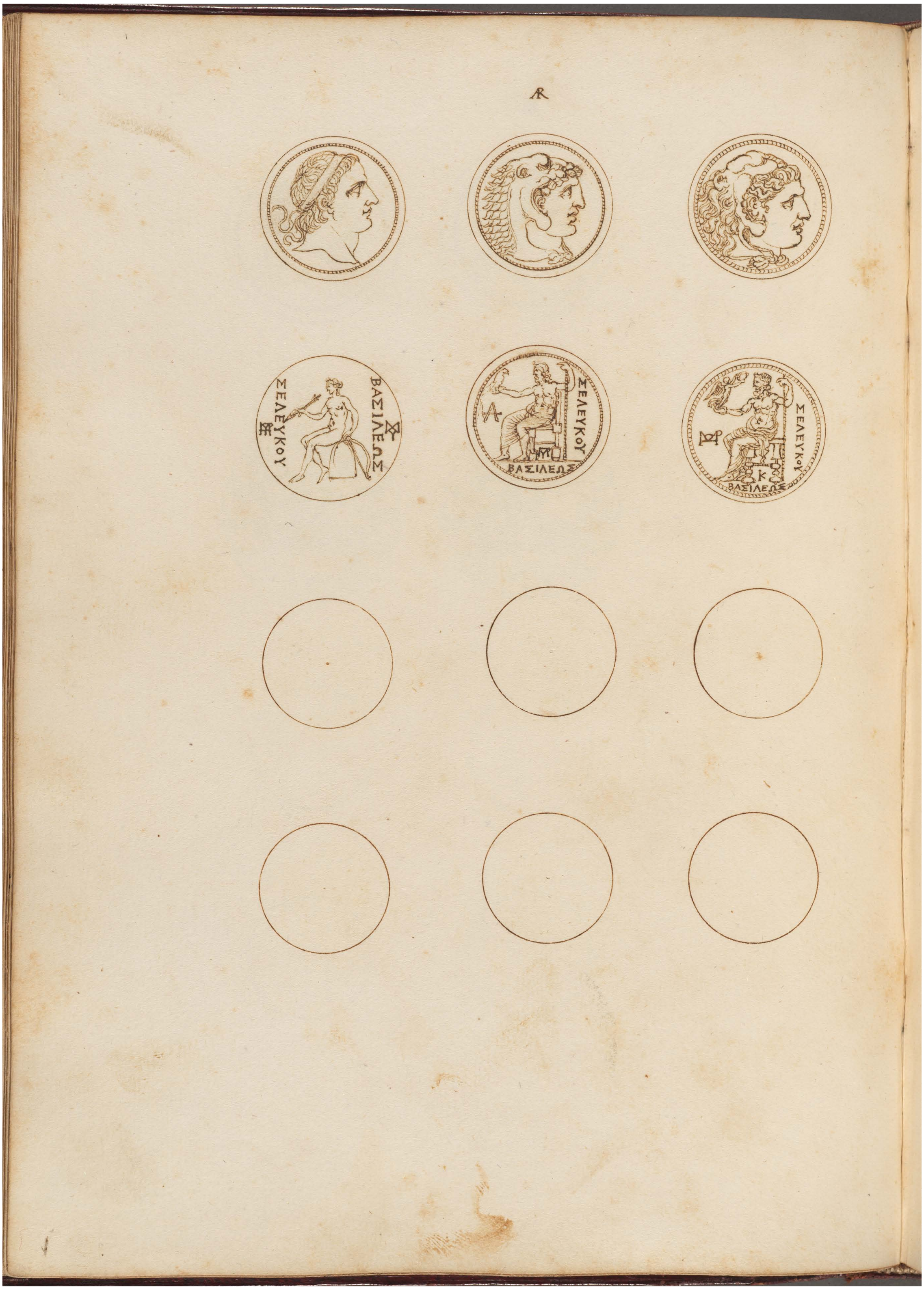
Fol. 42v (cat. nos. 385–386)

Plate 79

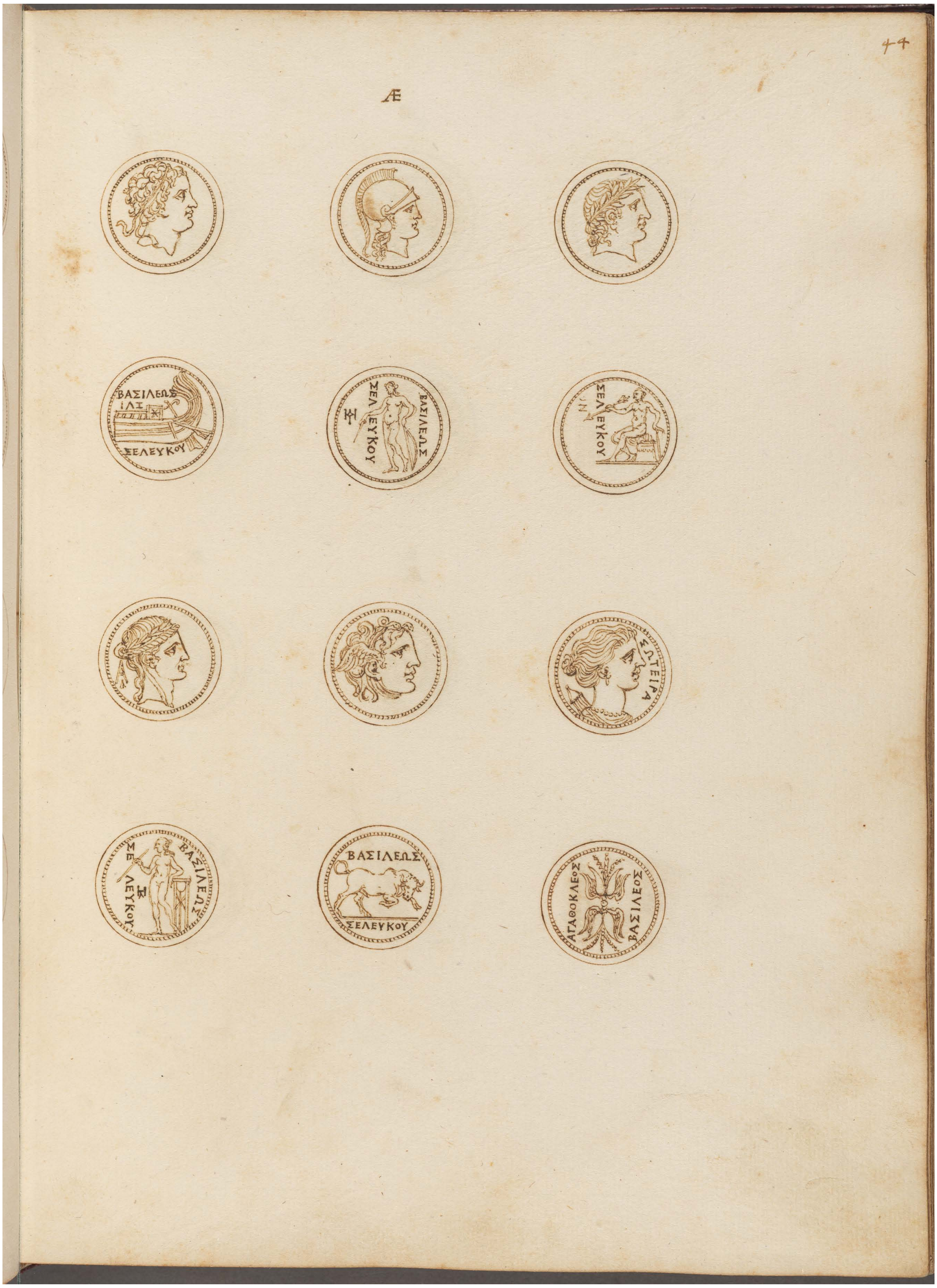


Fol. 43

Plate 80

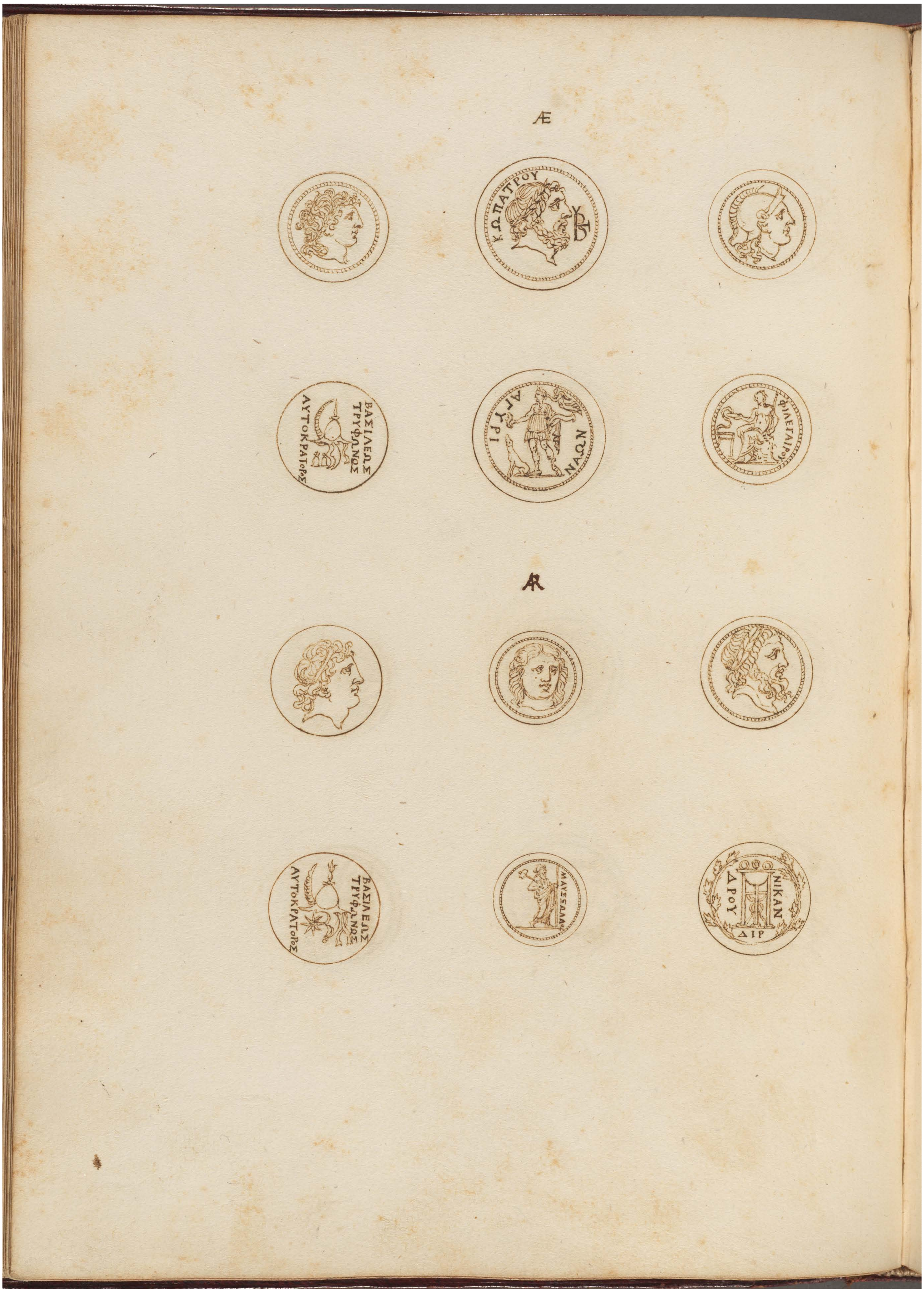

ΑR
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ
ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ

Fol. 43v (cat. nos. 387–389)

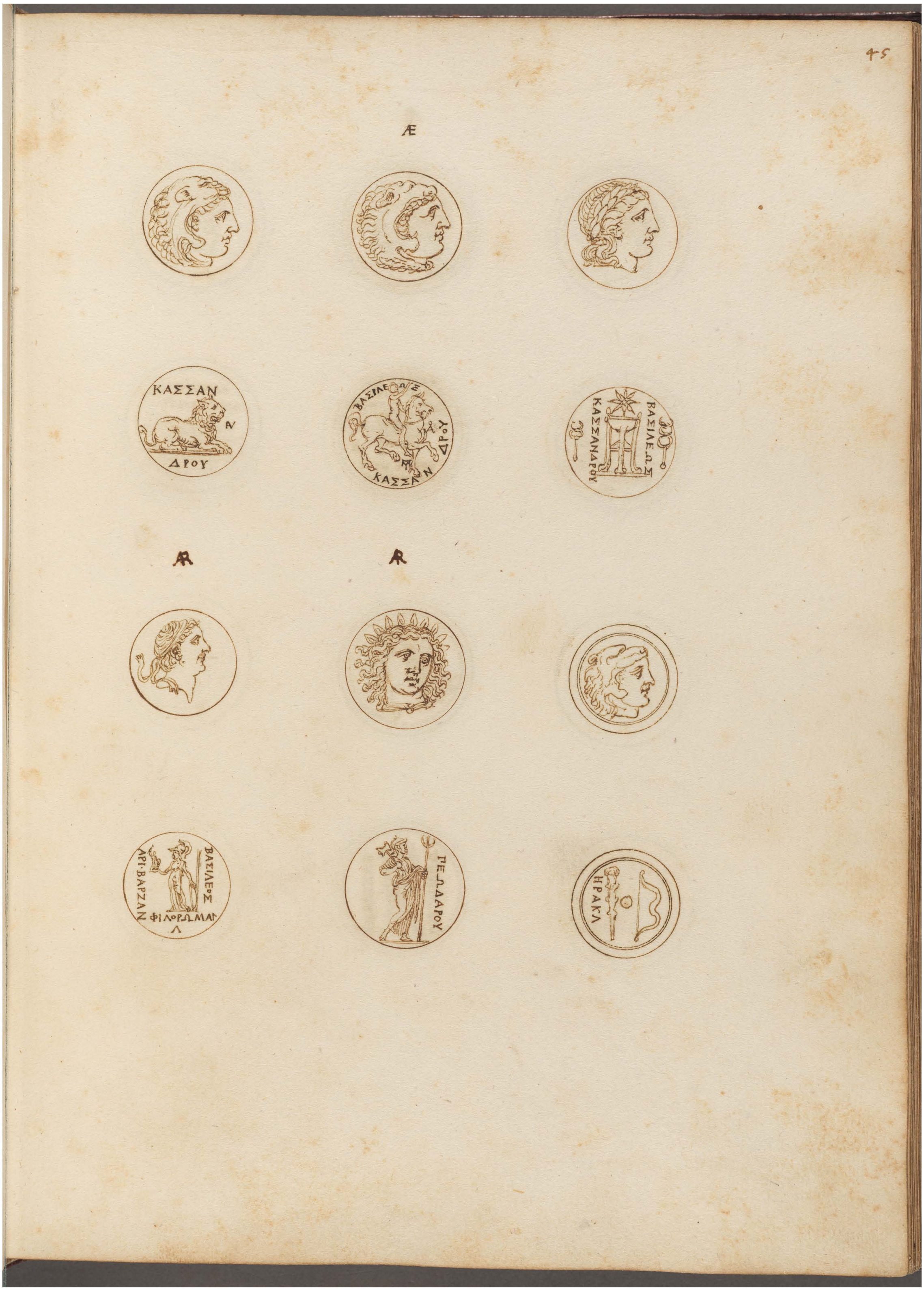

44
Æ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΙΛΙ
ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ
ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ
Ν
ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ
ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ

Fol. 44 (cat. nos. 390–395)

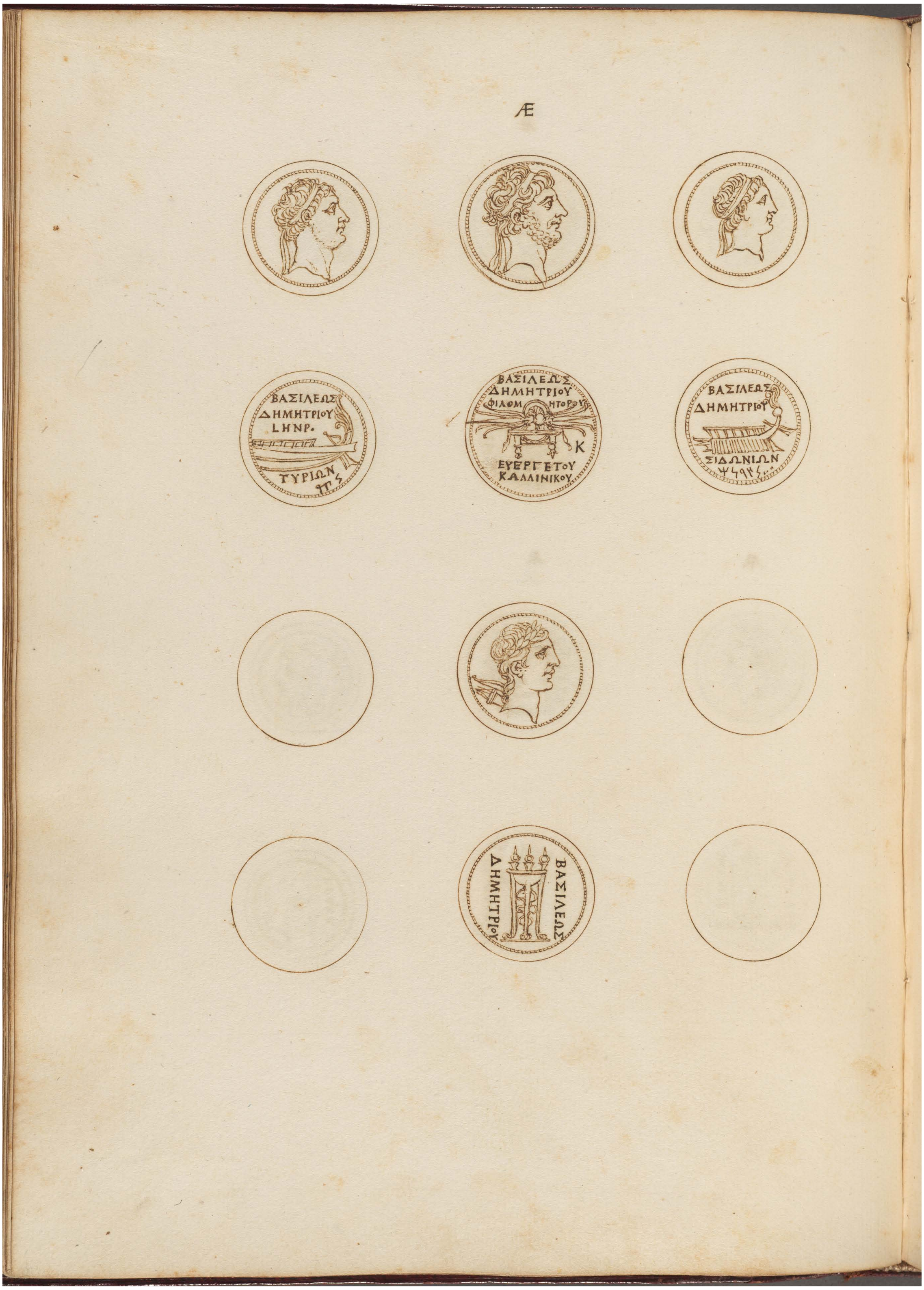
Plate 82


Æ
ΚΩΠΑΤΡΟΥ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΡΥΦΩΝΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ
ΑΙΓΥΡΙ ΝΑΩΝ
ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ
ΑR
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΡΥΦΩΝΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ
ΜΑΥΣΣΩΛΛΟ
ΝΙΚΑΝ ΔΡΟΥ
ΔΙΡ

Fol. 44v (cat. nos. 396–401)

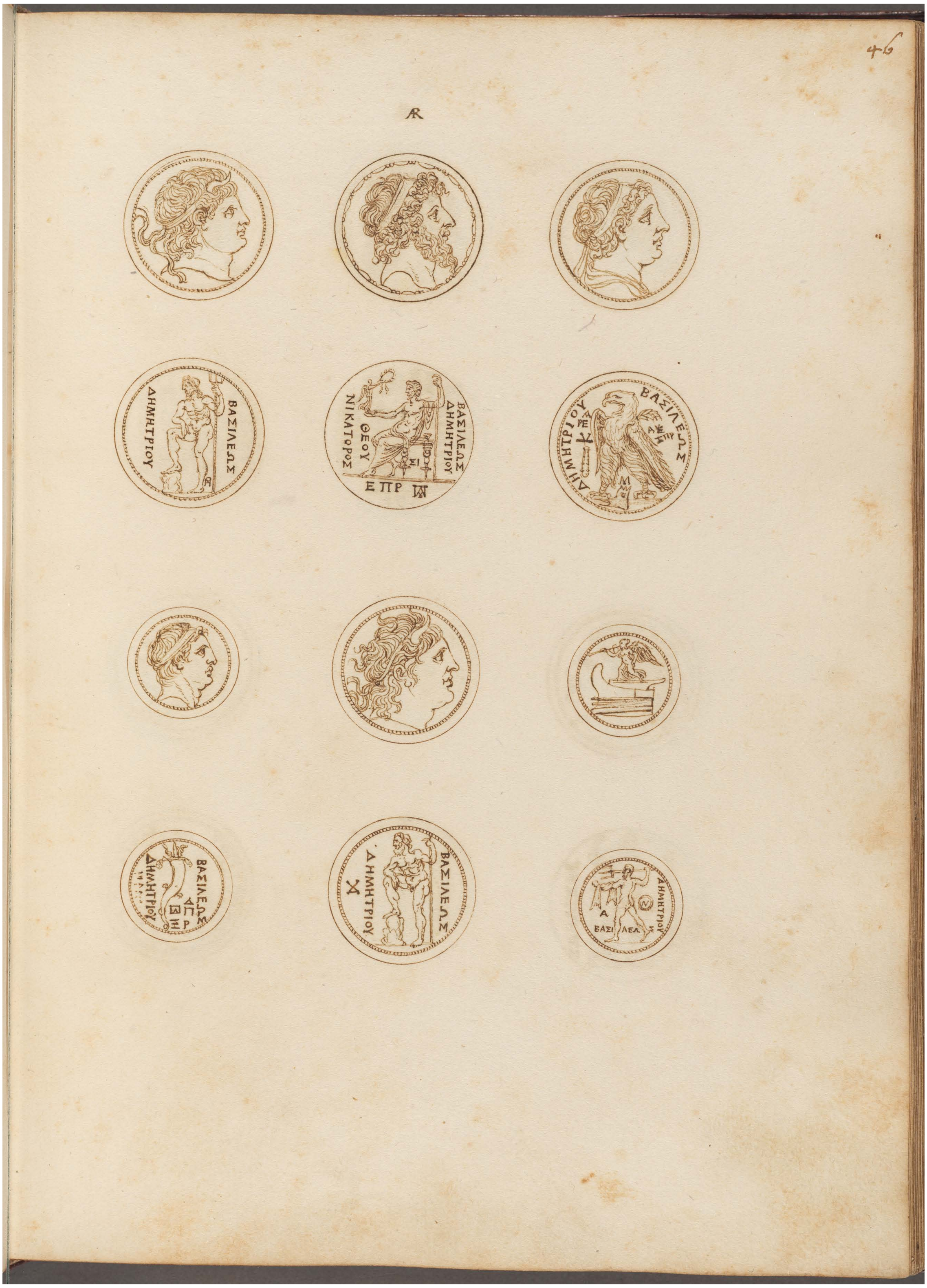

45
Æ
ΚΑΣΣΑΝ
Ν
ΔΡΟΥ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΚΑΣΣΑΝ
ΔΡΟΥ
Α
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΚΑΣΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ
ΑR
ΑR
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ
ΑΡΙ·ΒΑΡΖΑΝ
ΦΙΛΟΡΩΜΑΙ
Λ
ΠΕΛΛΑΡΟΥ
ΗΡΑΚΛ

Fol. 45 (cat. nos. 402–407)


Æ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ
LΗΝΡ.
ΤΥΡΙΩΝ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ
ΦΙΛΟΜ ΗΤΟΡΟΣ
Κ
ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ
ΚΑΛΛΙΝΙΚΟΥ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ
ΣΙΔΩΝΙΩΝ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ

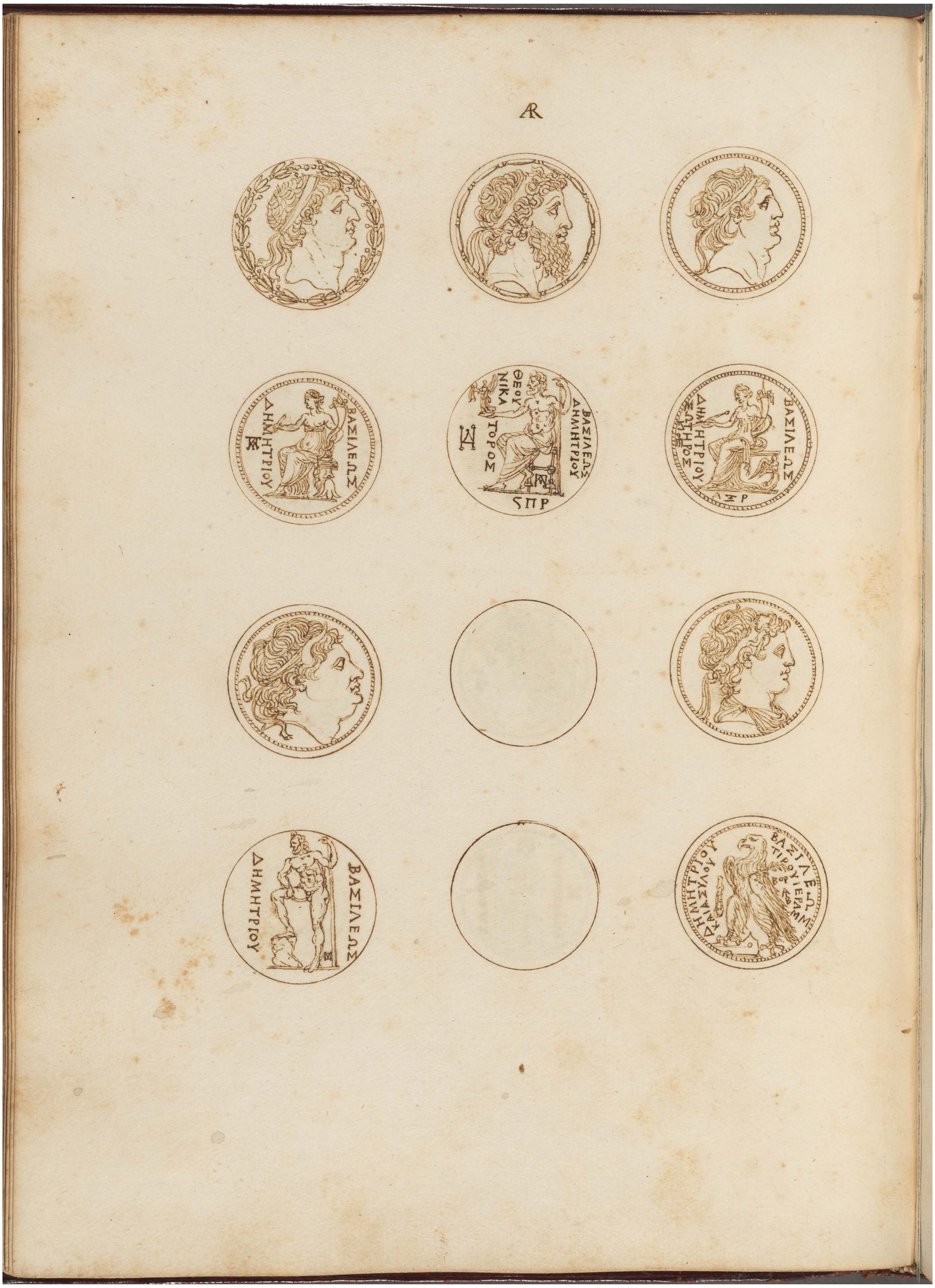
Fol. 45v (cat. nos. 408–411)

Plate 85

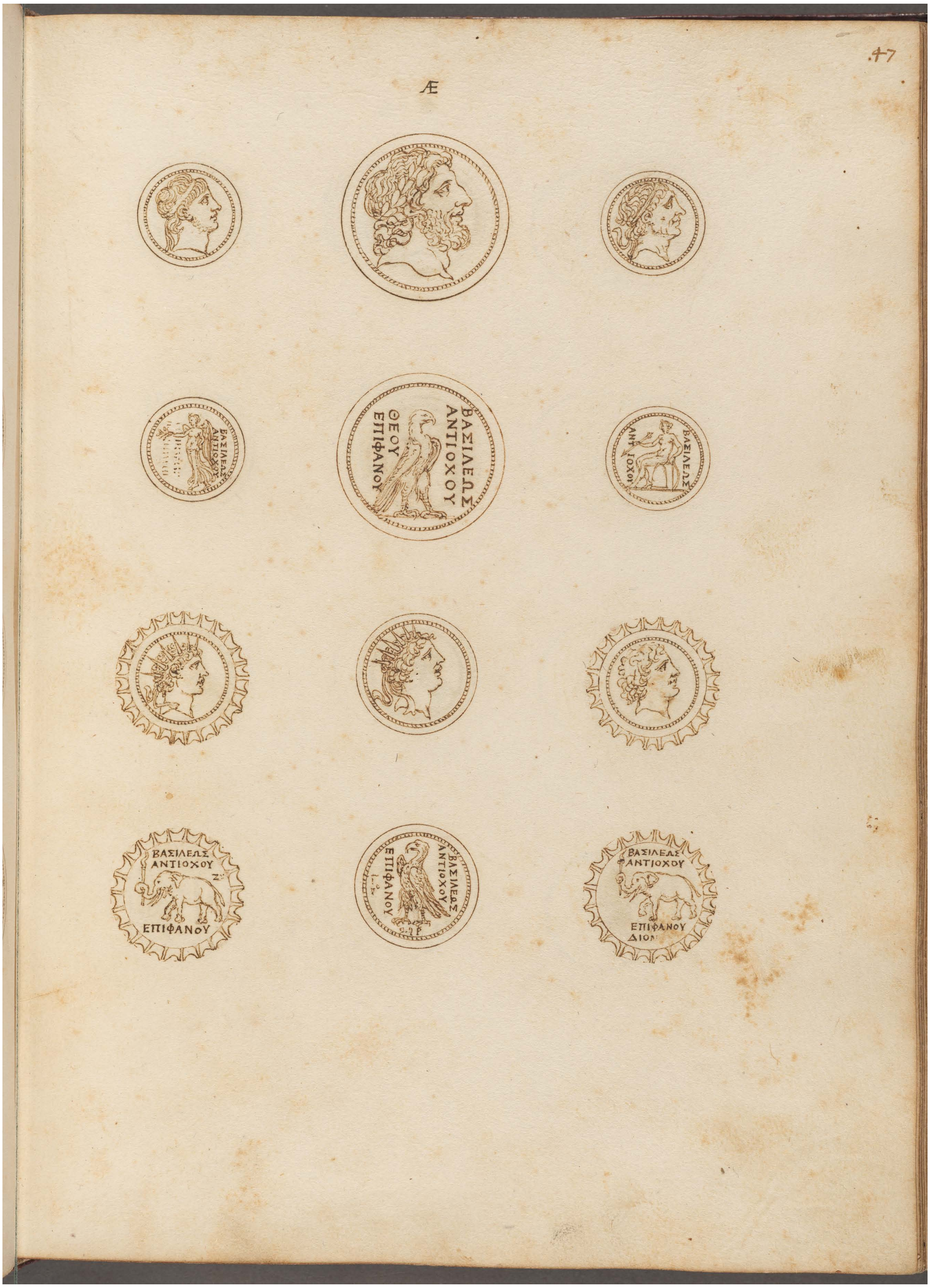

46
Æ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ
ΕΠΡ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ
Α
ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ

Fol. 46 (cat. nos. 412–417)

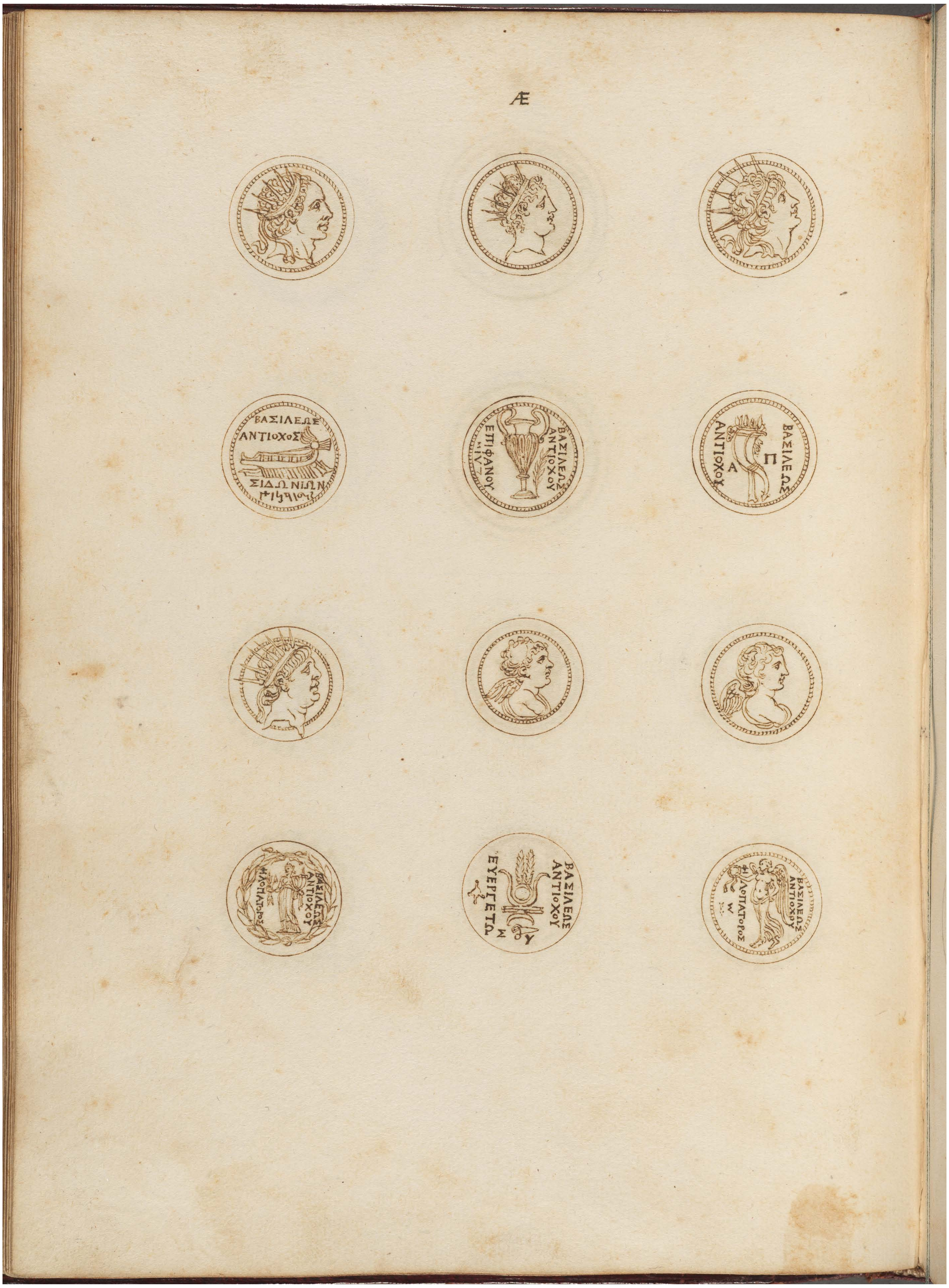
Plate 86


AR
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ
ΘΕΟΥ
ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ
ΣΠΡ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ
ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ
ΑΞΡ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ
ΤΙΡΟΥ ΙΕΡΑΣ
ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ

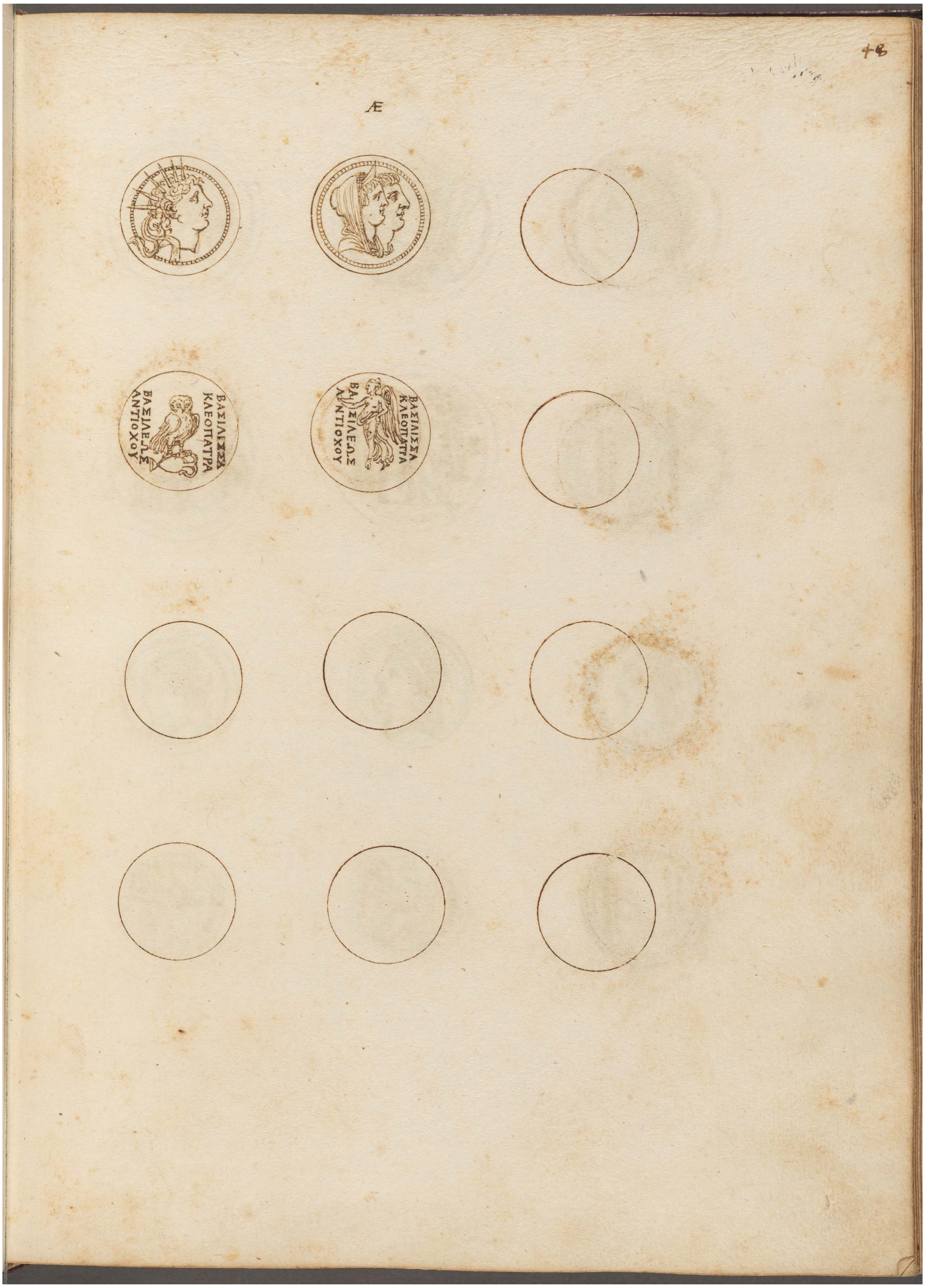
Fol. 46v (cat. nos. 418–422)


.47
Æ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥ ΔΙΟΝ

Fol. 47 (cat. nos. 423–428)

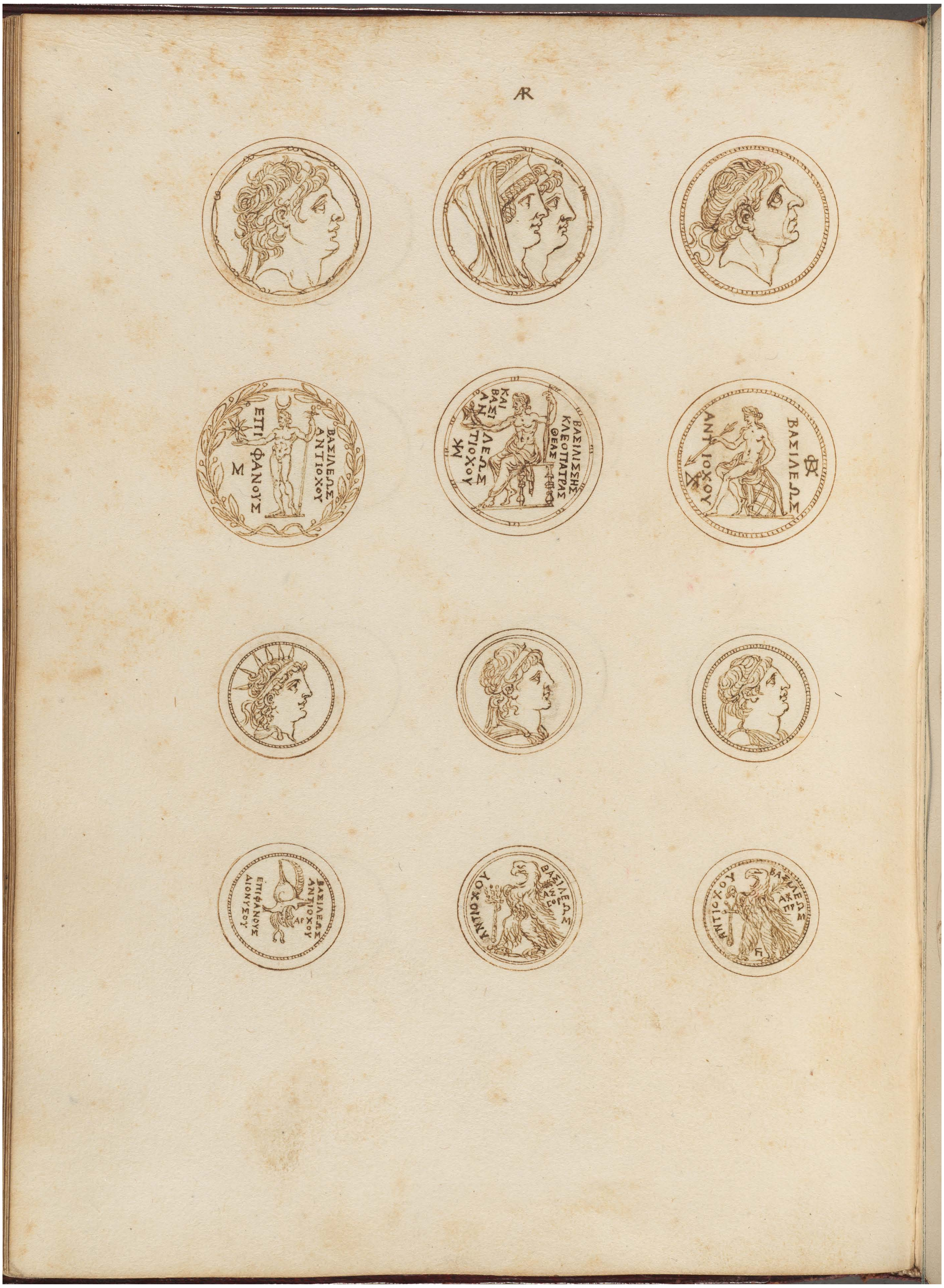

Æ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΣ
ΣΙΔΩΝΙΩΝ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ
ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ
Α
Π
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ
ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ
ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΣ
ΣΥ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ
ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ
Ω

Fol. 47v (cat. nos. 429–434)

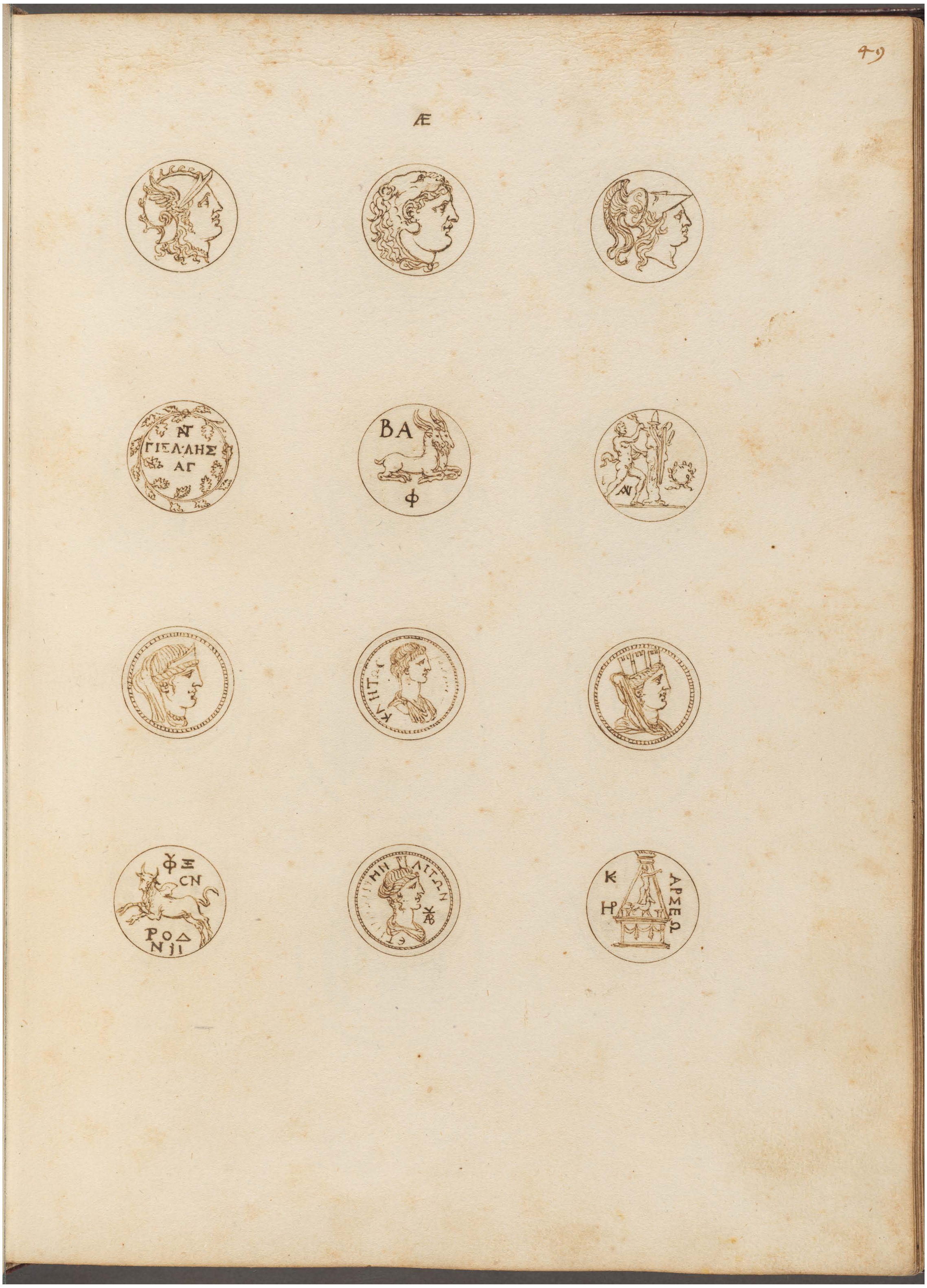

48
Æ
ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑ
ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ
ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑ
ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ

Fol. 48 (cat. nos. 435–436)

Plate 90

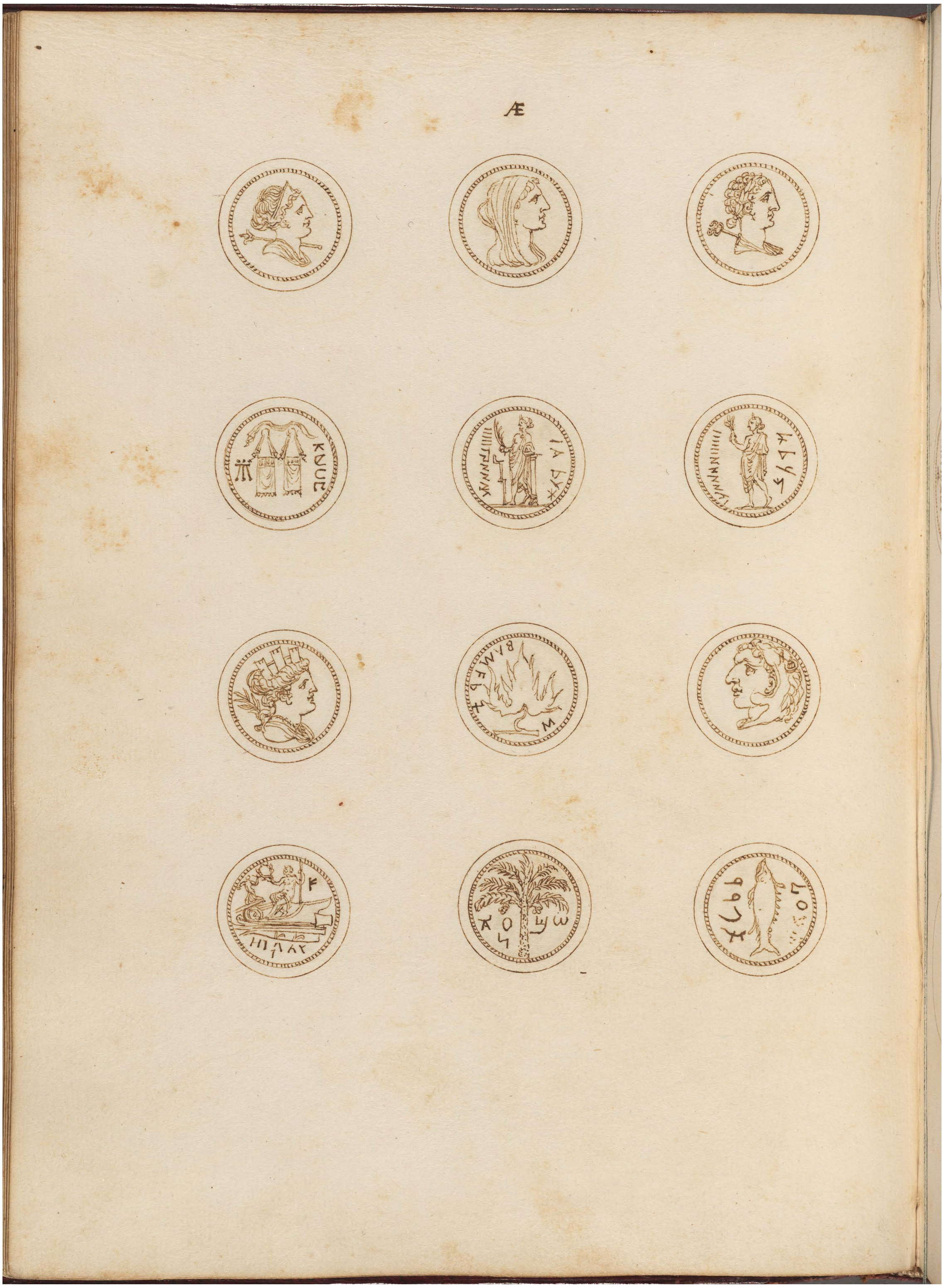

AR
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ
ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ ΘΕΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ

Fol. 48v (cat. nos. 437–442)

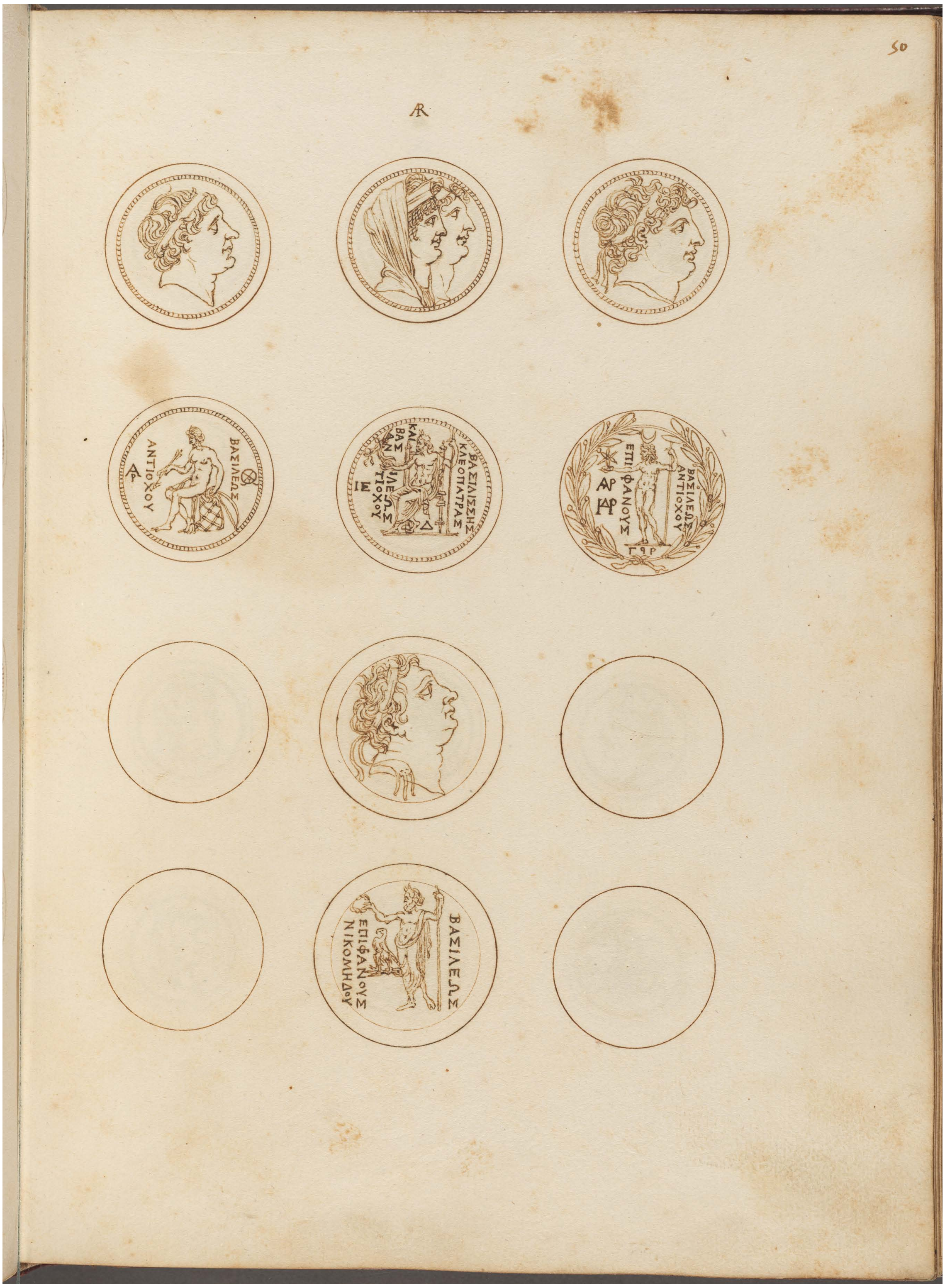

49
Æ
ΑΝ
ΓΙΣΛ·ΛΗΣ
ΑΓ
ΒΑ
Φ
ΑΝ
ΚΑΗΤ
ΦΞ
CN
ΡΟΔ
ΝϳΙ
ΜΝ
ΛΙΤΩΝ
Κ
ΗΡ
ΑΡΜΕΩ

Fol. 49 (cat. nos. 443–448)

Plate 92

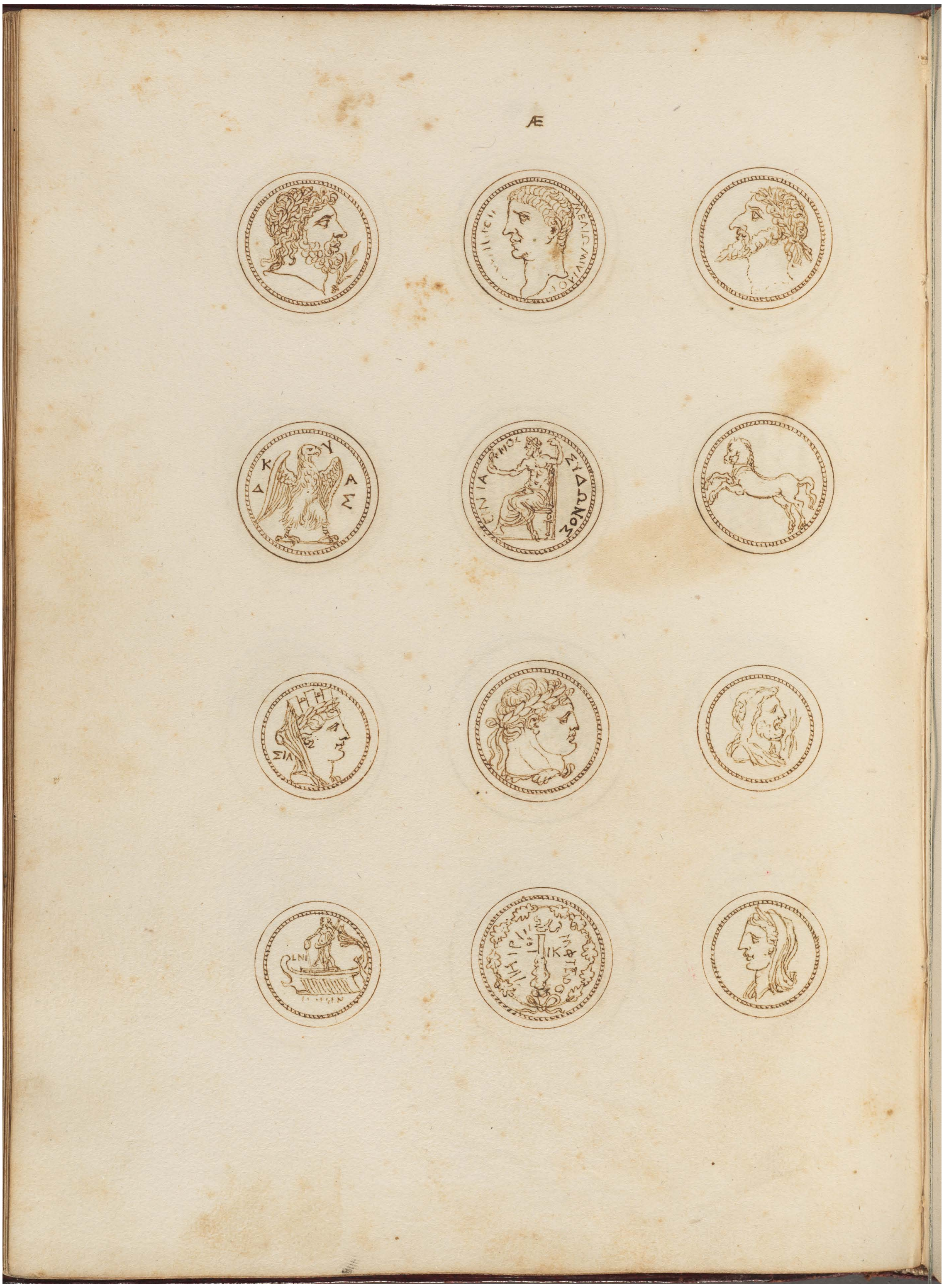


Fol. 49v (cat. nos. 449–454)

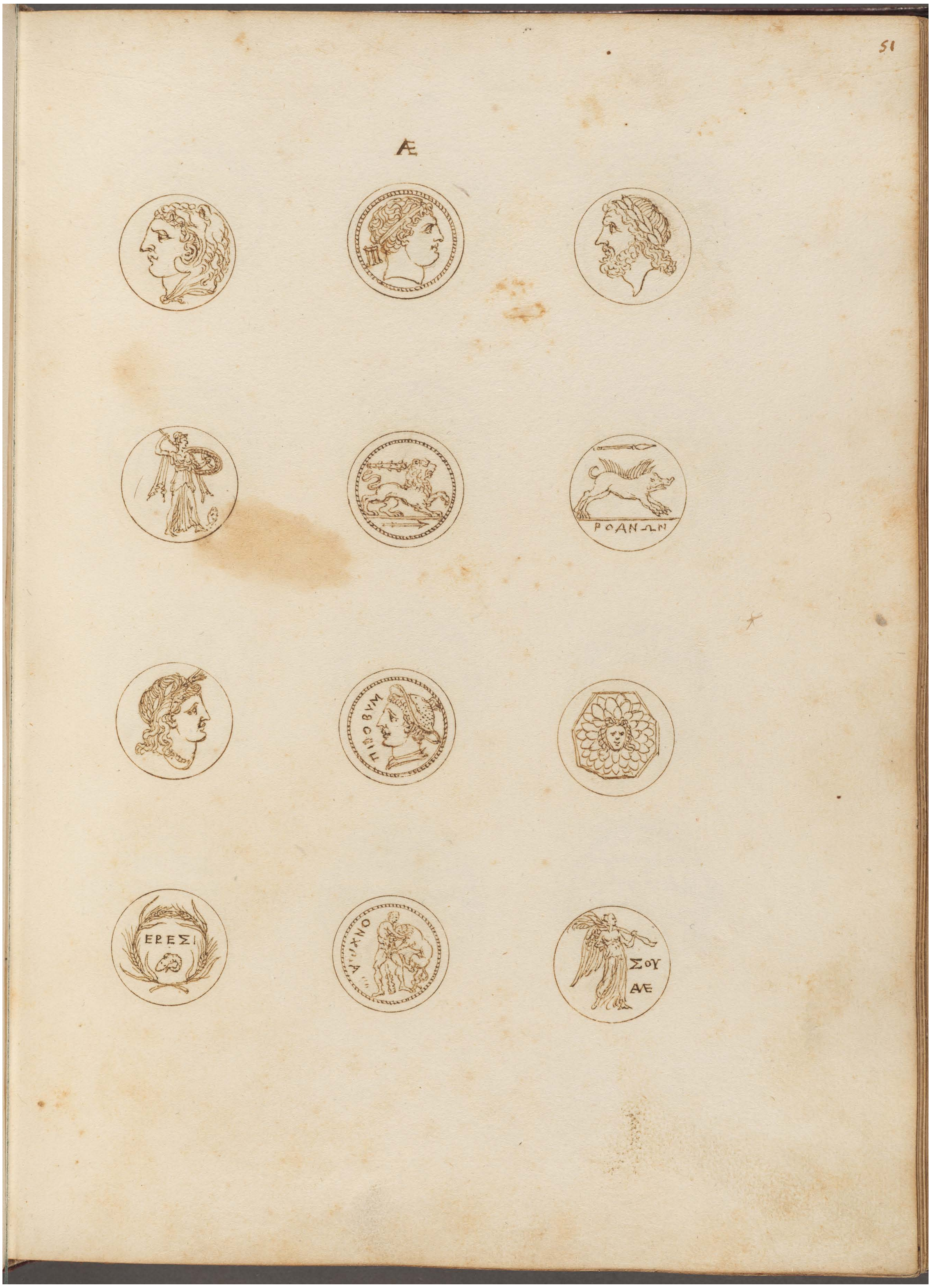

50
AR
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ
ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ
ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ
ΚΑΙ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ
ΙΕ
Δ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ
ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ
ΑΡ
ΓϘΡ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ
ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΟΥ

Fol. 50 (cat. nos. 455–458)

Plate 94

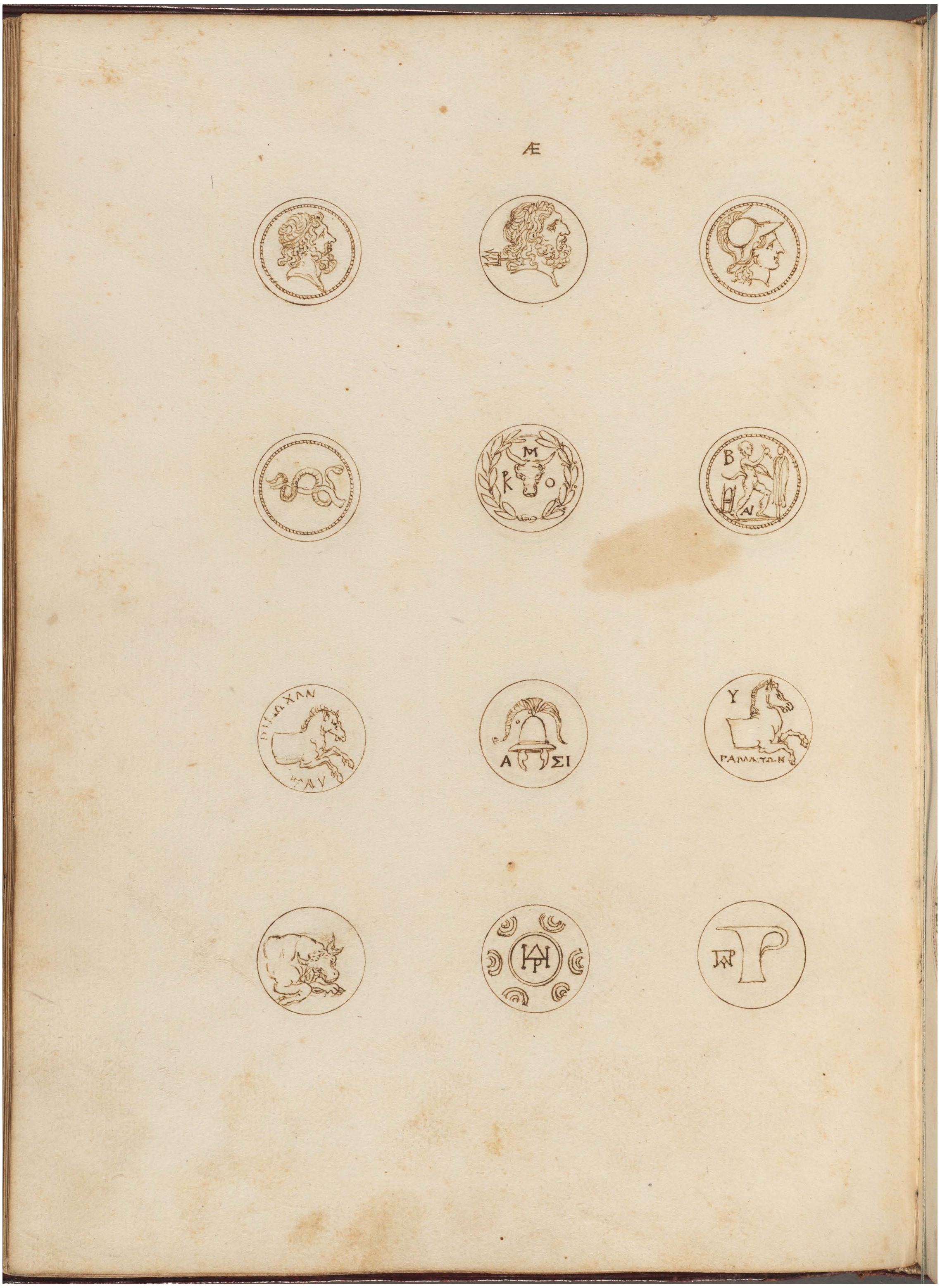


Fol. 50v (cat. nos. 459–464)

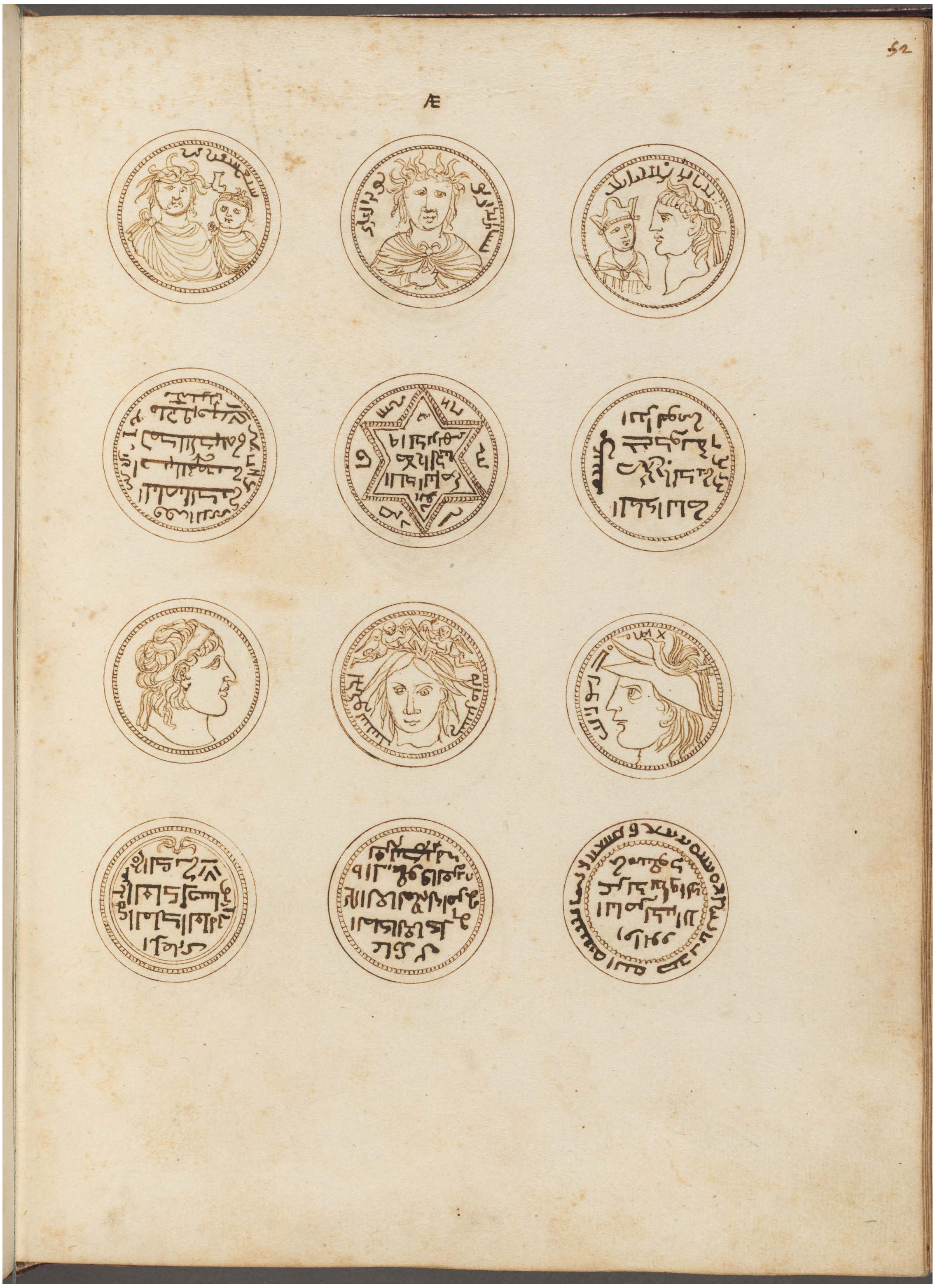

51
Æ
ΡΟΔΙΩΝ
ΕΡΕΣΙ
ΣΟΥ
ΑΕ

Fol. 51 (cat. nos. 465–470)

Plate 96

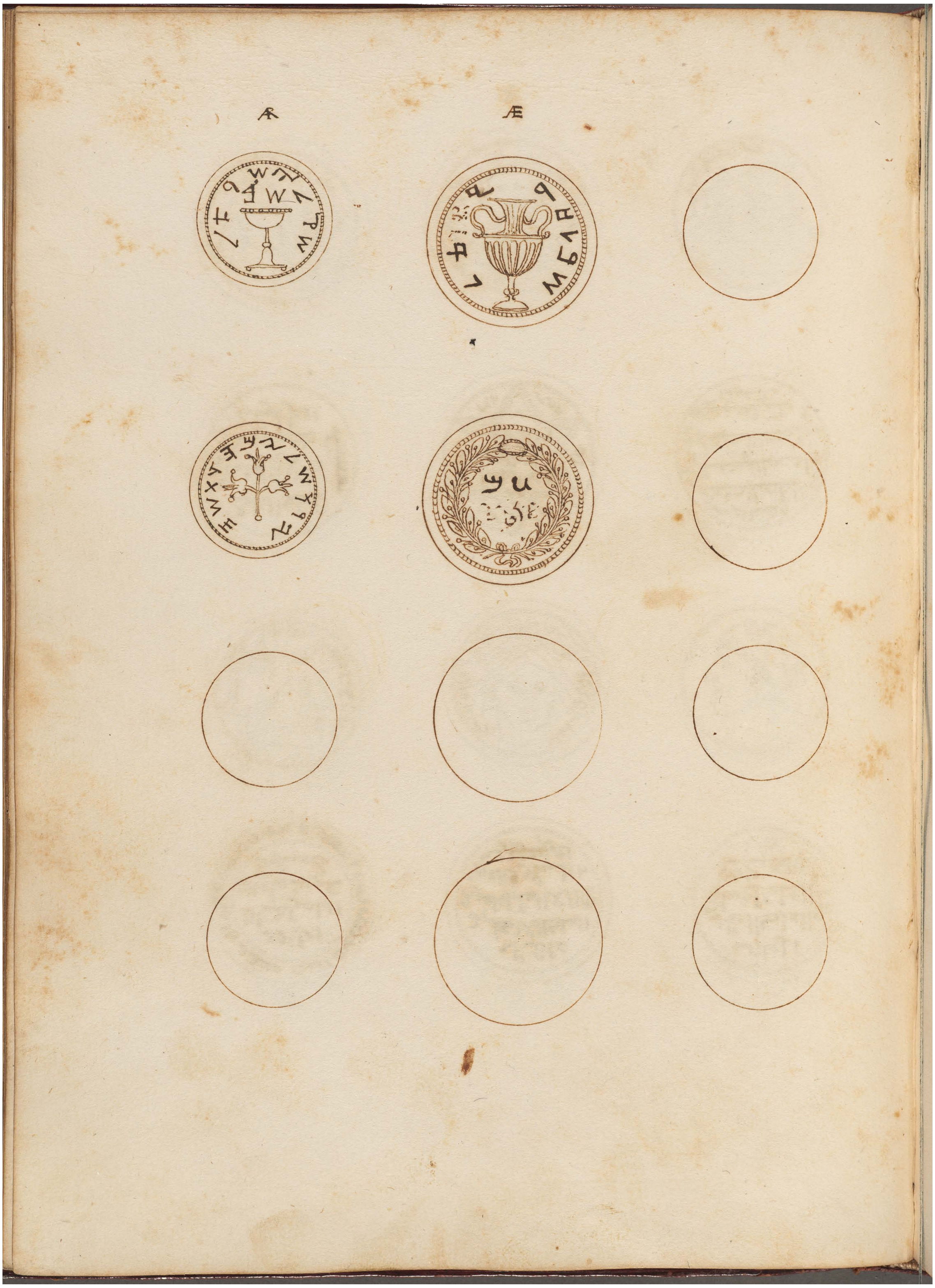


Fol. 51v (cat. nos. 471–476)

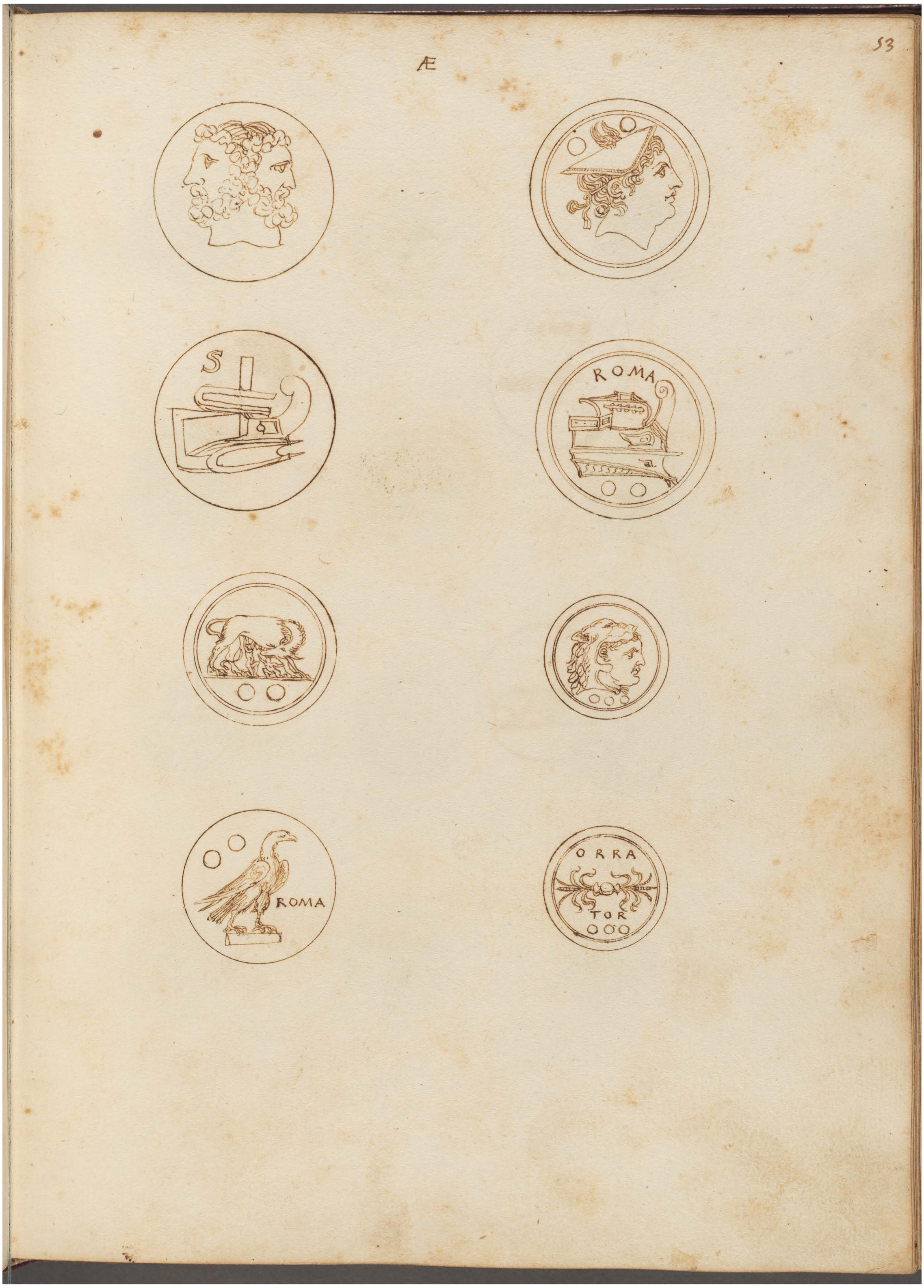


Fol. 52 (cat. nos. 477–482)

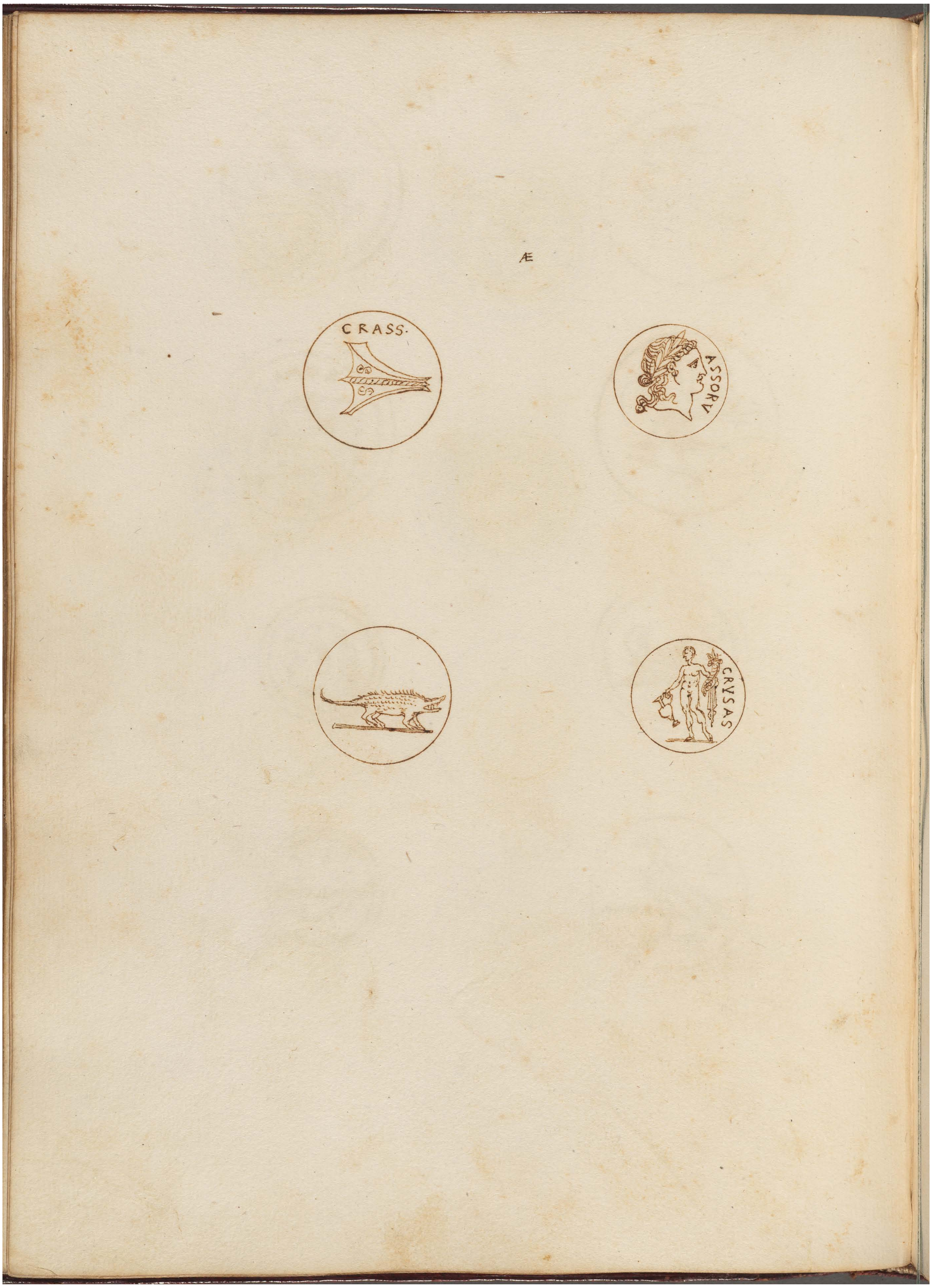
Plate 98



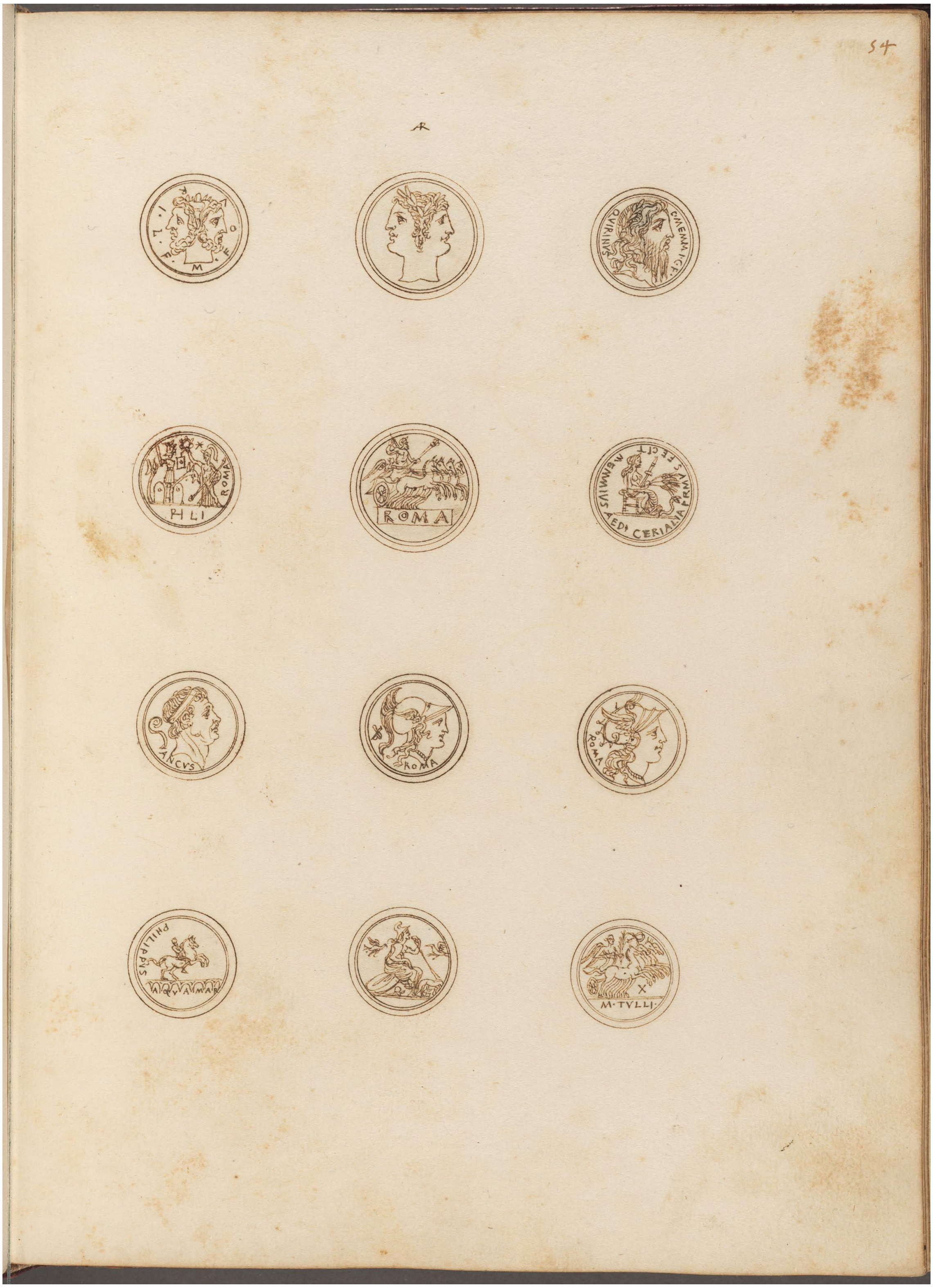
Fol. 52v (cat. nos. 483–484)


53
Æ
S
ROMA
ROMA
ORRA
TOR

Fol. 53 (cat. nos. 485–488)

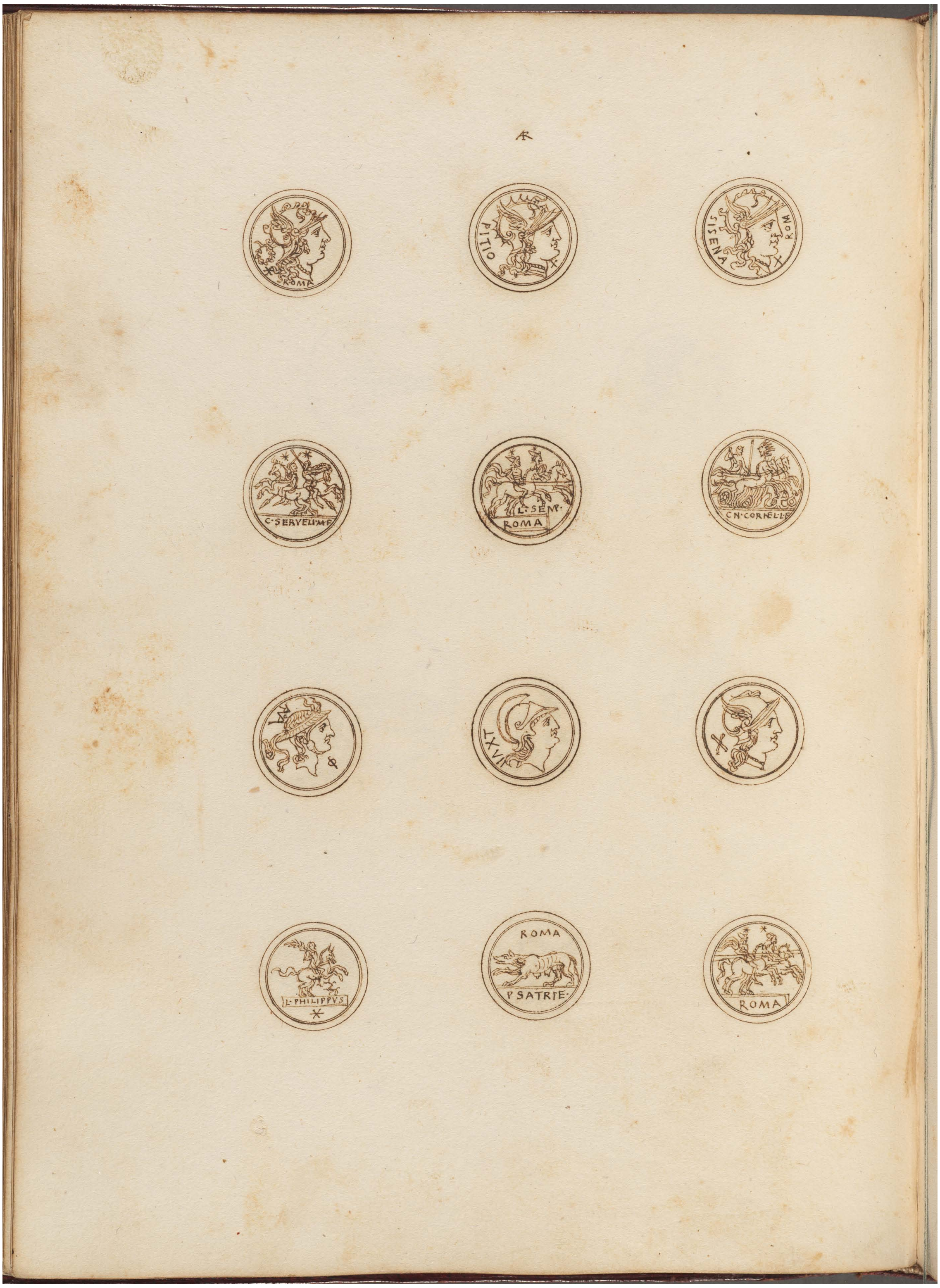

Æ
CRASS.
ASSORV
CRVSAS

Fol. 53v (cat. nos. 489–490)

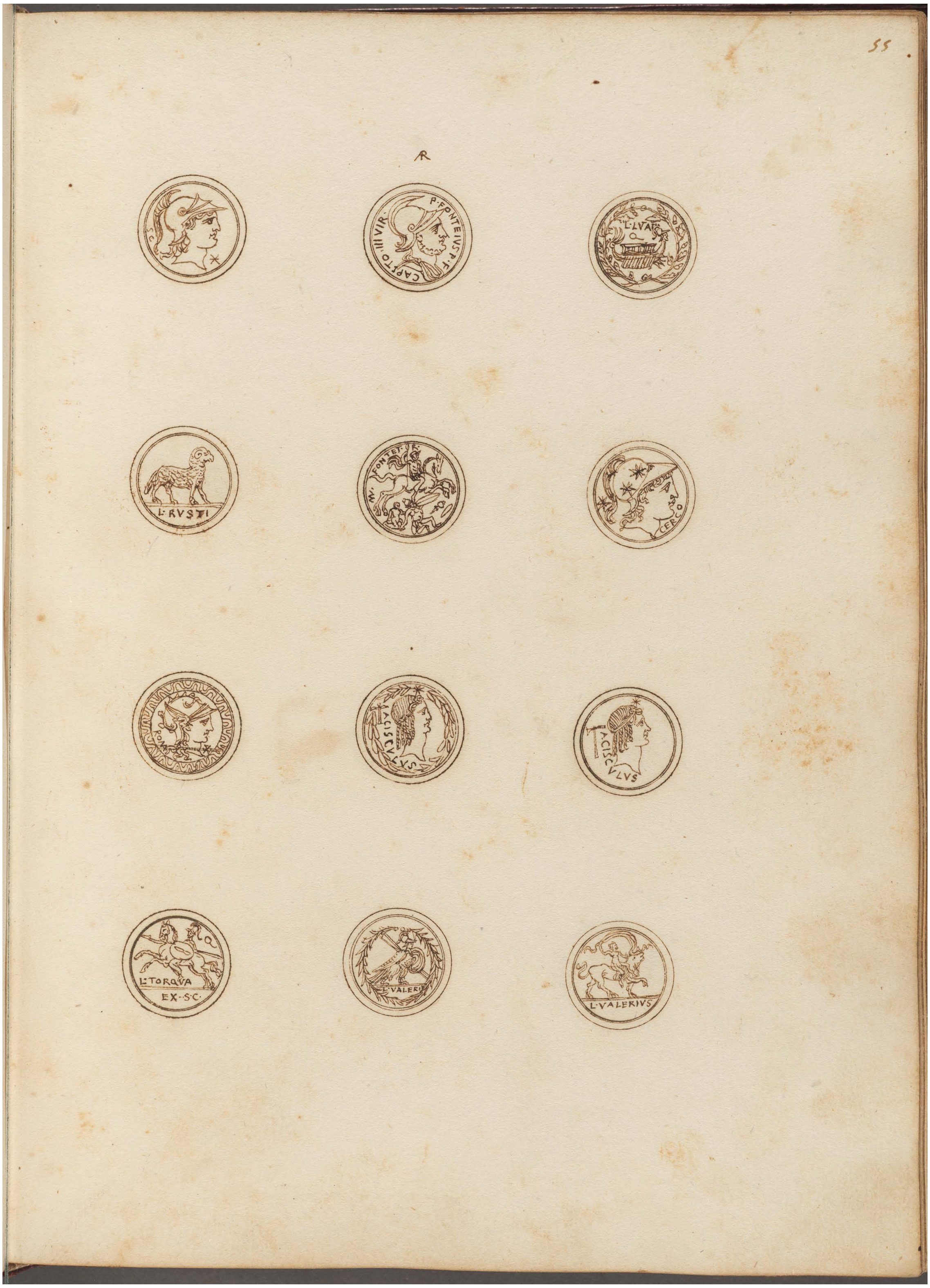

54
AR
L. I. R A O F. M. F.
C·MEMM·I·C·F·
QVIRINVS
ROMA
P HLI
ROMA
MEMMIVS AEDI CERIALIA PRMVS FECIT
ANCVS
ROMA
ROMA
PHILIPPVS
AQVA MAR
X
M·TVLLI·

Fol. 54 (cat. nos. 491–496)

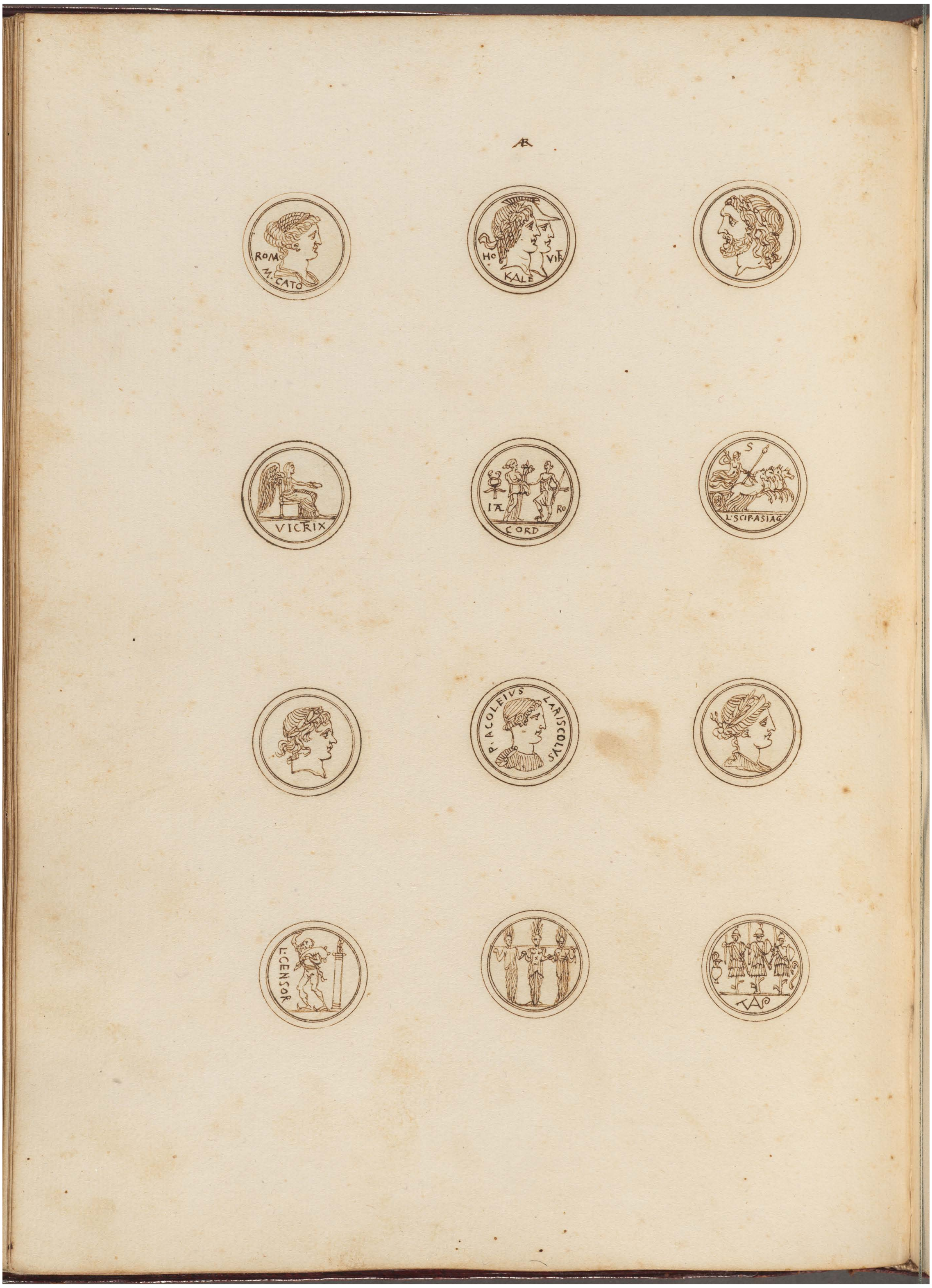
Plate 102


AR
ROMA
PITIO
SISENA
ROM
C·SERVEILI·M·F
L·SEM·
ROMA
CN·CORNEL·L·F
L·PHILIPPVS
ROMA
P SATRIE·
ROMA

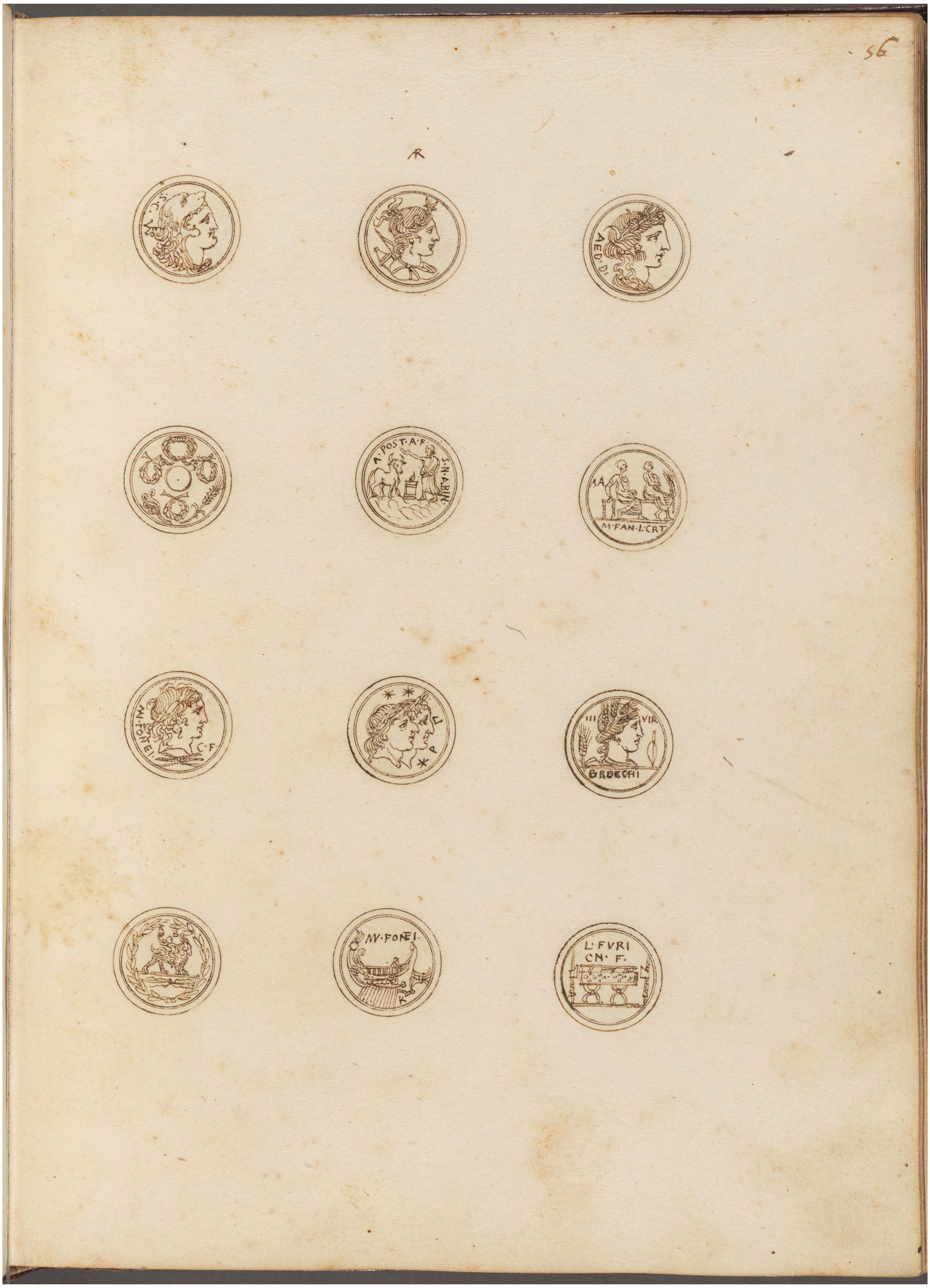
Fol. 54v (cat. nos. 497–502)


55
P·FONTEIVS·P·F
CAPITO·III·VIR
L·RVSTI
CERCO
ACISCVLVS
ACISCVLVS
L·TORQVA
EX·S·C
VALERI
L·VALERIVS

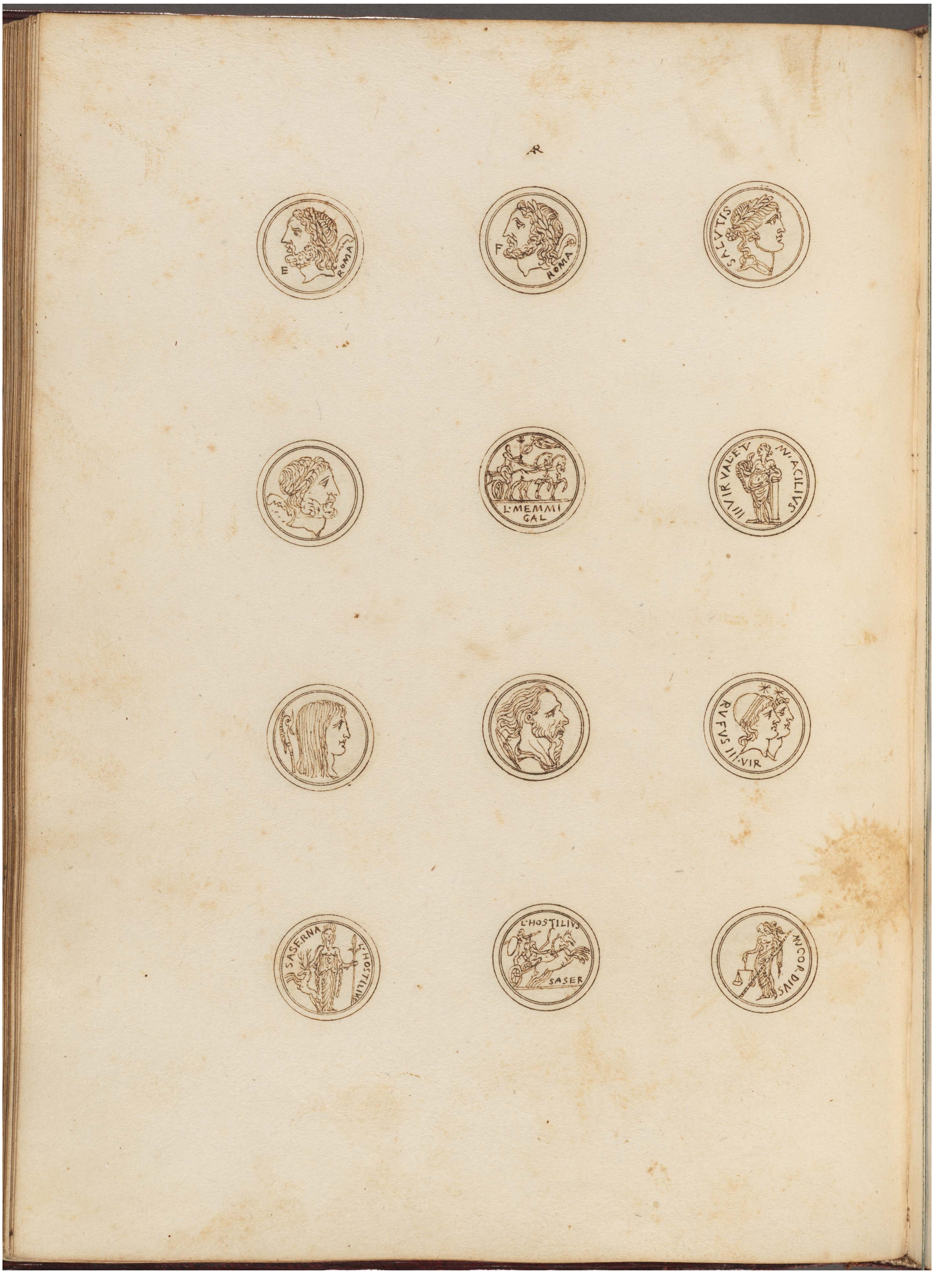
Fol. 55 (cat. nos. 503–508)


AR
ROM
M. CATO
HO
VIR
KALE
VICRIX
IA
RO
CORD
S
L·SCIP·ASIAG
P·ACOLEIVS
LARISCOLVS
L·CENSOR
TAP

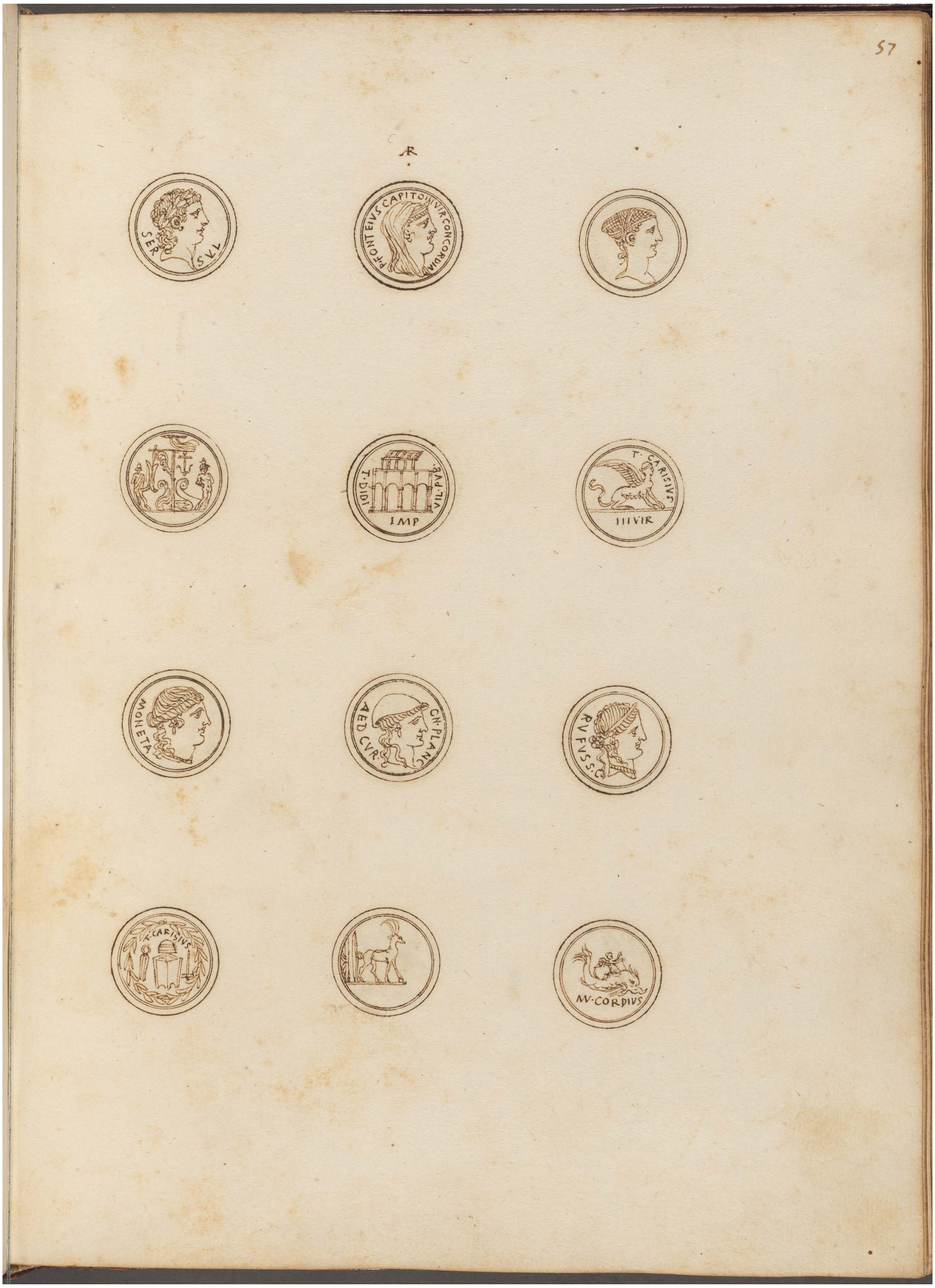
Fol. 55v (cat nos. 509–514)


56
AR
S.C. VS
AED. DI.
A·POST·A·F S·N·ABIN
M·FAN·L·CRT
SA
M·FONEI· C·F·
P
III VIR
BROCCHI
N·FONEI·
K
L·FVRI
CN·F·

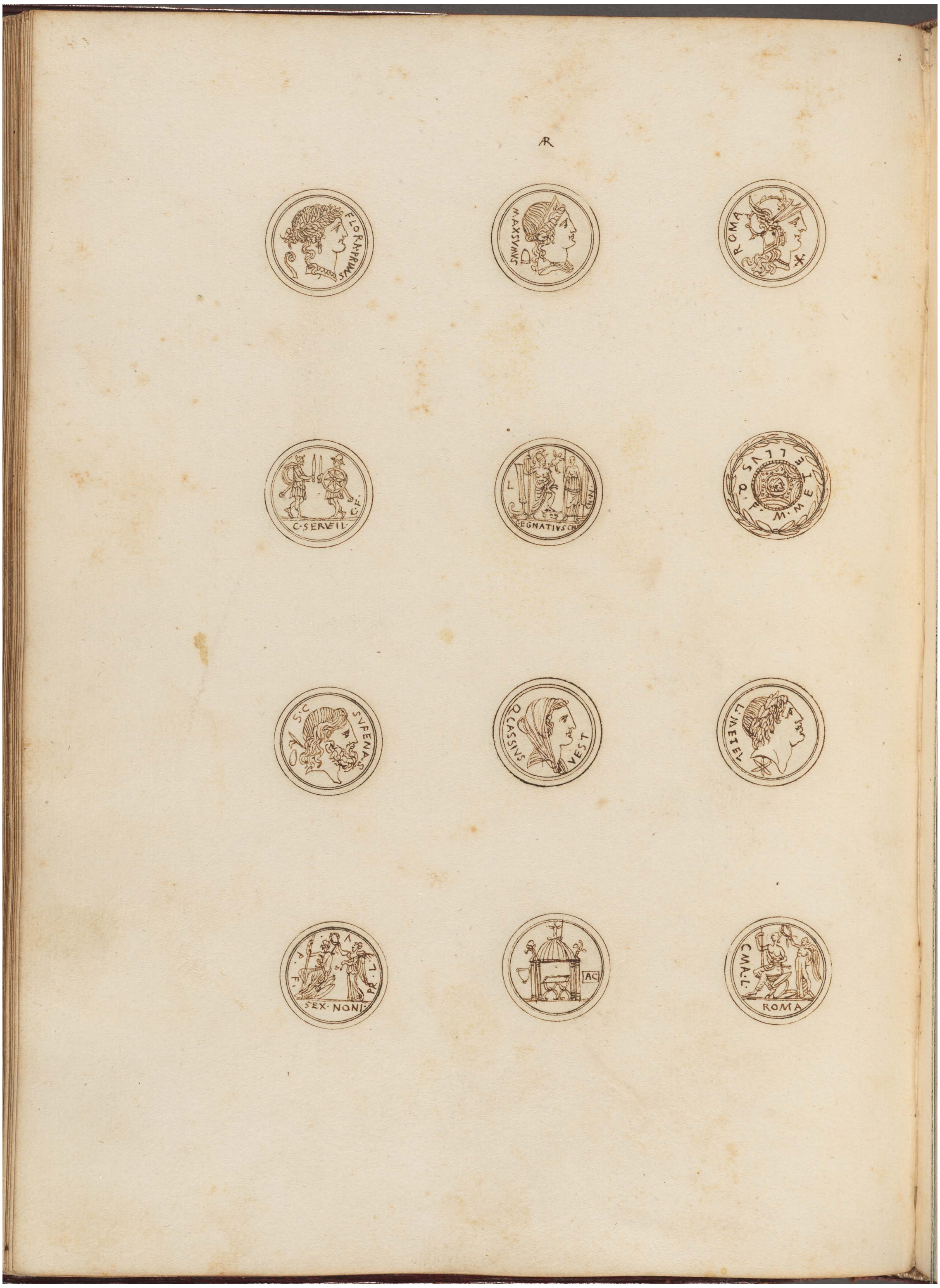
Fol. 56 (cat. nos. 515–520)


AR
E
ROMA
F
ROMA
SALVTIS
L·MEMMI GAL
III VIR VAL·F·V
M'ACILIVS
RVFVS III·VIR
SASERNA
L'HOSTILIVS
L'HOSTILIVS
SASER
M'COR·DIVS

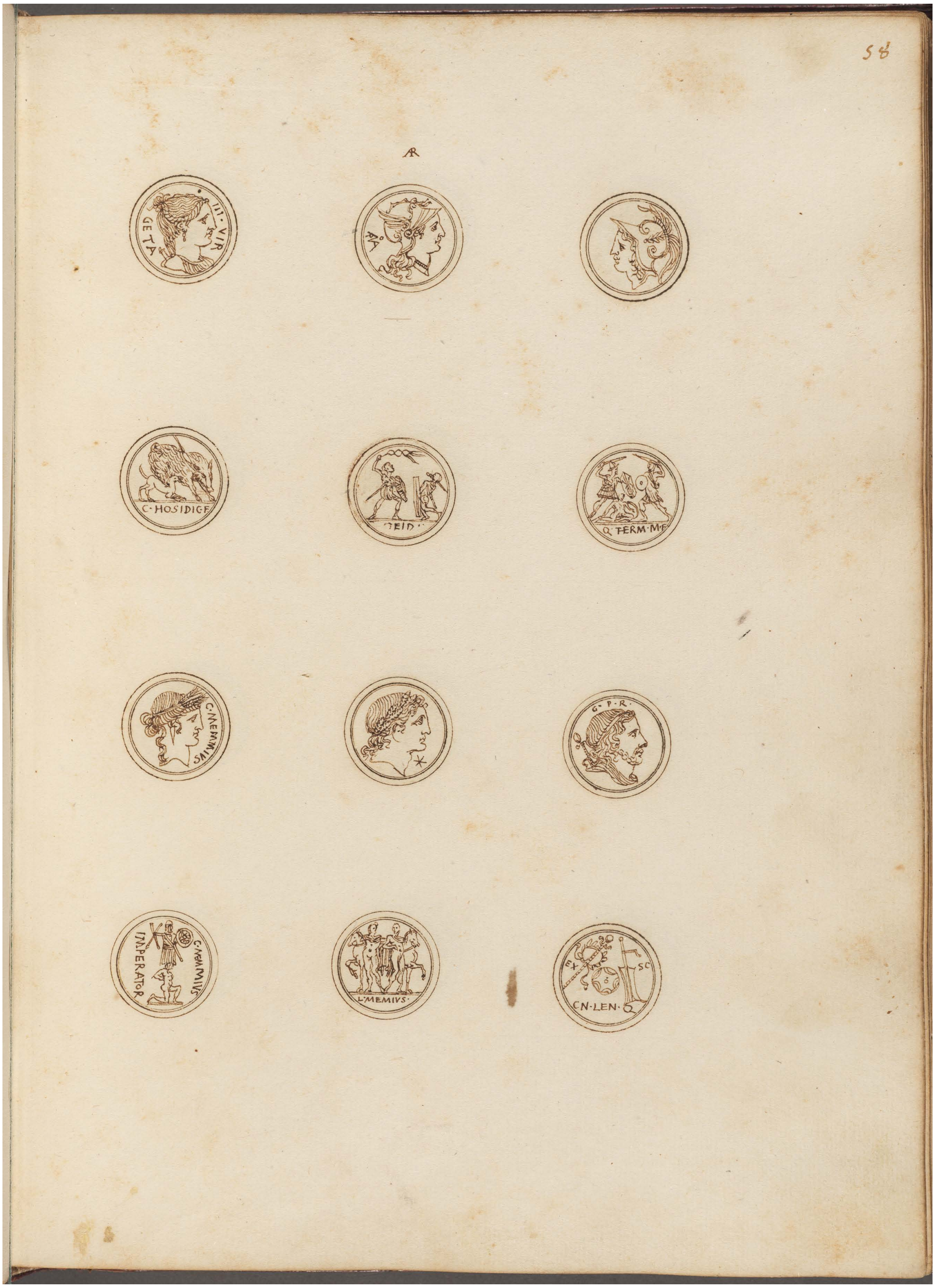
Fol. 56v (cat. nos. 521–526)


57
AR
SER SVL
P·FONTEIVS CAPITO III VIR CONCORDIA
T·DIDI IMP VIL·PVB
T·CARISIVS IIIVIR
MONETA
CN·PLANC AED CVR
RVFVS S·C
T·CARISIVS
M·CORDIVS

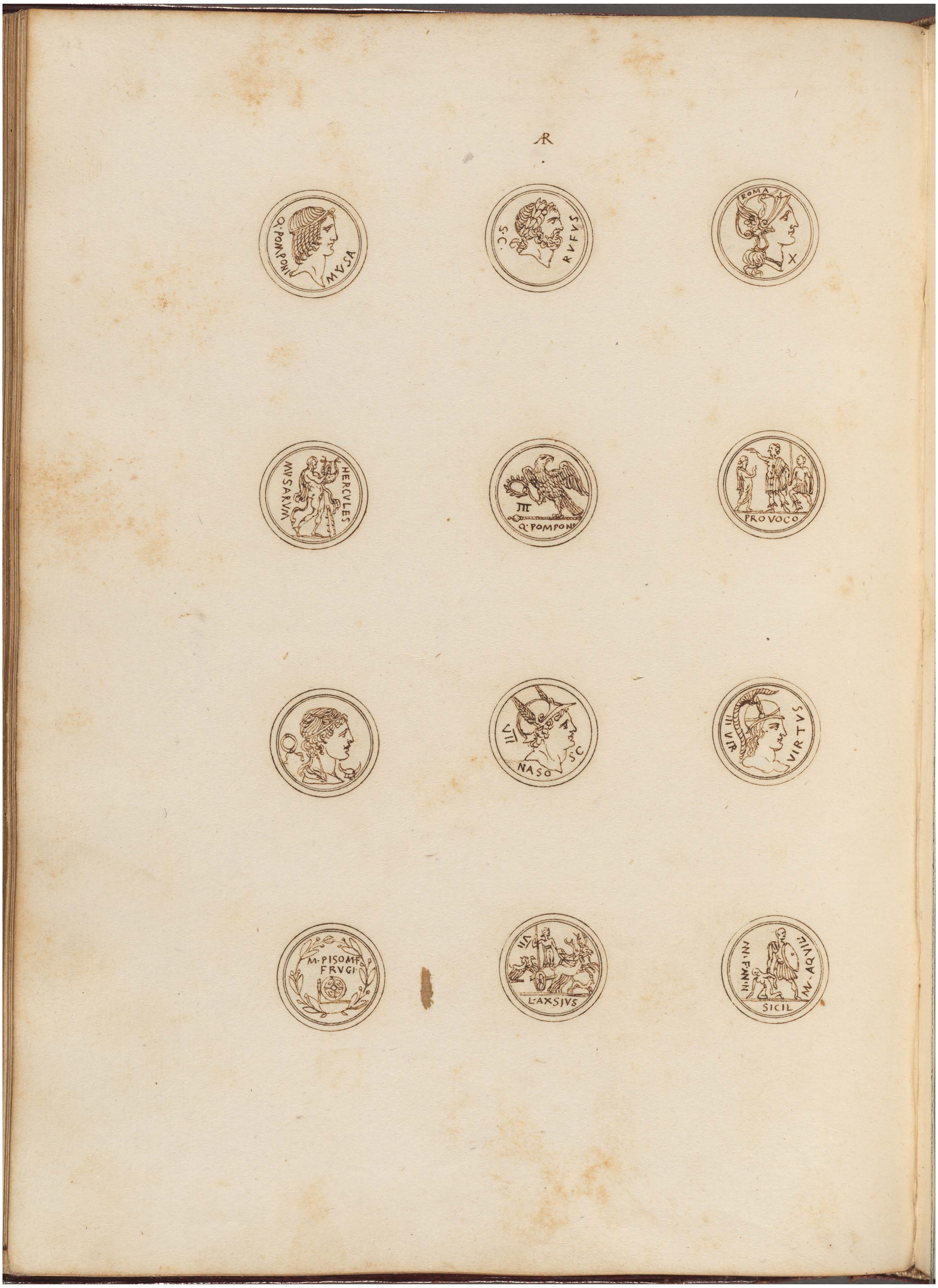
Fol. 57 (cat. nos. 527–532)


AR
FLORA·PRIMUS
MAXSUMUS
ROMA
C·F.
C·SERVEIL
L
CN·N.
C·EGNATIUS·CN
Q·LUS·SAL
F·M·METE
S·C
SUFENAS
Q·CASSIUS
VEST
L·METEL
A
P·F.
L·PR
SEX·NONI
AC
C·MAL·
ROMA

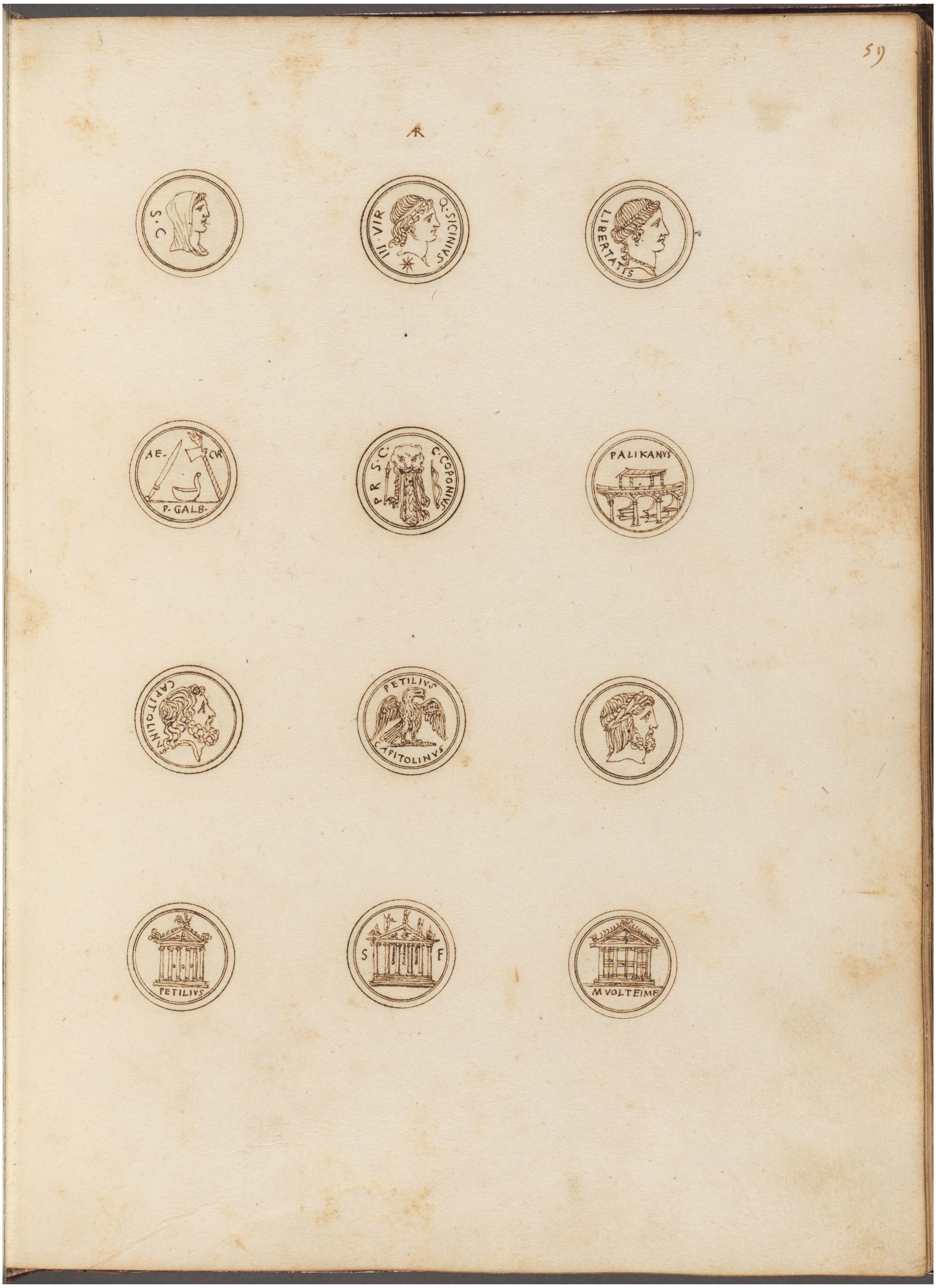
Fol. 57v (cat. nos. 533–538)


58
AR
III·VIR
GETA
ROMA
C·HOSIDI C F
GEID
Q·FERM·M·F
C·MEMMIVS
G·P·R
C·MEMMIVS
IMPERATOR
L·MEMIVS
EX SC
CN·LEN·Q

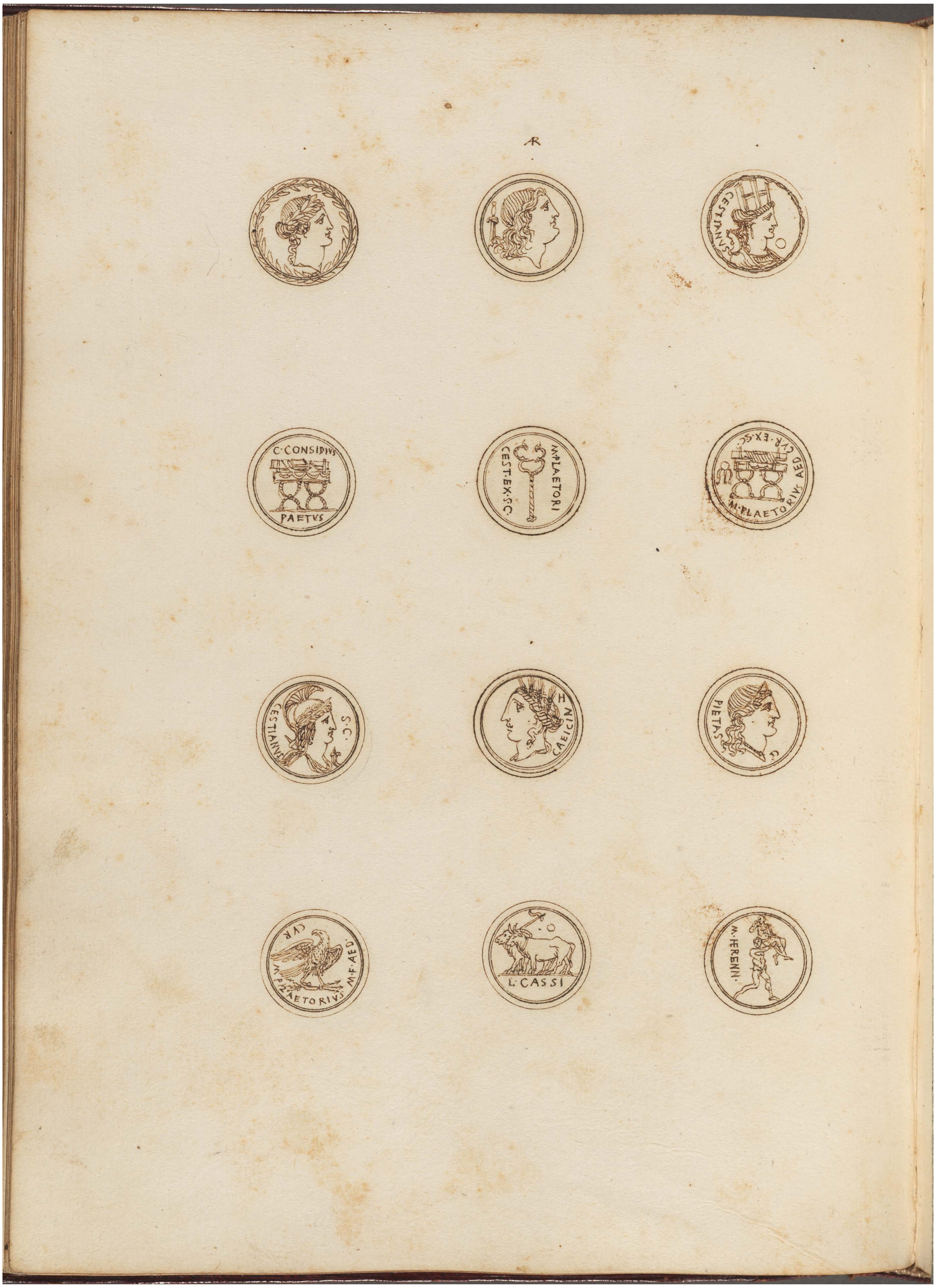
Fol. 58 (cat. nos. 539–544)


R
Q. POMPONI
MVSA
S.C.
RVFVS
ROMA
X
HERCVLES
MVSARVM
Q. POMPONI
PROVOCO
VII
NASO
SC
III VIR
VIRTVS
M·PISO M·F·
FRVGI·
VII
L·AXSIVS
M·FAN·N
M·AQVIL
SICIL

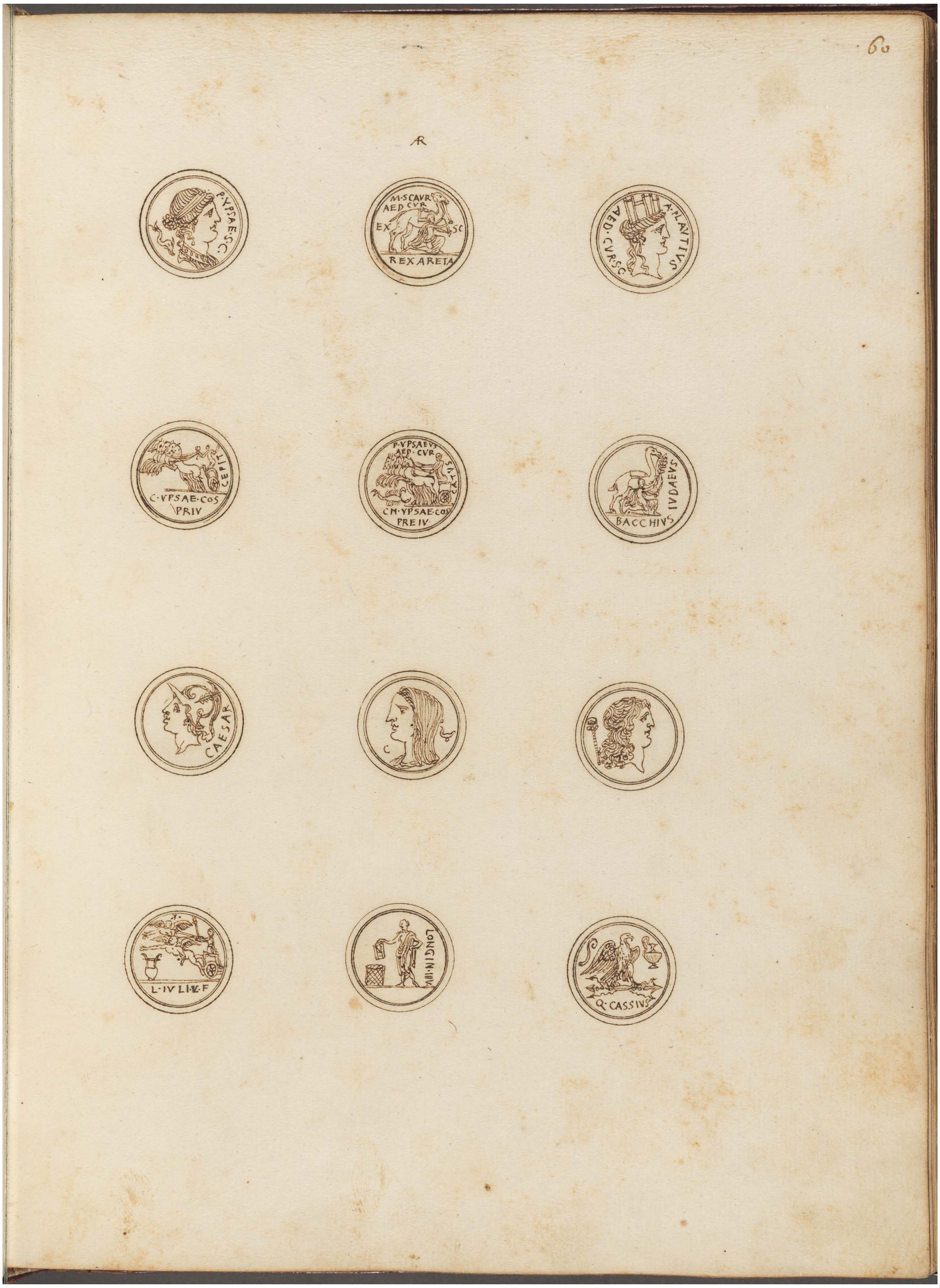
Fol. 58v (cat. nos. 545–550)


59
AR
S·C
III VIR
Q. SICINIVS
LIBERTATIS
AE· CVR
P·GALB·
PR S·C
C·COPONIVS
PALIKANVS
CAPITOLINVS
PETILIVS
CAPITOLINVS
PETILIVS
S F
M VOLTEI M F

Fol. 59 (cat. nos. 551–556)

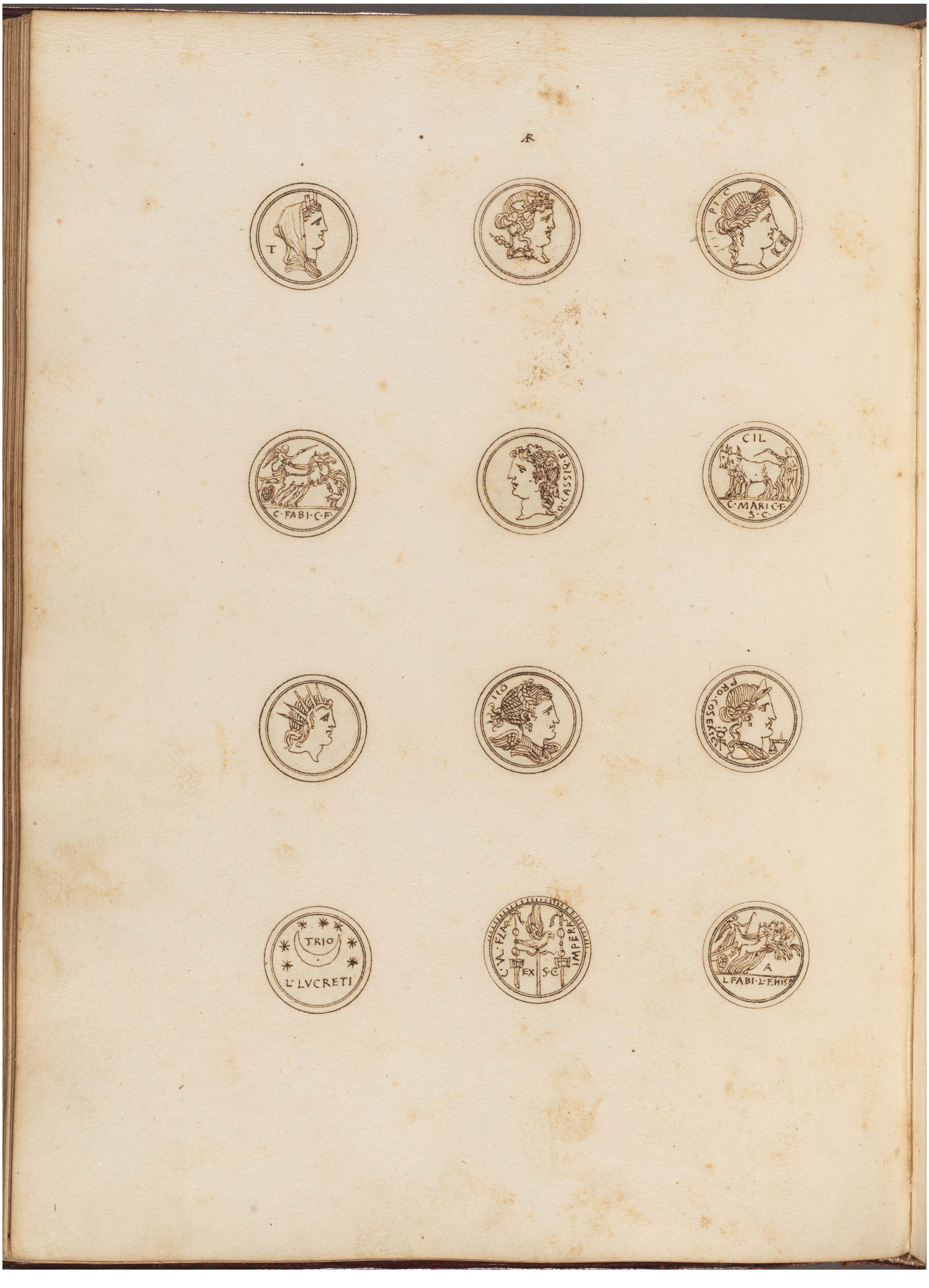

AR
CESTIANVS
C·CONSIDIVS
PAETVS
M·PLAETORI
CEST·EX·S·C
CVR·EX·S·C
M·PLAETORIVS AED
CESTIANVS
S·C
H
CAEICIN
PIETAS
CVR
M·F·AED
M·PLAETORIVS
L·CASSI
M·HERENN·

Fol. 59v (cat. nos. 557–562)

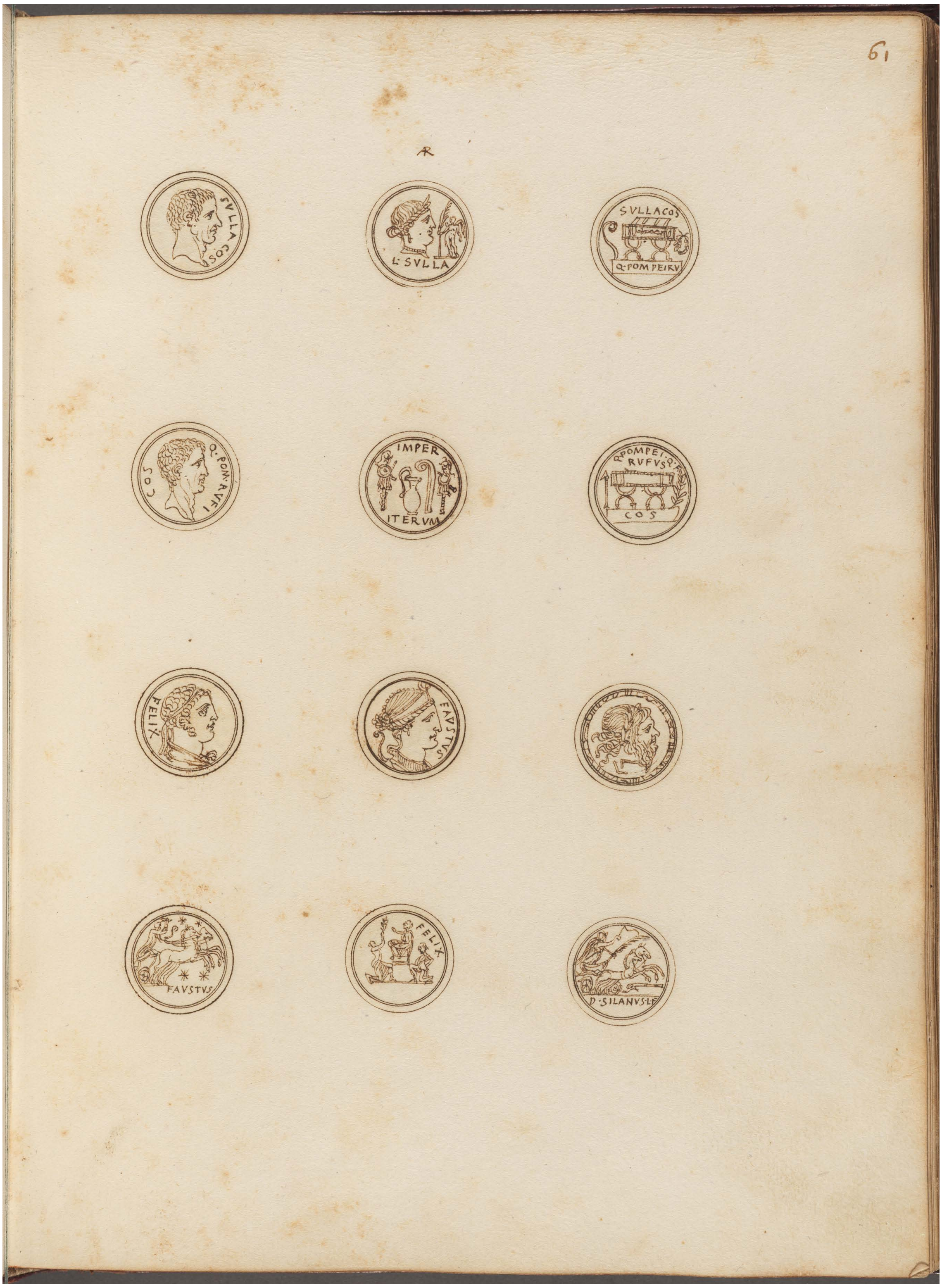

60
AR
P.YPSAE.S.C
M.SCAVR
AED CVR
EX
SC
REX ARETA
A.PLAVTIVS
AED.CVR.S.C
CEPIT
C.YPSAE.COS
PRIV
P.YPSAEVS
AED.CVR
CATVS
CN.YPSAE.COS
PREIV.
IVDAEVS
BACCHIVS
CAESAR
C
L.IVLI.L.F
LONGIN.IIIV.
Q.CASSIVS

Fol. 60 (cat. nos. 563–568)

Plate 114

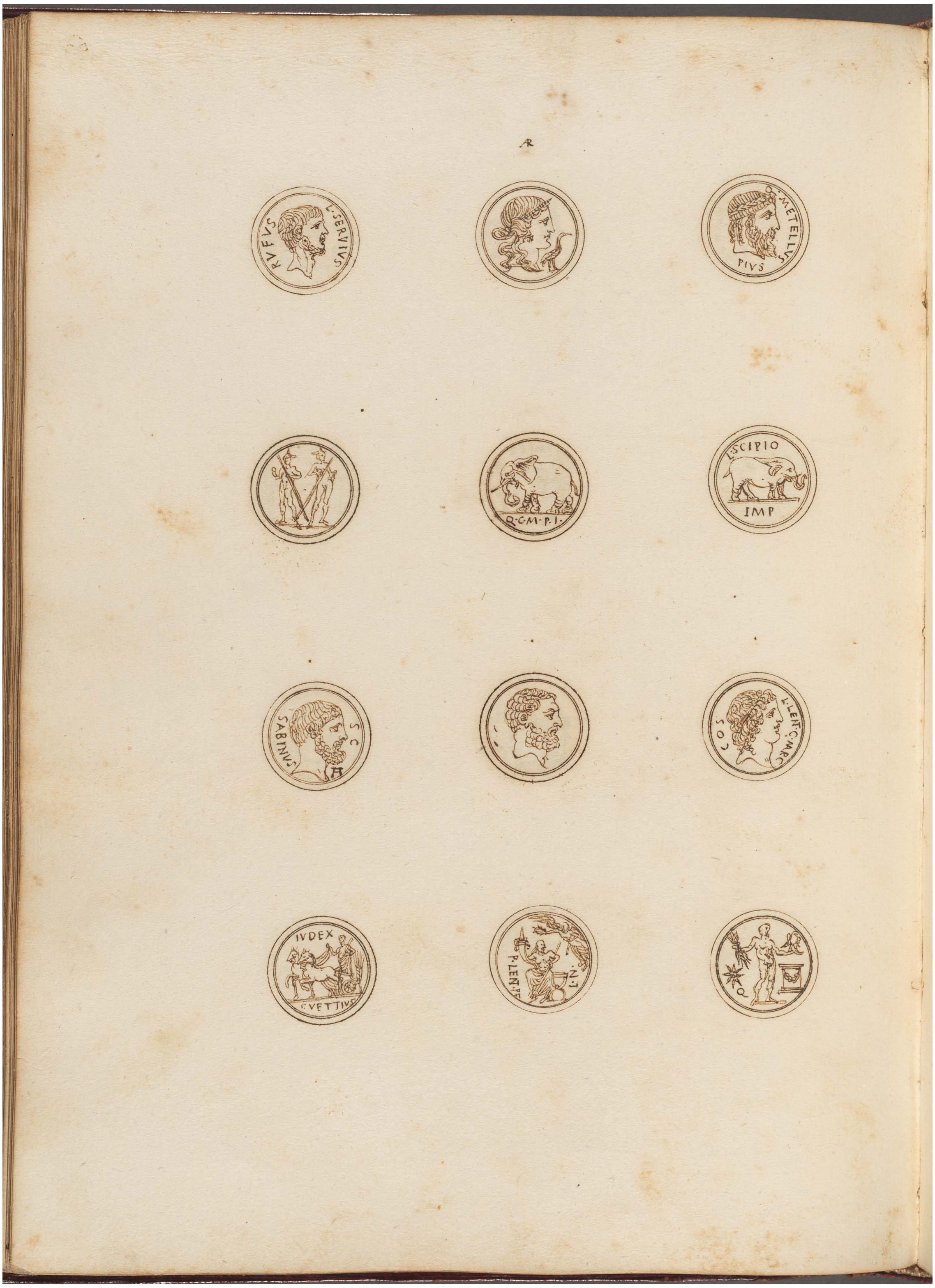

Æ
T
PIC
C·FABI·C·F·
Q·CASSI·Q·F·
CIL
C·MARI·C·F·
S·C·
ILO
PRO·COS·EX·S·C·
TRIO
L·LVCRETI
C·VAL·FLAC
IMPERAT
EX S·C
A
L·FABI·L·F·HISP

Fol. 60v (cat. nos. 569–574)

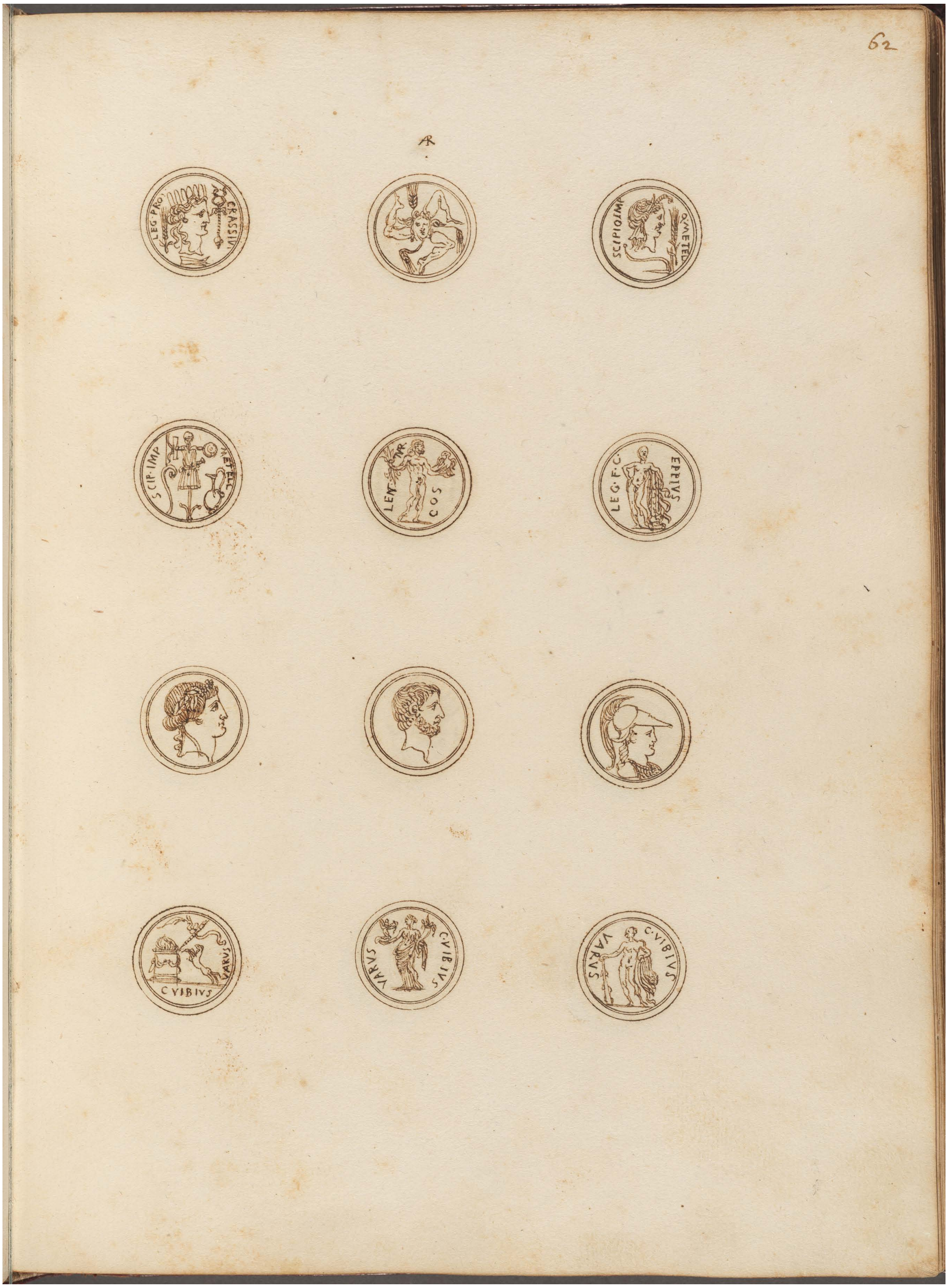

61
AR
SVLLA COS
L·SVLLA
SVLLA COS
Q·POMPEI RV
COS
Q·POM·RVFI
IMPER
ITERVM
Q·POMPEI·Q·F
RVFVS
COS
FELIX
FAVSTVS
FAVSTVS
FELIX
D·SILANVS·L·F

Fol. 61 (cat. nos. 575–580)

Plate 116

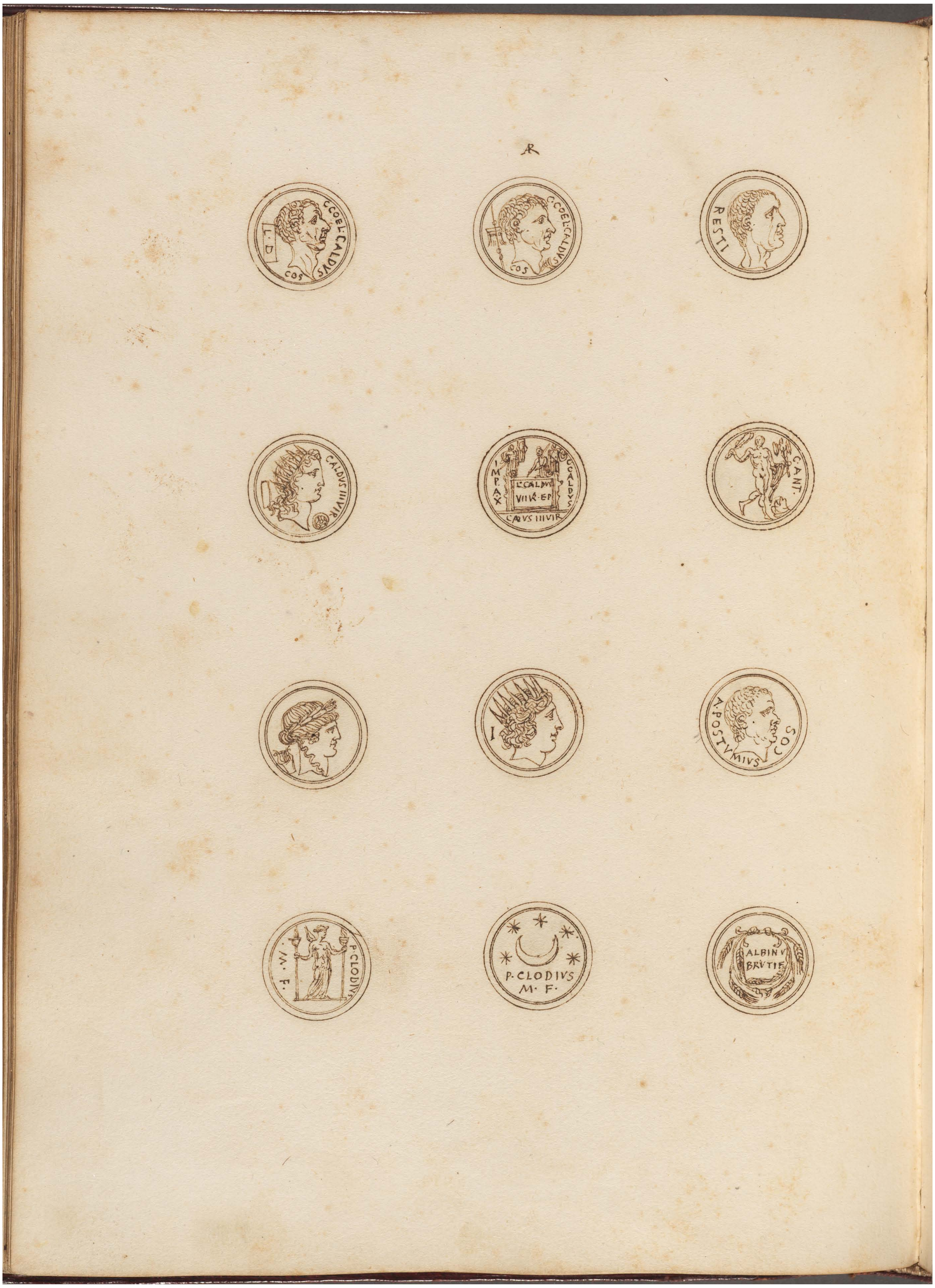

Æ
RVFVS L·SERVIVS
METELLVS PIVS
L·SCIPIO
IMP
Q·C·M·P·I
S C
SABINVS
COS L·LENT·C·MARC
IVDEX
C·VETTIVS
P·LENT·P·F
N·J
Q

Fol. 61v (cat. nos. 581–586)

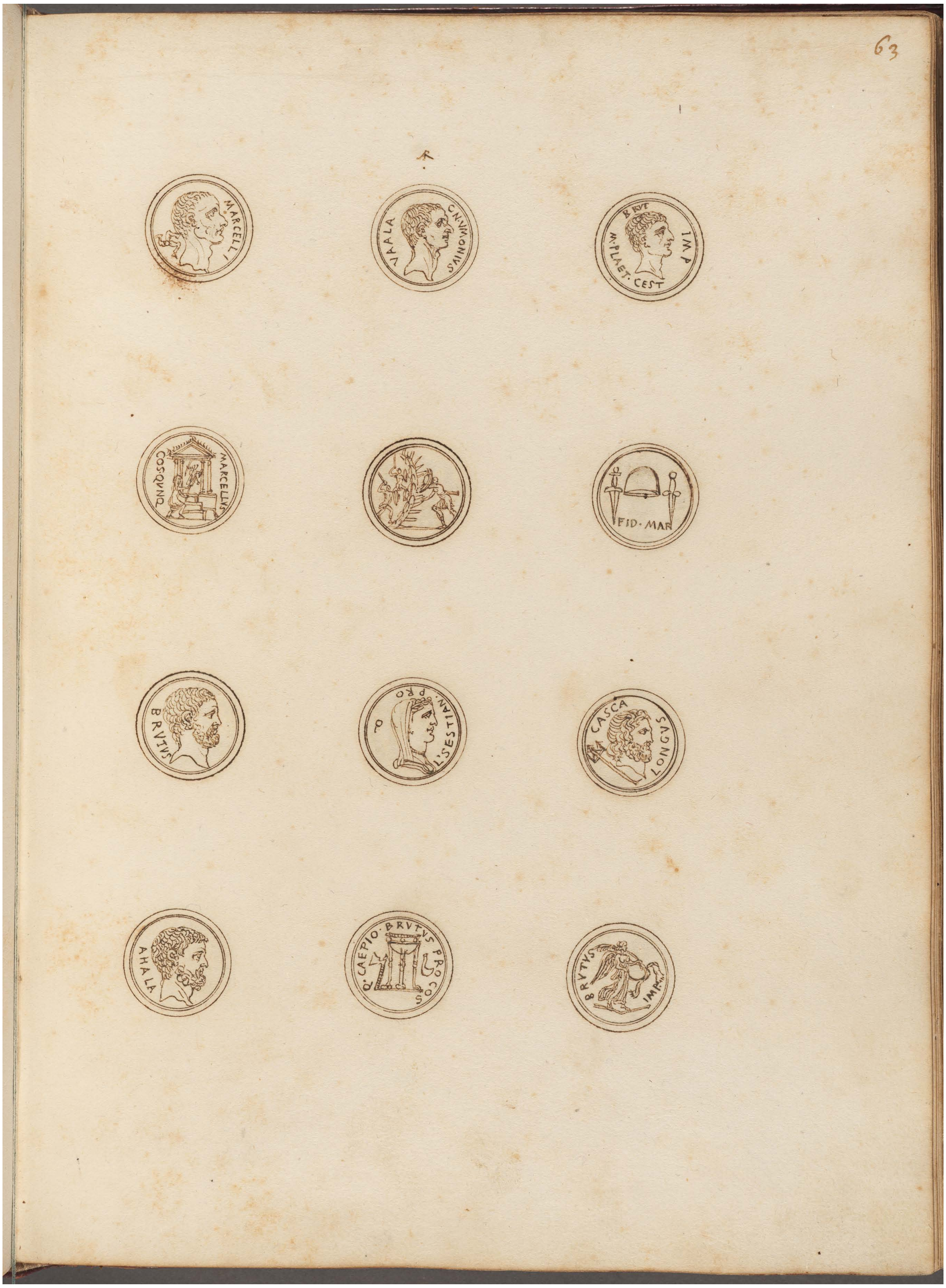

62
AR
LEG·PRO
CRASSIVI
SCIPIO IMP
Q·METEL
SCIP·IMP
METELL
LEN
MAR
COS
LEG·F·C
EPPIVS
C·VIBIVS
VARVS
VARVS
C·VIBIVS
VARVS
C·VIBIVS

Fol. 62 (cat. nos. 587–592)

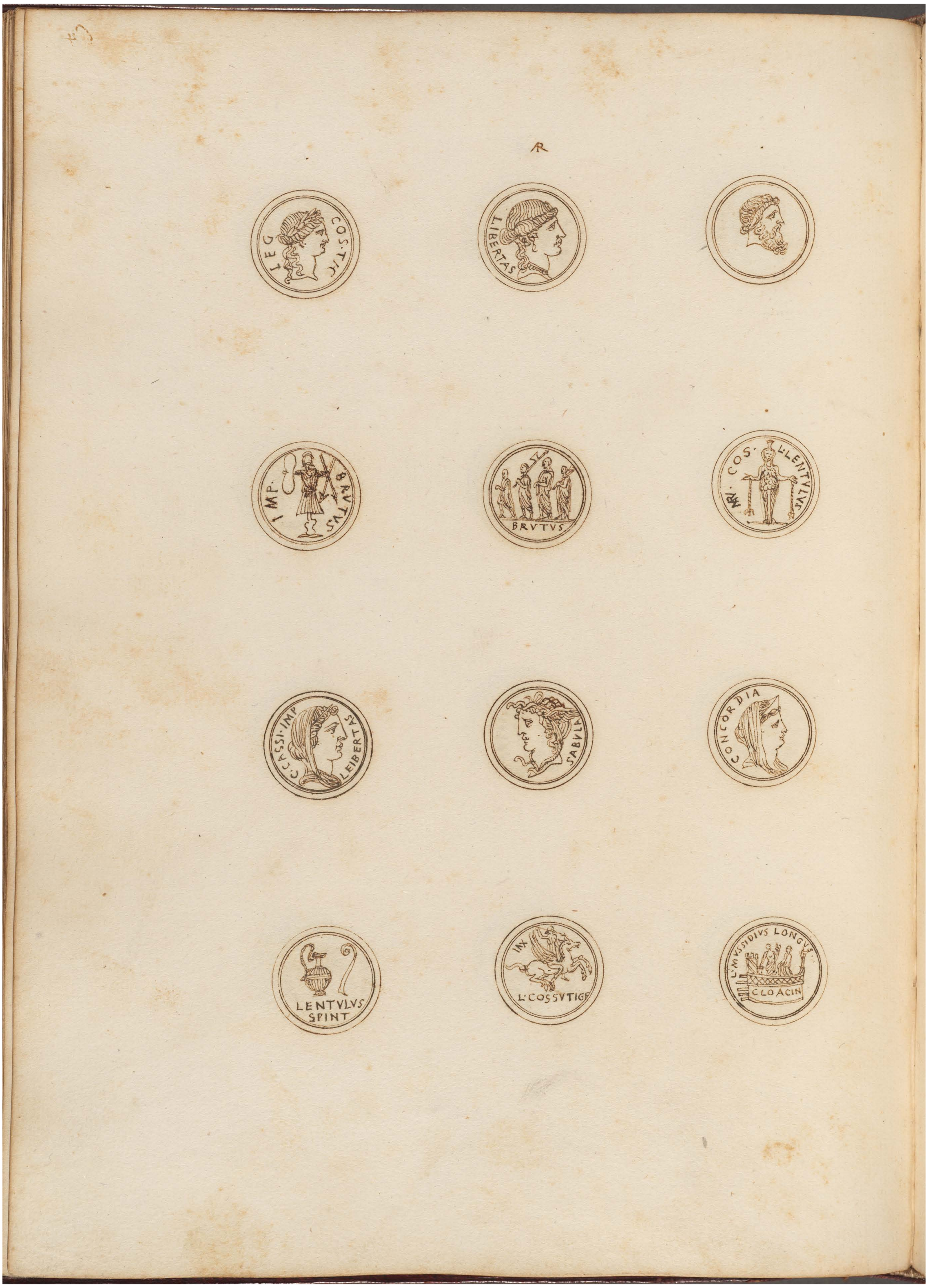
Plate 118


R
C·COEL·CALDVS
L·D
COS
C·COEL·CALDVS
COS
RESTI
CALDVS IIIVIR
IMP·A·X
L·CALDVS
VIIR·EP
C·CALDVS
CALDVS IIIVIR
CANT.
I
A·POSTVMIVS
COS
P·CLODIVS
M·F·
P·CLODIVS
M·F·
ALBINV
BRVTI·F

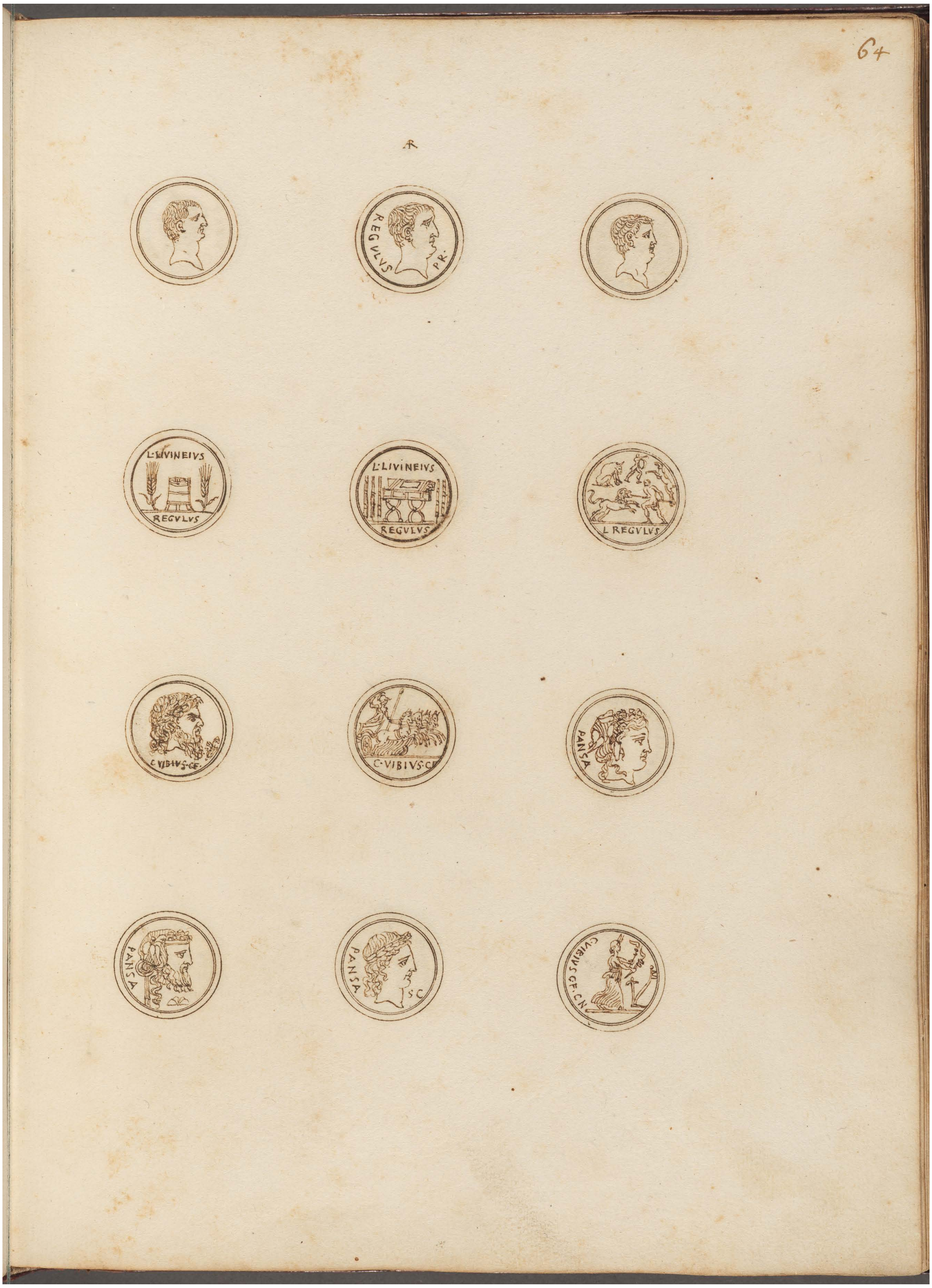
Fol. 62v (cat. nos. 593–598)


63
MARCELLI
C.NVMONIVS VAALA
BRVT IMP
M.PLAET.CEST
COS.QVINQ MARCELLVS
FID·MAR
BRVTVS
Q
L.SESTIVS PRO
CASCA LONGVS
AHALA
Q.CAEPIO·BRVTVS PROCOS
BRVTVS IMP

Fol. 63 (cat. nos. 599–604)

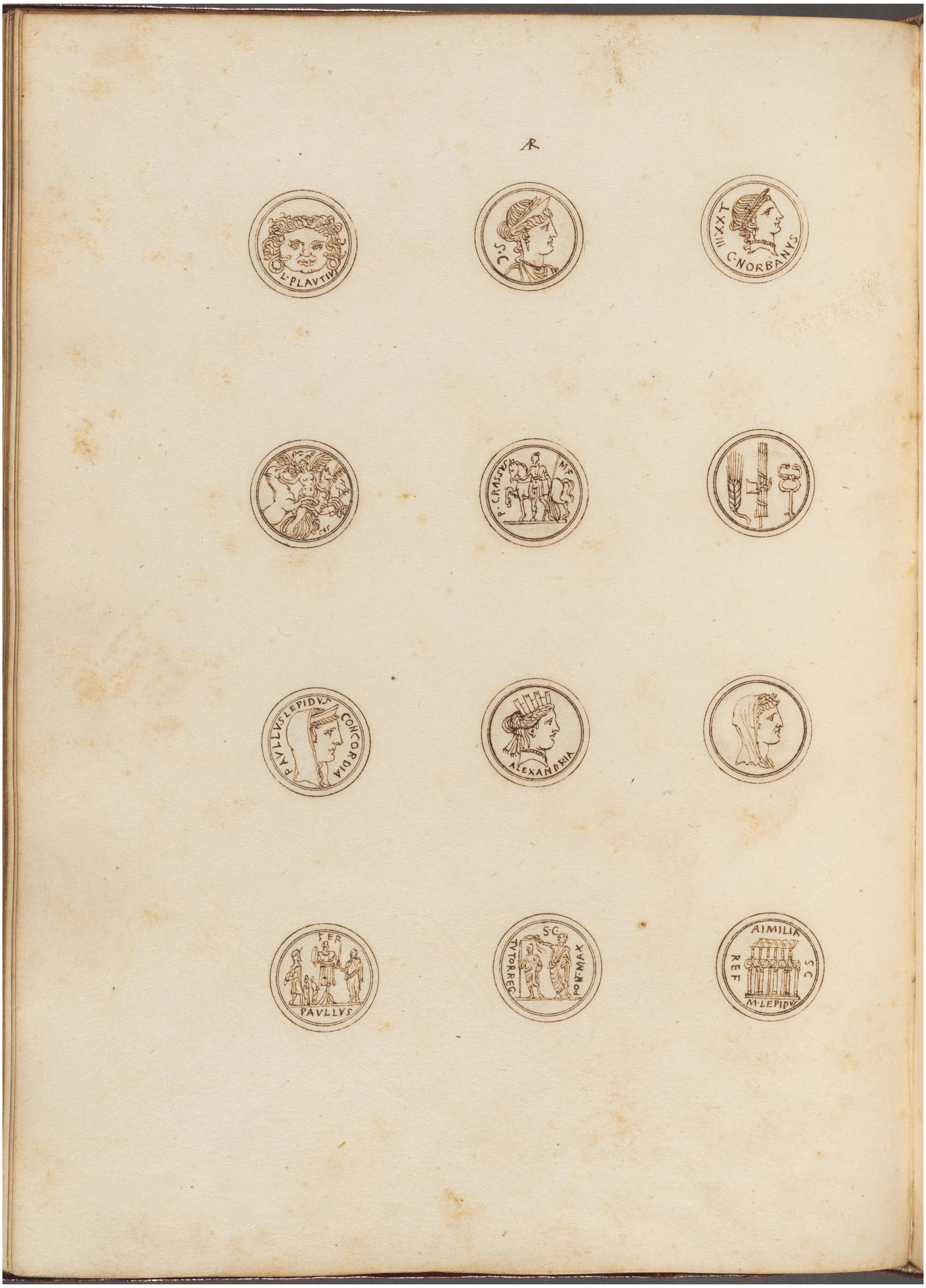

R
LEG
COS·T·K
LIBERTAS
IMP·
BRVTVS
BRVTVS
MN· COS·
L·LENTVLVS
C·CASSI·IMP
LEIBERTAS
SABVLA
CONCORDIA
LENTVLVS
SPINT
IM
L·COSSVTIC
L·MVSSIDIVS LONGVS
CLOACIN

Fol. 63v (cat nos. 605–610)


64
R
REGVLVS PR
L·LIVINEIVS
REGVLVS
L·LIVINEIVS
REGVLVS
L REGVLVS
C·VIBIVS·CF
C·VIBIVS·CF
PANSA
PANSA
PANSA
SC
C·VIBIVS·C·F·C·N

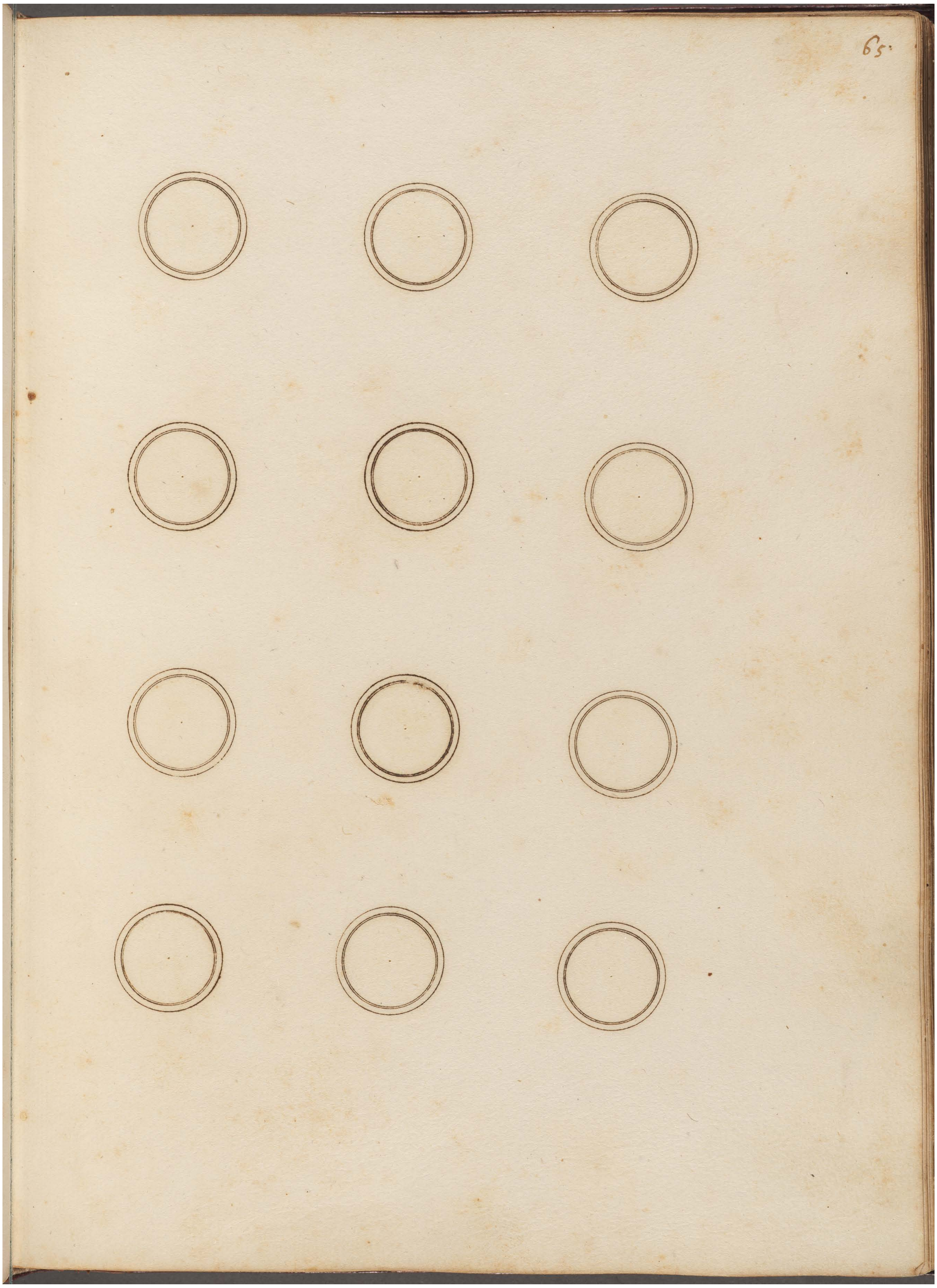
Fol. 64 (cat. nos. 611–616)

Plate 122


ᴁ
L·PLAVTIVS
S·C
III·XXT
C·NORBANVS
CVS
P·CRASSVS
M·F
PAVLLVS·LEPIDVS
CONCORDIA
ALEXANDRIA
TER
PAVLLVS
S·C
TVTOR·REG
PONT·MAX
AIMILIA
REF
S·C
M·LEPIDVS

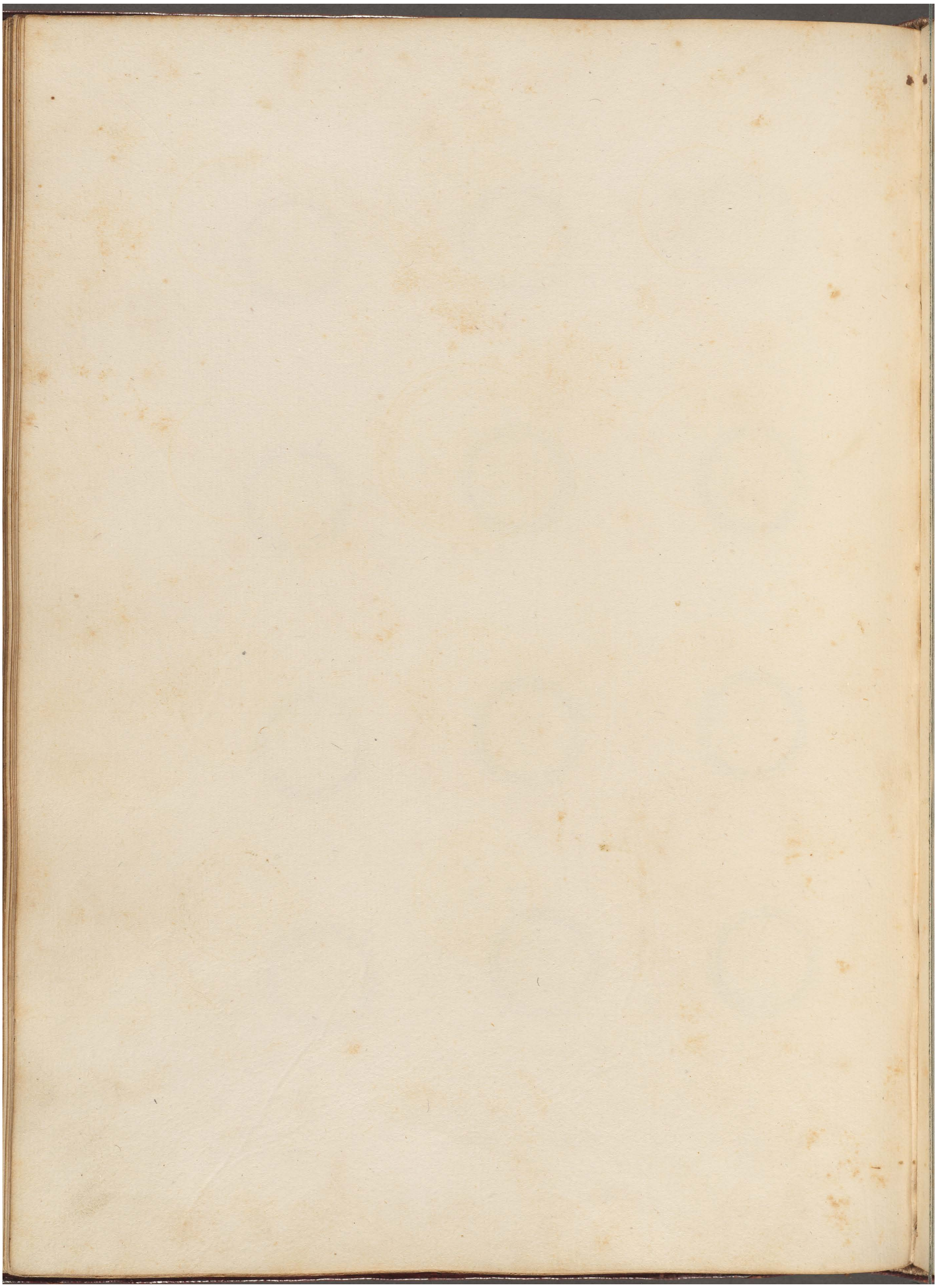
Fol. 64v (cat. nos. 617–622)

Plate 123

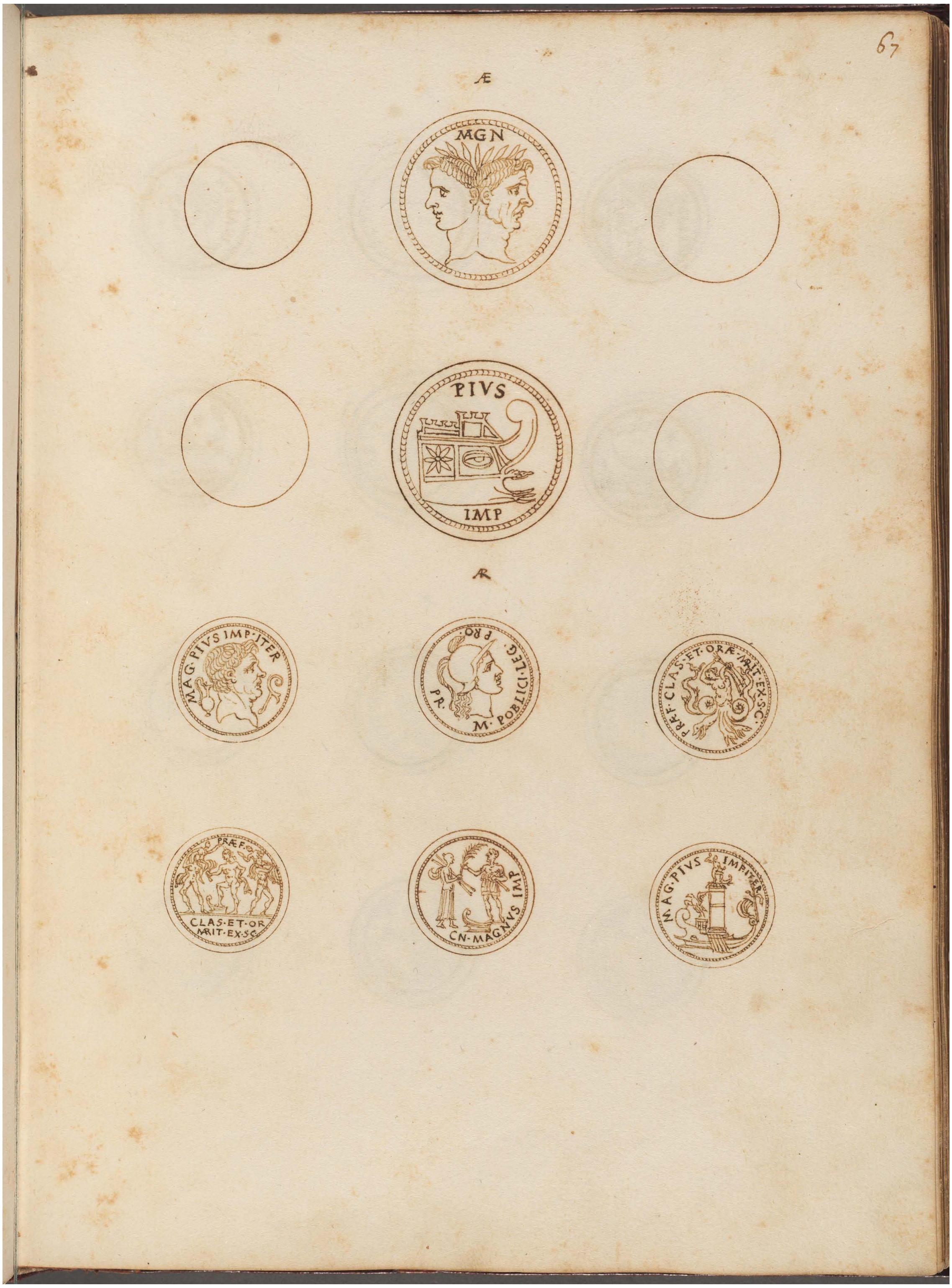


Fol. 65

Plate 124

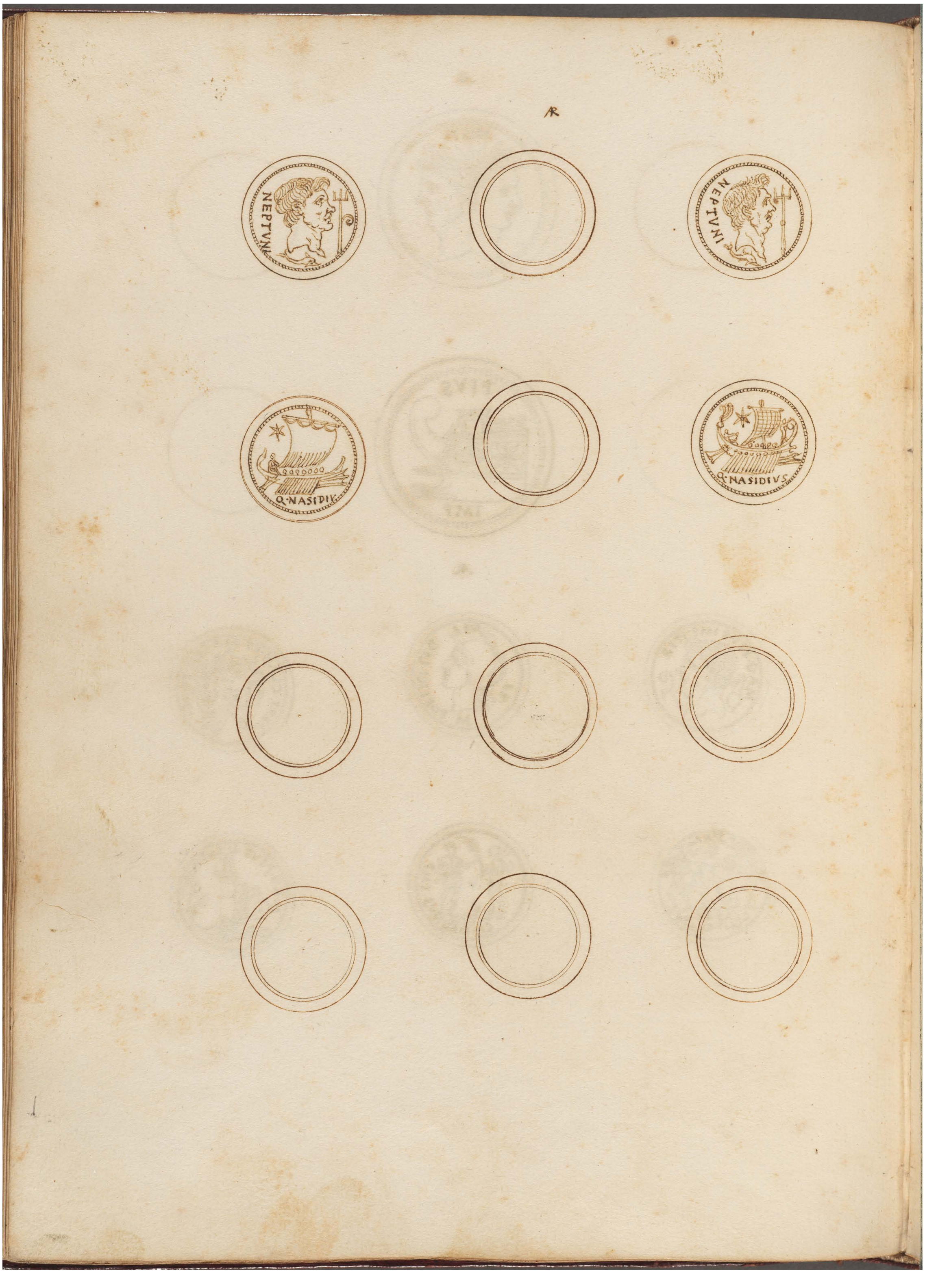


Fol. 66v

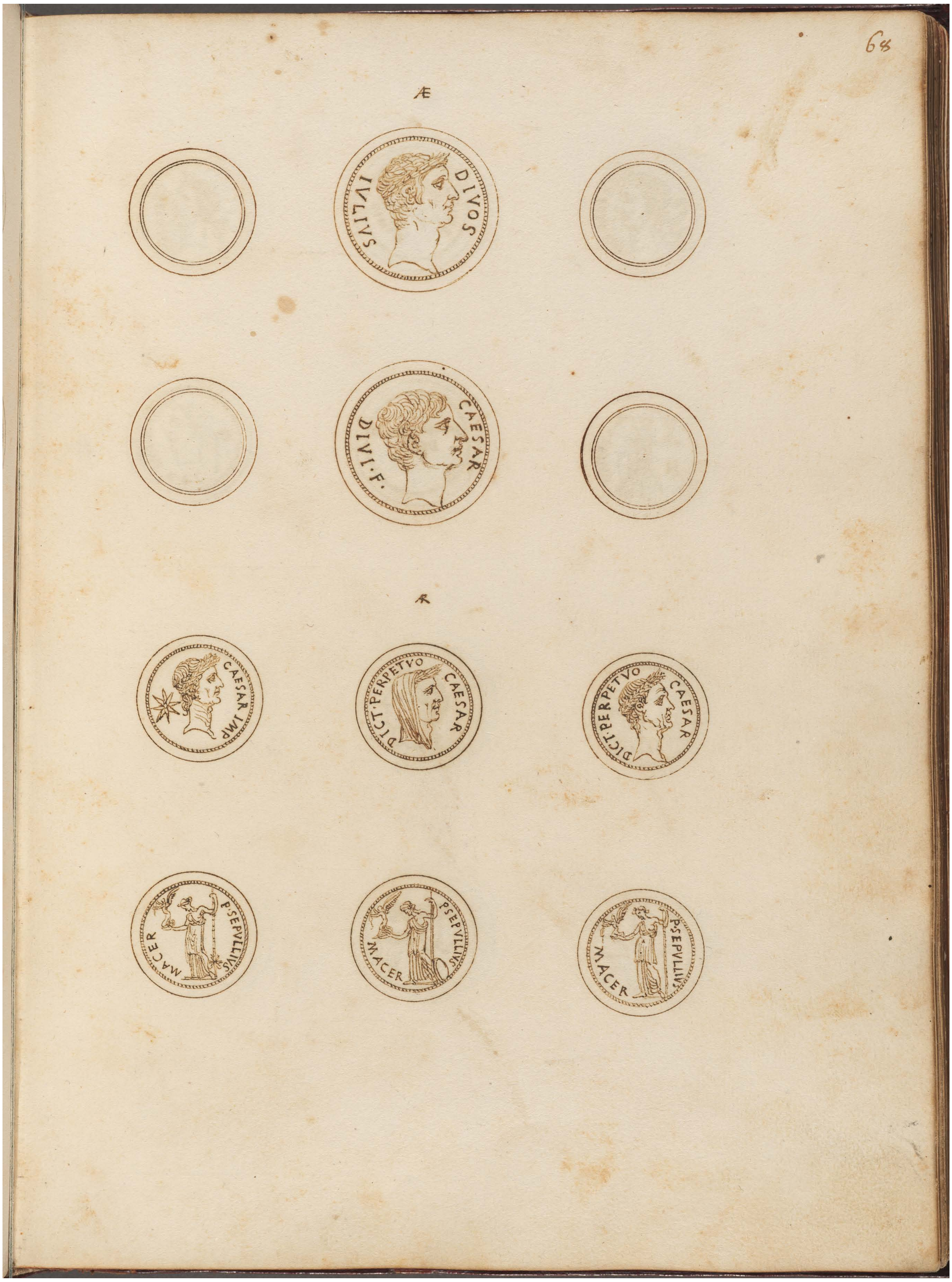

67
Æ
MGN
PIVS
IMP
AR
MAG·PIVS IMP·ITER
PRO·LEG·
PR· M·POBLICI·
PRÆF·CLAS·ET·ORÆ·MRIT·EX·S·C·
PRÆF·O
CLAS·ET·OR
MRIT·EX·SC
CN·MAGNVS IMP
MAG·PIVS IMP·ITER

Fol. 67 (cat nos. 623–626)

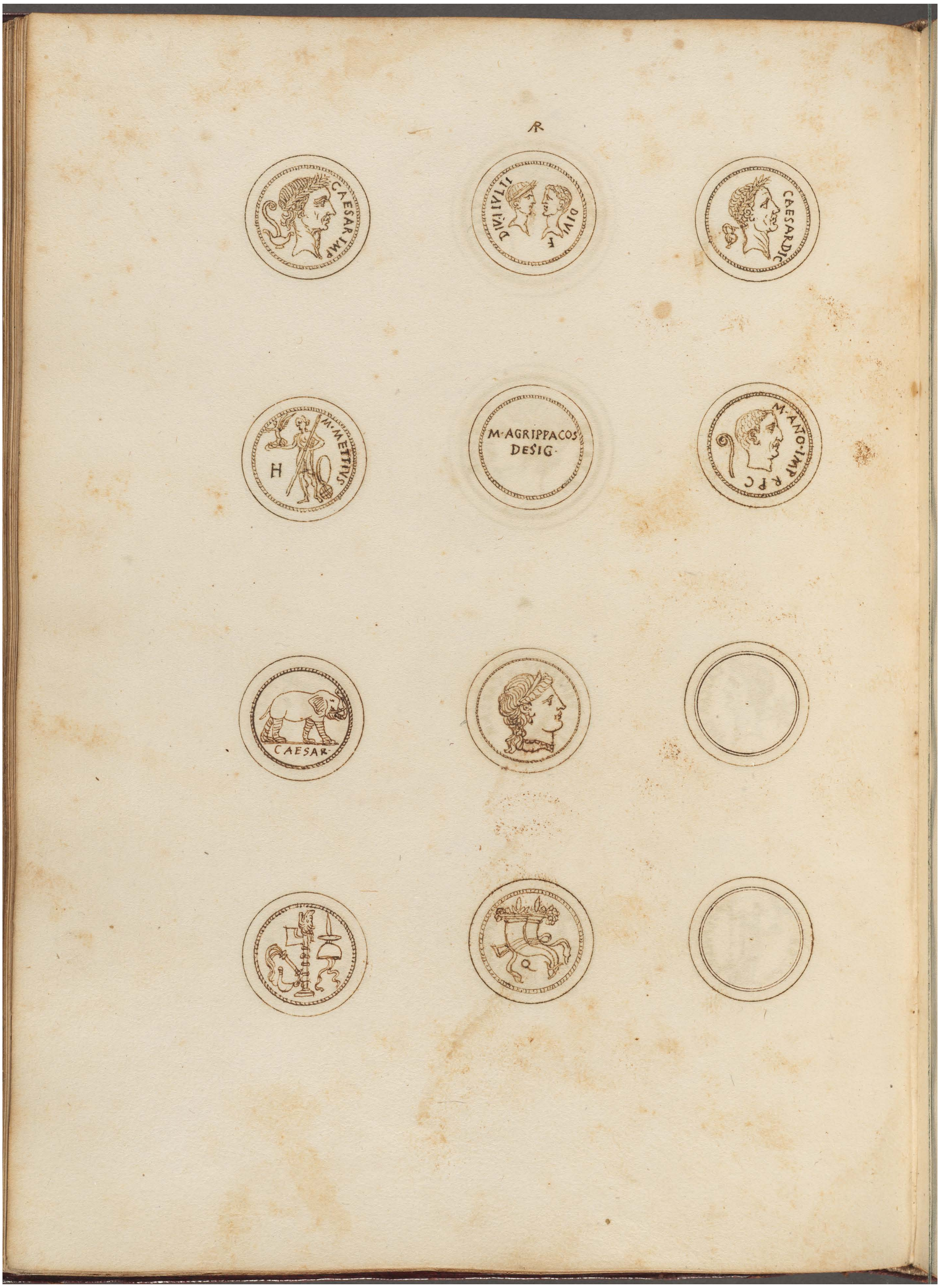
Plate 126


AR
NEPTVNI
NEPTVNI
Q·NASIDIV
Q·NASIDIVS

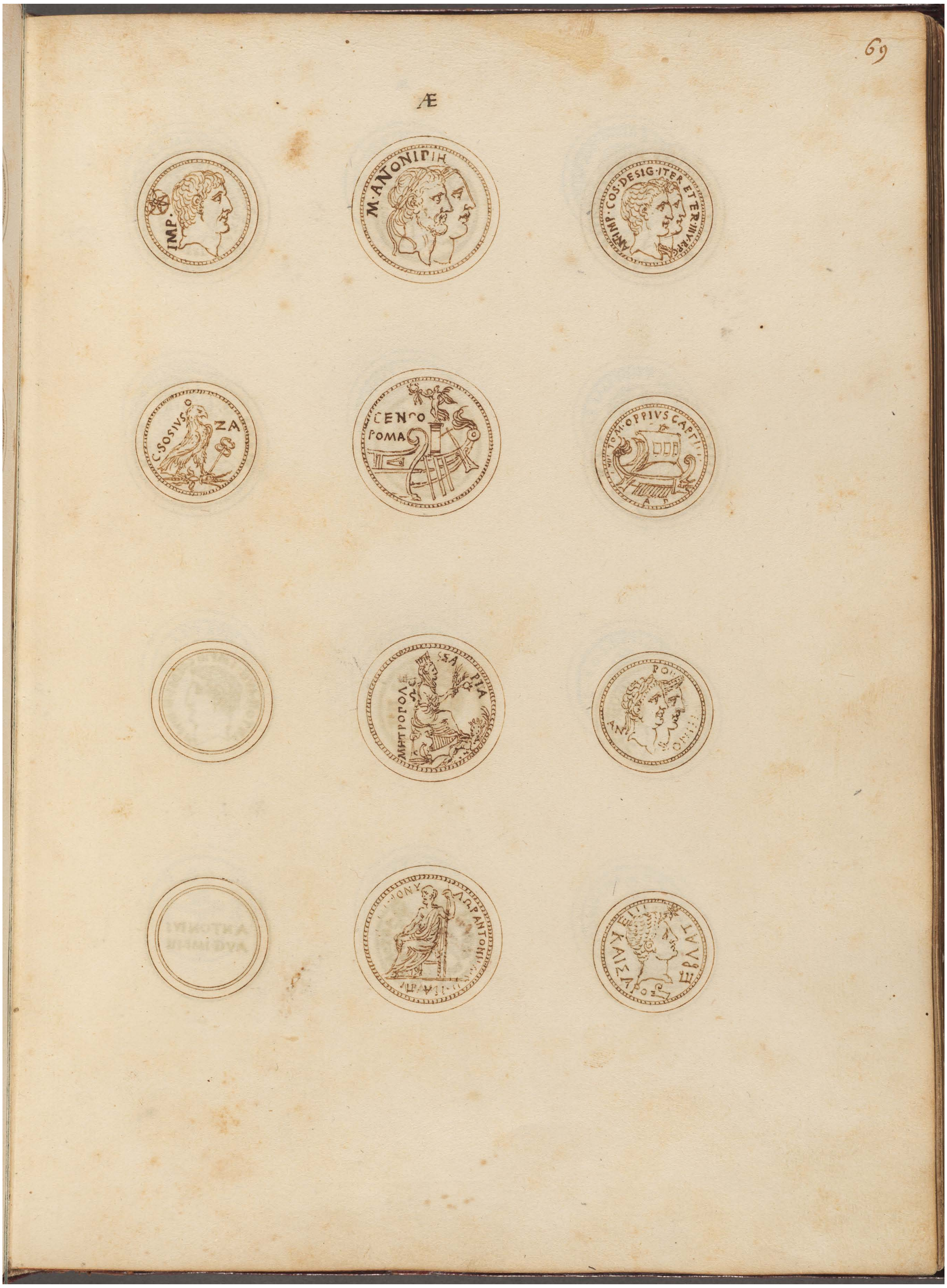
Fol. 67v (cat. nos. 627–628)


68
Æ
DIVOS IVLIVS
CAESAR DIVI·F·
AR
CAESAR IMP
DICT·PERPETVO CAESAR
DICT·PERPETVO CAESAR
P·SEPVLLIVS MACER
P·SEPVLLIVS MACER
P·SEPVLLIVS MACER

Fol. 68 (cat. nos. 629–632)

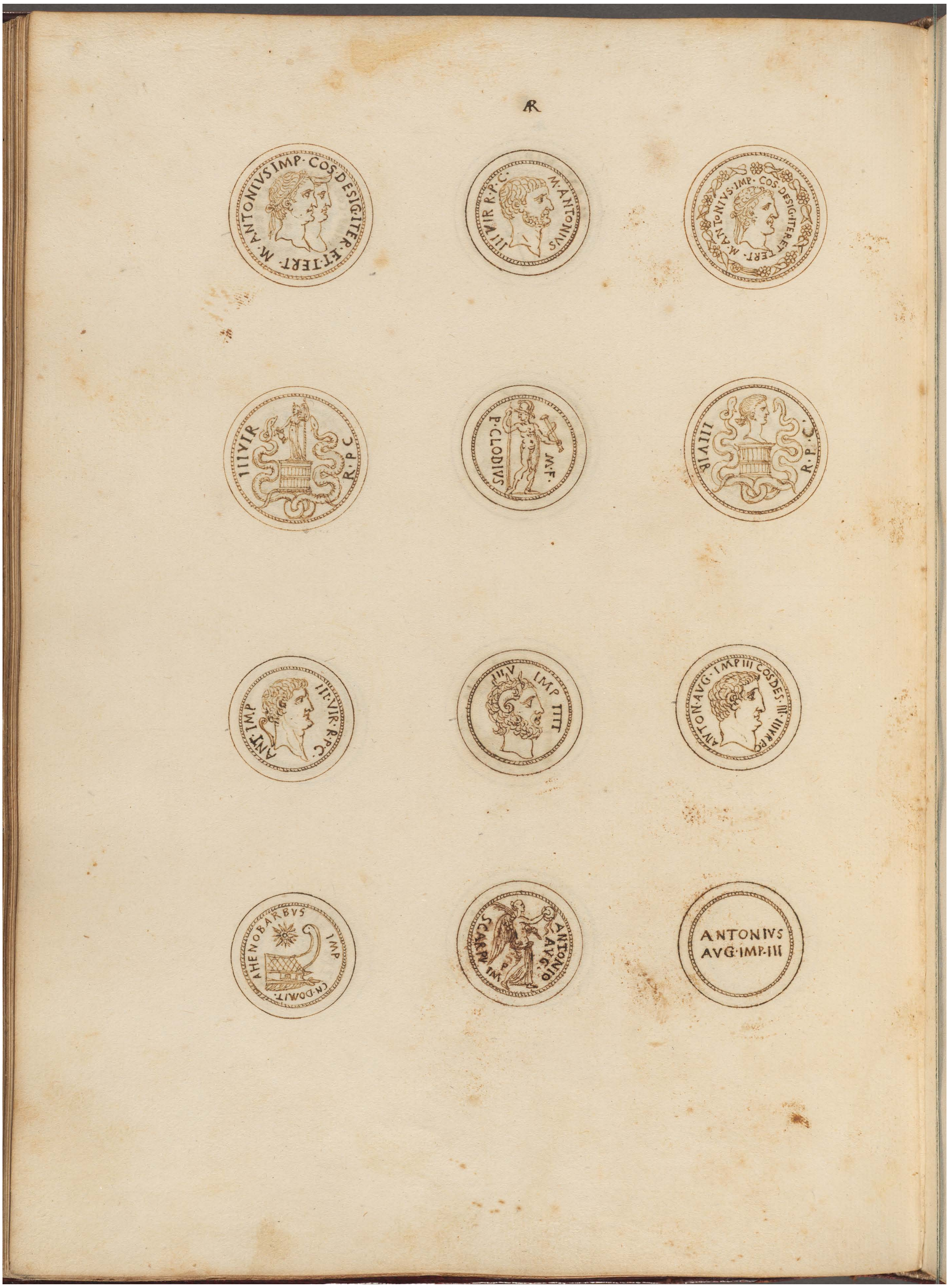

AR
CAESAR IMP
DIVI IVLI
DIVI F
CAESAR DIC
M·METTIVS
H
M·AGRIPPA COS
DESIG·
M·ANTO·IMP
R P C
CAESAR

Fol. 68v (cat. nos. 633–637)

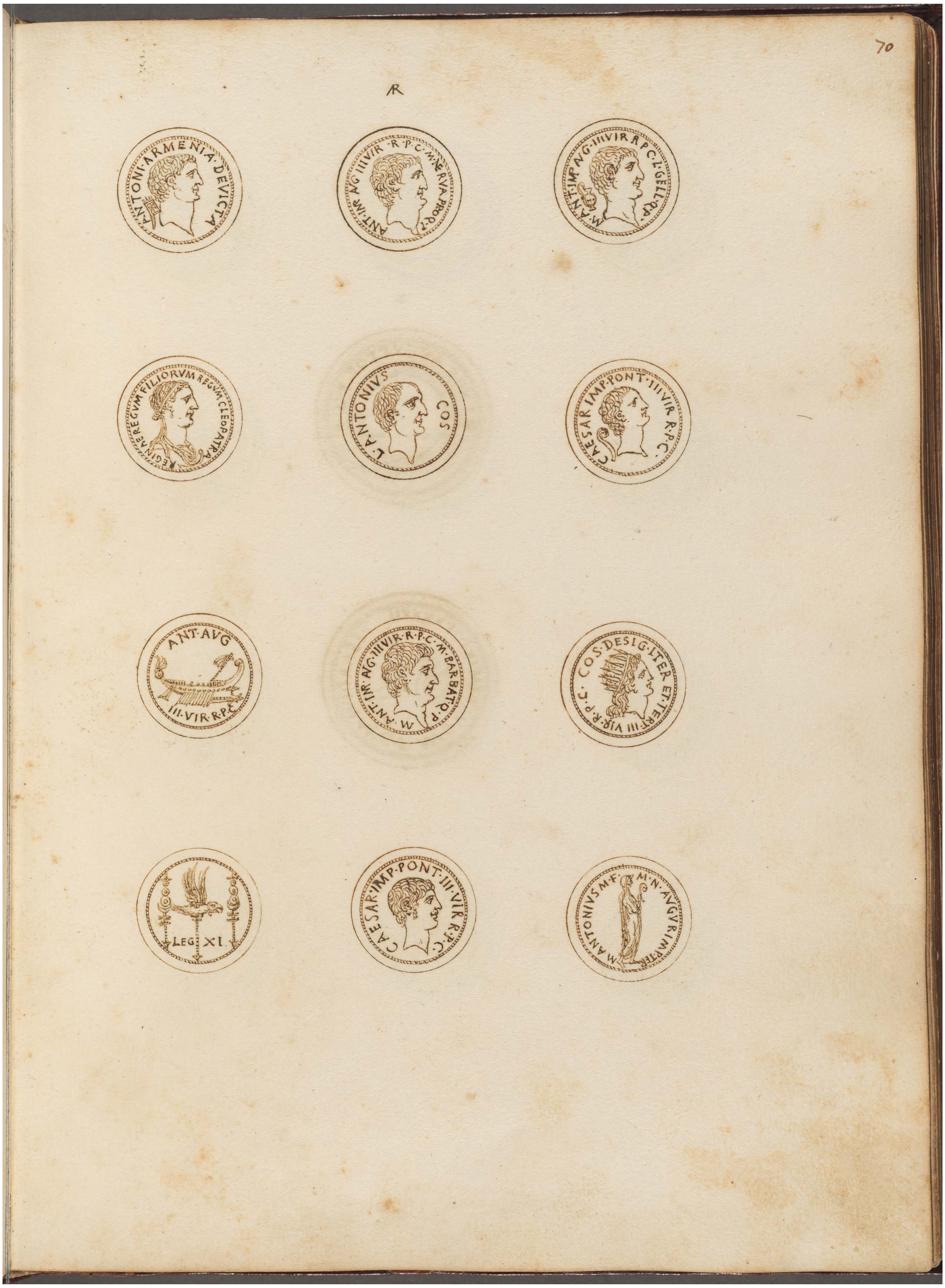

69
Æ
IMP
M·ANTONI
C·SOSIVS
ZA
CEN
POMA
M·OPPIVS CAPTI

Fol. 69 (cat. nos. 638–642)

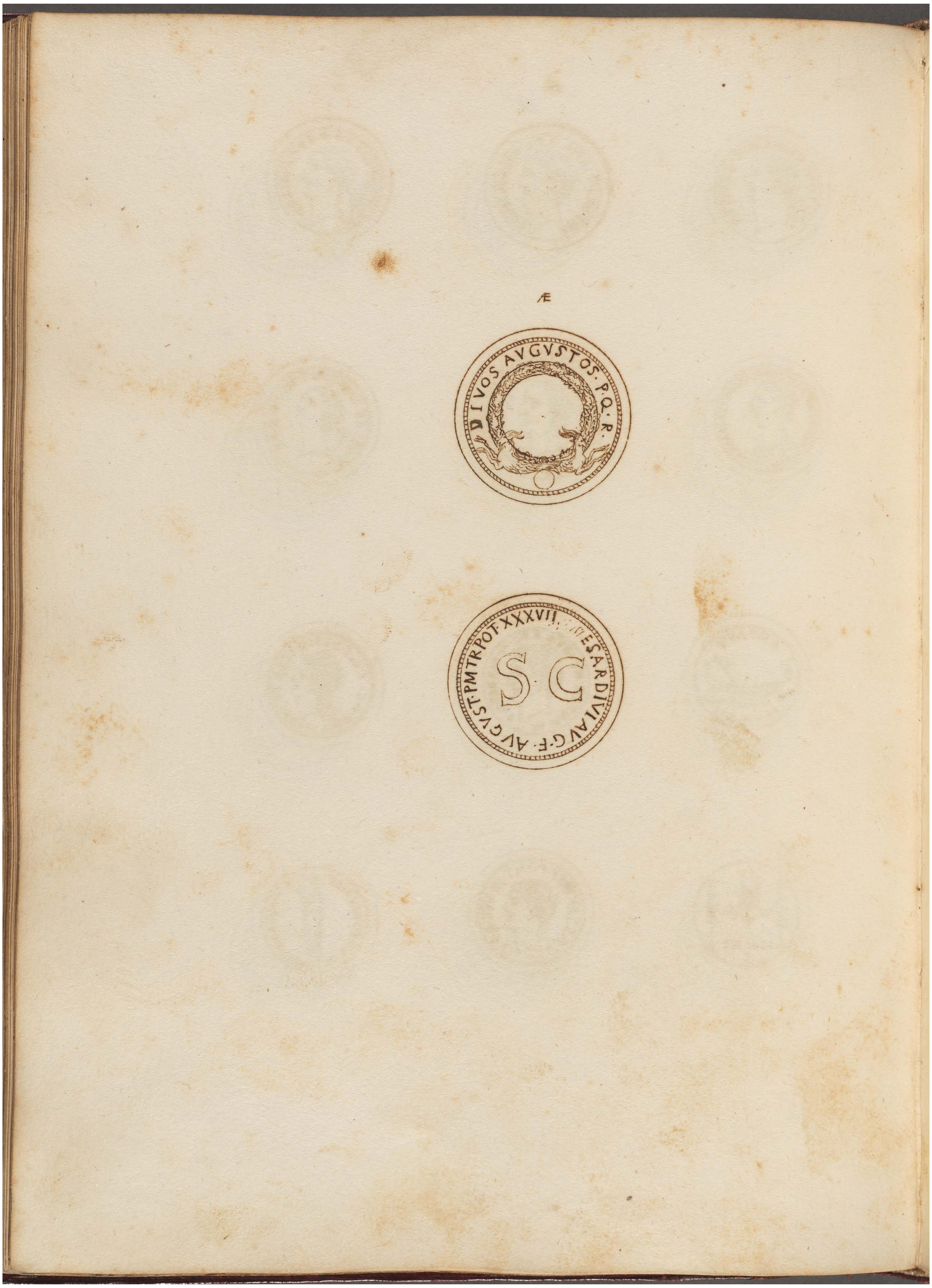
Plate 130


AR
M·ANTONIVS·IMP·COS·DESIG·ITER·ET·TERT
M·ANTONINVS IIIVIR R·P·C·
M·ANTONIVS·IMP·COS·DESIG·ITER·ET·TERT
IIIVIR R·P·C
P·CLODIVS M·F·
IIIVIR R·P·C·
ANT·IMP III·VIR·R·P·C
III·V IMP IIII
ANTON·AVG·IMP·III COS·DES·III·IIIVIR·R·P·C
AHENOBARBVS IMP CN·DOMIT
ANTONIO AVG·COS SCARPVS IMP
ANTONIVS AVG·IMP·III

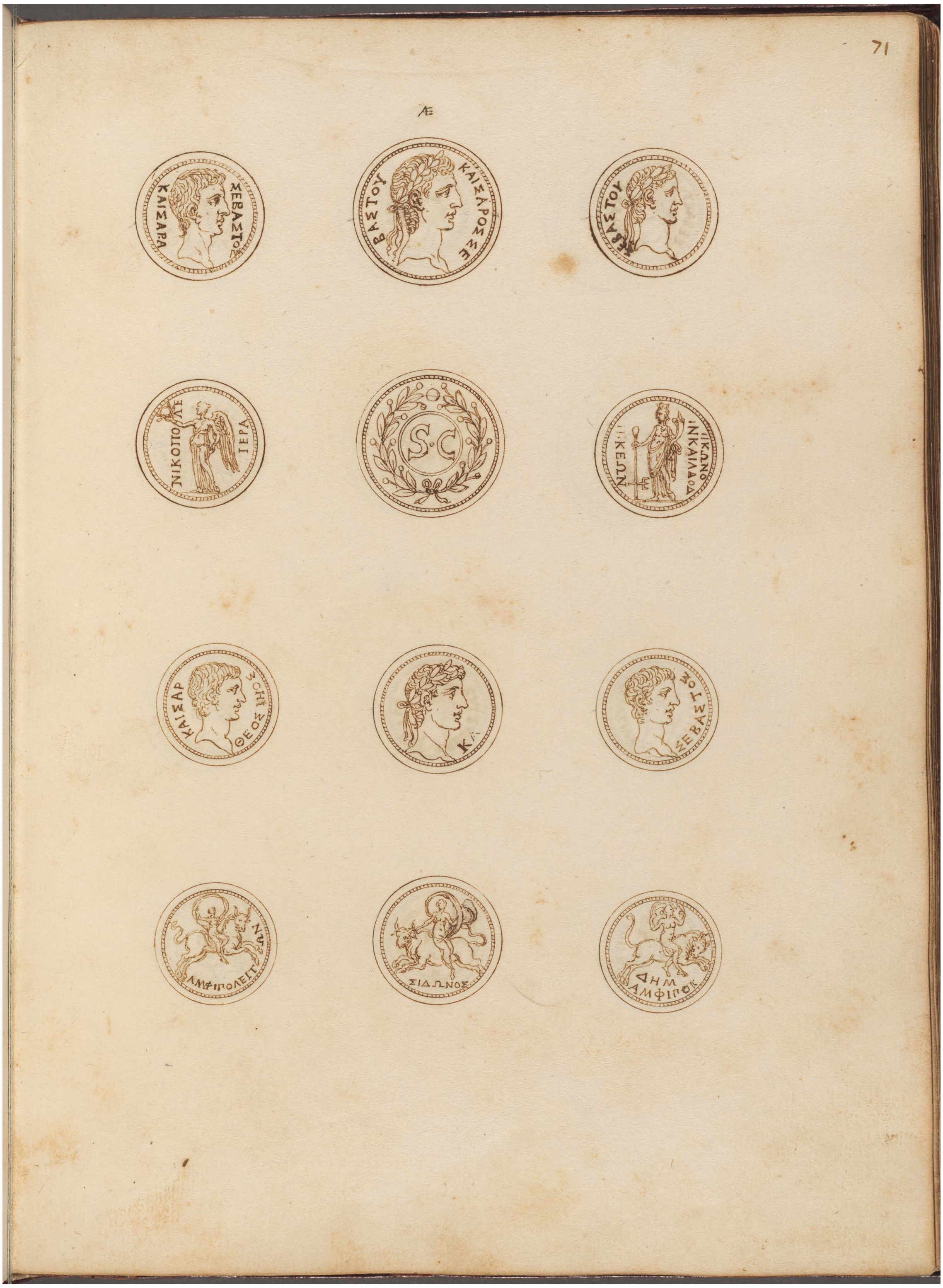
Fol. 69v (cat. nos. 643–648)


70
AR
ANTONI·ARMENIA·DEVICTA
ANT·IMP·AVG·IIIVIR·R·P·C·M·NERVA·PROQ·P
M·ANT·IMP·AVG·IIIVIR·R·P·C·L·GELL·Q·P
REGINAE·REGVM·FILIORVM·REGVM·CLEOPATRA
L·ANTONIVS COS
CAESAR·IMP·PONT·IIIVIR·R·P·C
ANT·AVG
III·VIR·R·P·C
M·ANT·IMP·AVG·IIIVIR·R·P·C·M·BARBAT·Q·P
COS·DESIG·ITER·ET·TERT·III·VIR·R·P·C
LEG XI
CAESAR·IMP·PONT·III·VIR·R·P·C
M·ANTONIVS·M·F·M·N·AVGVR·IMP·TER

Fol. 70 (cat. nos. 649–654)

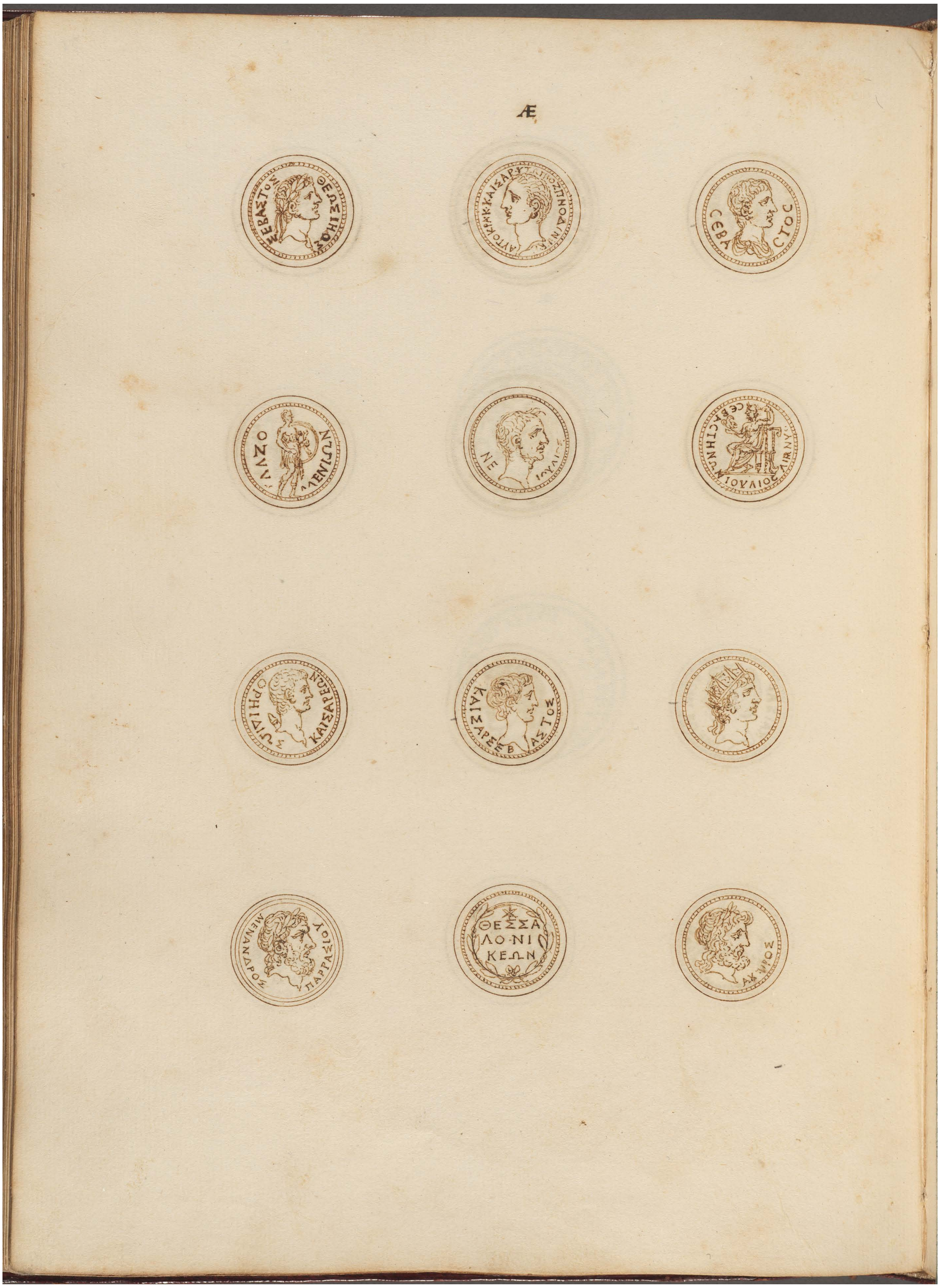

Æ
DIVOS AVGVSTOS·P·Q·R·
ESARDIVIAVG·F· AVGVST·PMTRPOT·XXXVII
SC

Fol. 70v (cat. no. 655)

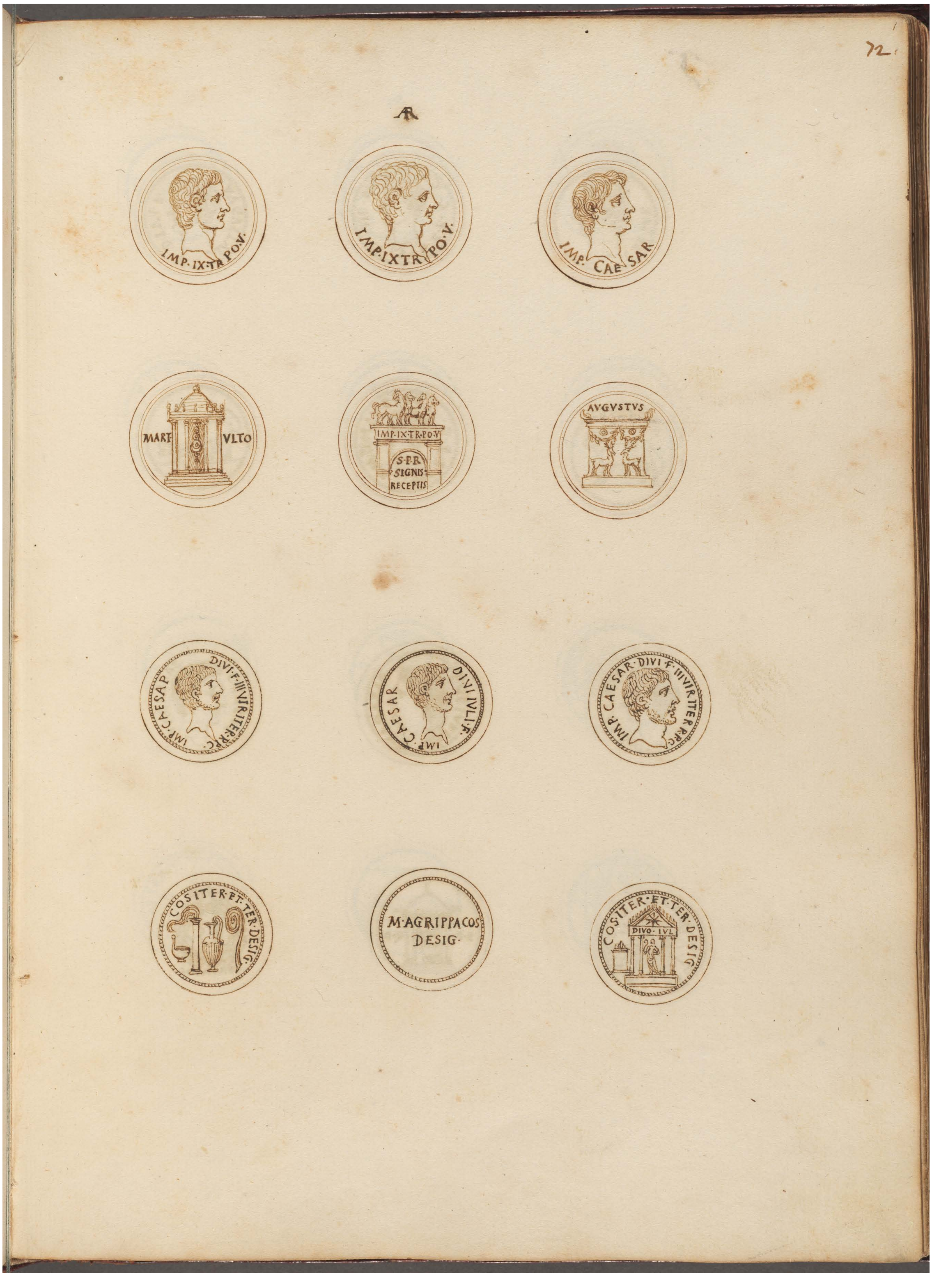

71
Æ
ΚΑΙΣΑΡΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ
ΒΑΣΤΟΥ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ ΣΕ
ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ
ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΕ ΙΕΡΑ
S·C
ΙΙΚΩΝΟ ΙΝΚΑΙΛΑΟΔ ΙΙΚΕΩΝ
ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΘΕΟΣ ΖΩΗ
ΚΑ
ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ
ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΕΙΤ ΝΩ
ΣΙΔΩΝΟΣ
ΔΗΜ ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛ

Fol. 71 (cat. nos. 656–661)

Plate 134

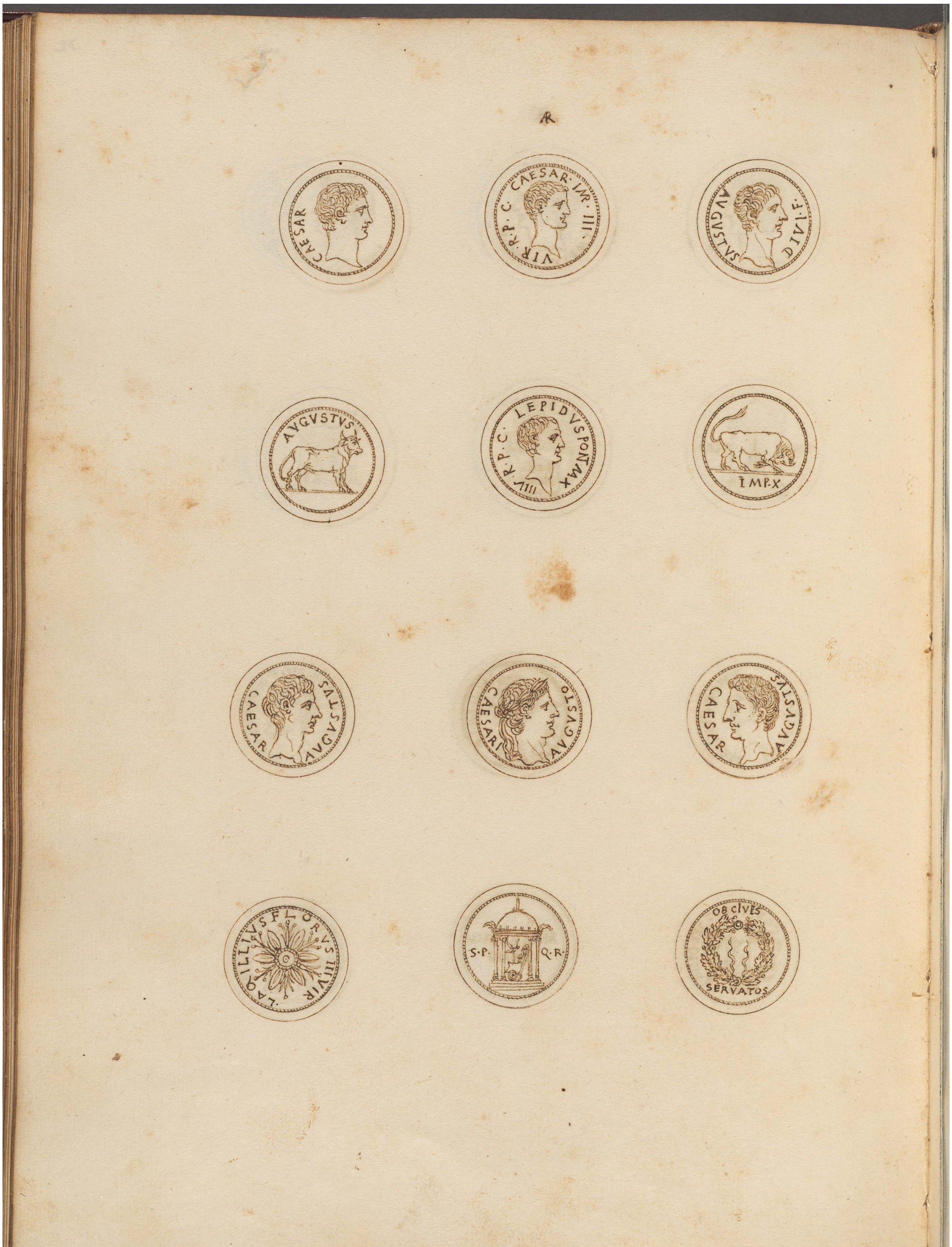

Æ
ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΘΕΛΣΣΙΗΟΜ
ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΚ·ΚΑΙΣΑΡ·ΥΤΑΠΟΣΠΟΔΙΝΕ
ΣΕΒΑ ΣΤΟΣ
ΟΛΛΖΟ ΛΕΝΙΩΝ
ΝΕ ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ
ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΝΩΝ ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΛΙΡΝΥ
ΟΡΗΙΔΙΩΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΩΝ
ΚΑΙΣΑΡΣΣΕΒ ΑΣΤΟΣ
ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΣ ΠΑΡΡΑΣΙΟΥ
ΘΕΣΣΑ ΛΟ·ΝΙ ΚΕΩΝ
ΑΚ ΙΡΩΜ

Fol. 71v (cat. nos. 662–667)

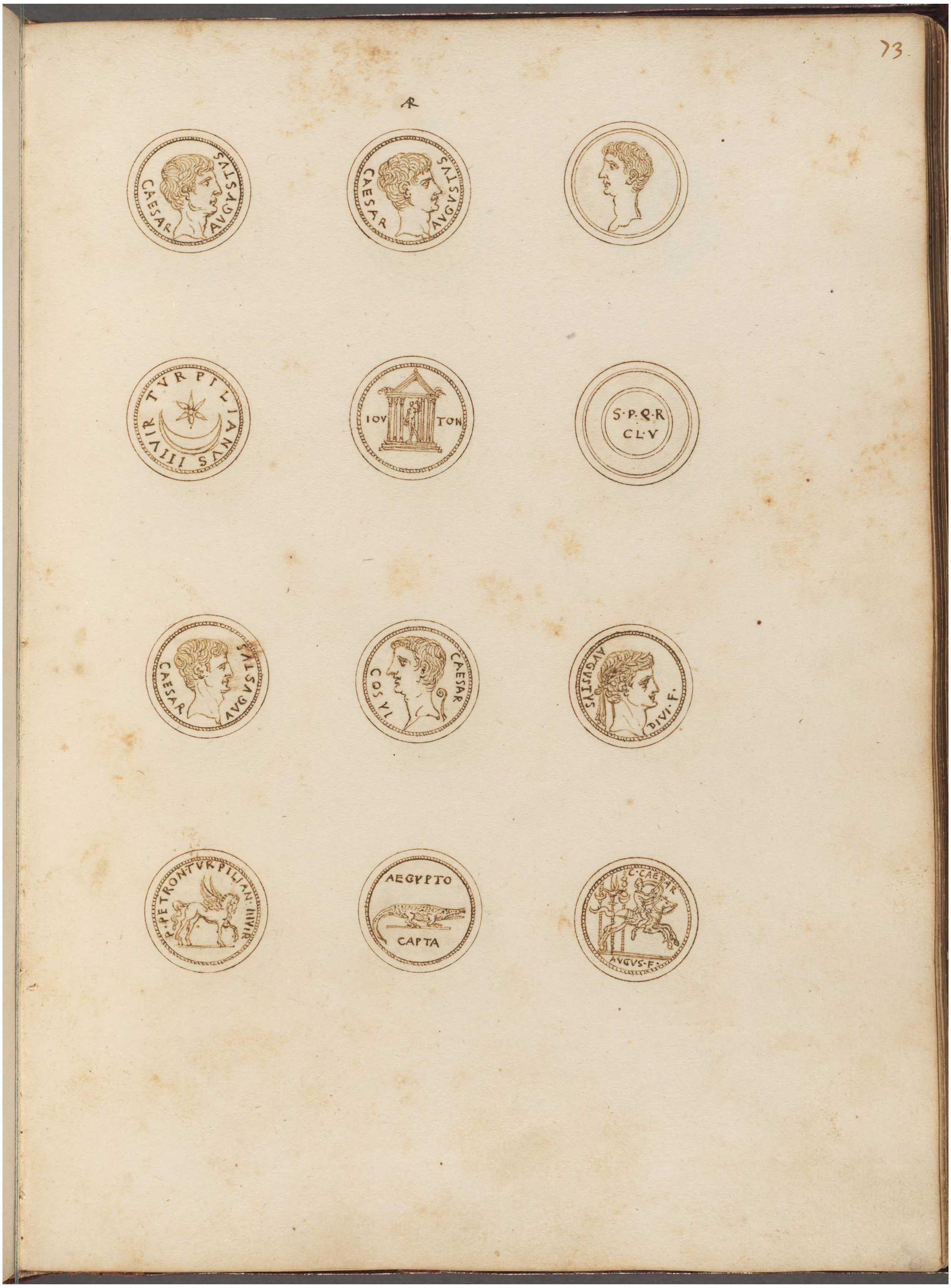

72
AR
IMP·IX·TR·PO·V·
IMP·IX·TR·PO·V·
IMP·CAESAR
MART VLTO
IMP·IX·TR·PO·V
S·P·R·
SIGNIS
RECEPTIS
AVGVSTVS
IMP·CAESAR DIVI·F·IIIVIR·ITER·R·P·C·
IMP·CAESAR DIVI·IVLI·F·
IMP·CAESAR·DIVI·F·IIIVIR·ITER·R·P·C·
COS·ITER·ET·TER·DESIG·
M·AGRIPPA·COS
DESIG·
COS·ITER·ET·TER·DESIG
DIVO·IVL

Fol. 72 (cat. nos. 668–673)

Plate 136

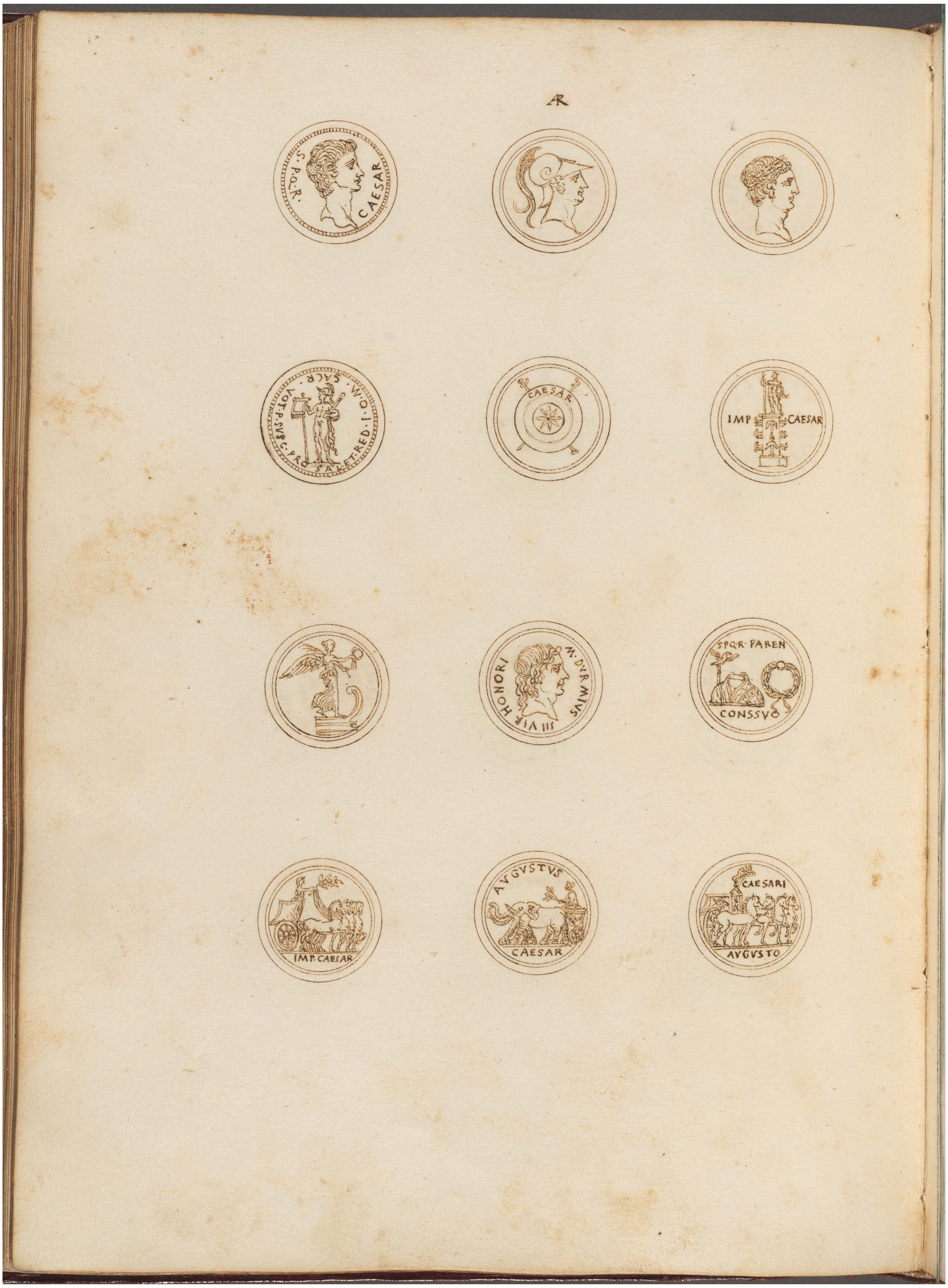

AR
CAESAR
C·CAESAR·IMP·III·
VIR·R·P·C
AVGVSTVS DIVI·F·
AVGVSTVS
LEPIDVS PONT MAX
IIIVIR·R·P·C
IMP·X
CAESAR AVGVSTVS
CAESAR AVGVSTVS
CAESAR AVGVSTVS
L·AQVILLIVS FLORVS IIIVIR
S·P Q·R
OB CIVES
SERVATOS

Fol. 72v (cat. nos. 674–679)

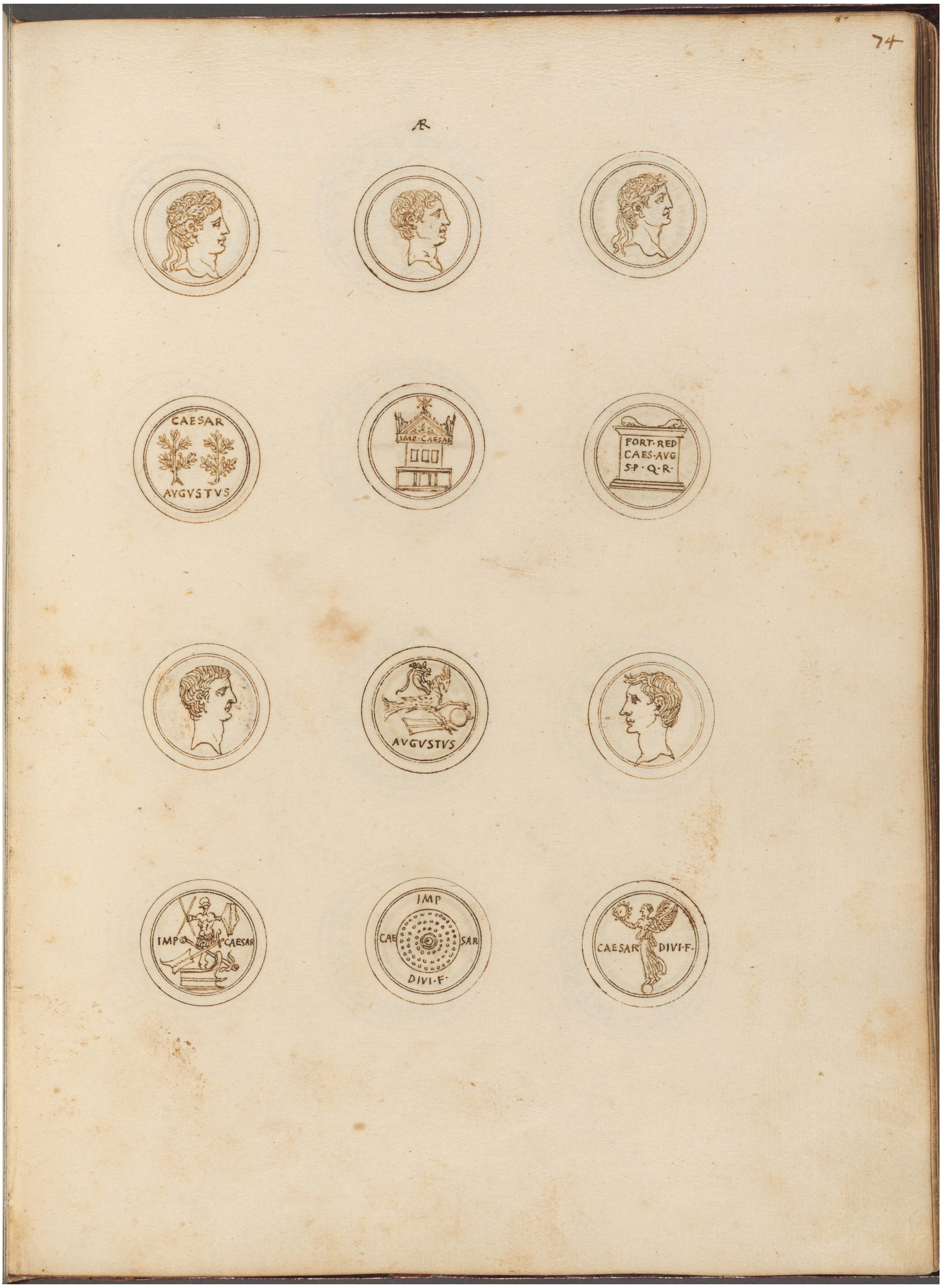

73.
AR
CAESAR AVGVSTVS
CAESAR AVGVSTVS
TVRPILIANVS IIIVIR
IOV TON
S·P·Q·R
CL·V
CAESAR AVGVSTVS
CAESAR COS VI
AVGVSTVS DIVI·F·
P·PETRON TVRPILIAN·IIIVIR
AEGVPTO
CAPTA
C·CAESAR
AVGVS·F·

Fol. 73 (cat. nos. 680–685)

Plate 138

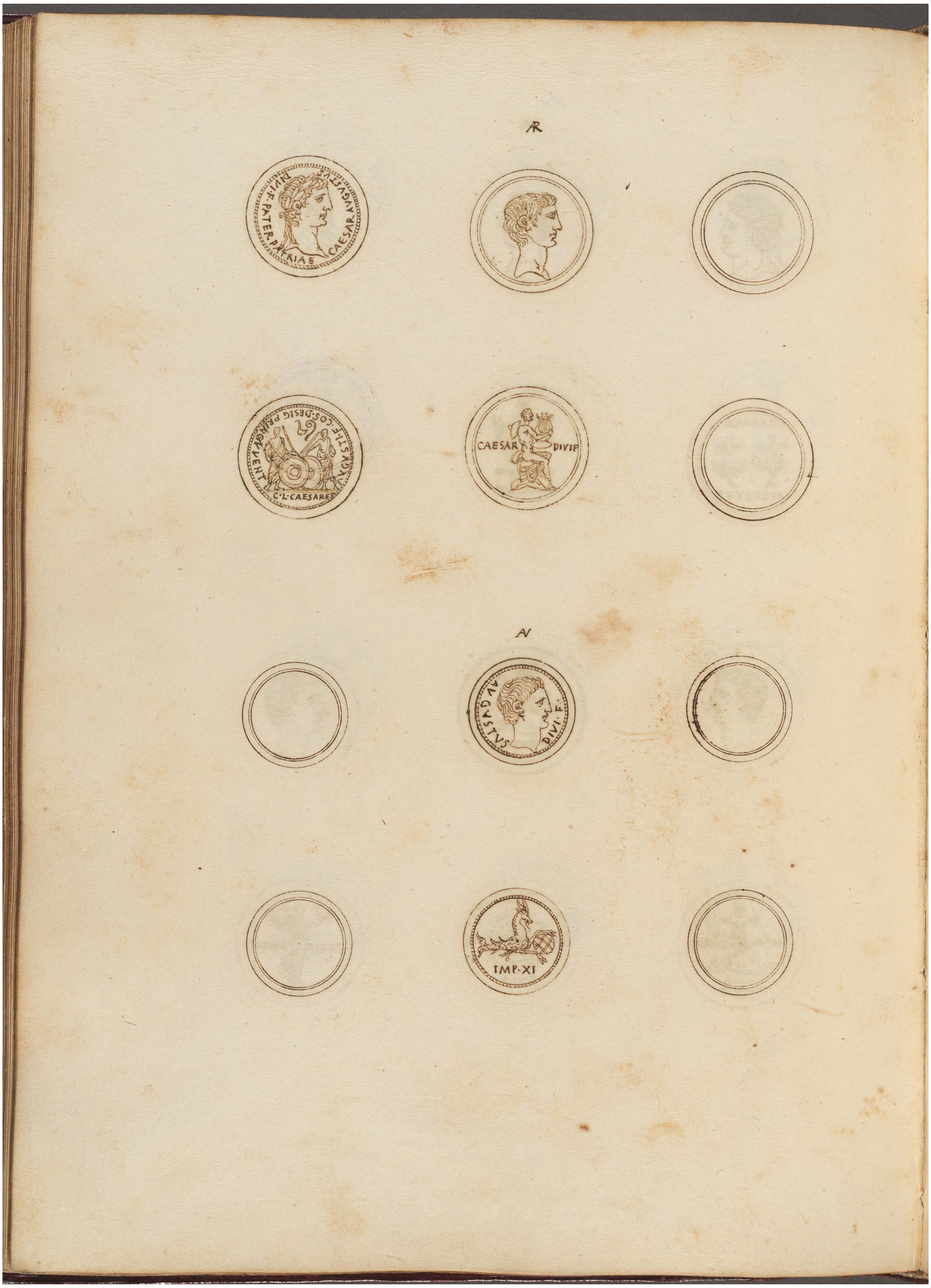

AR
S.P.Q.R. CAESAR
VOT.P.SVS.C.PRO.SAL.ET.RED.I.O.M.SACR
CAESAR
IMP CAESAR
M.DVRMIVS III VIR HONORI
SPQR PAREN CONS SVO
IMP.CAESAR
AVGVSTVS CAESAR
CAESARI AVGVSTO

Fol. 73v (cat. nos. 686–691)

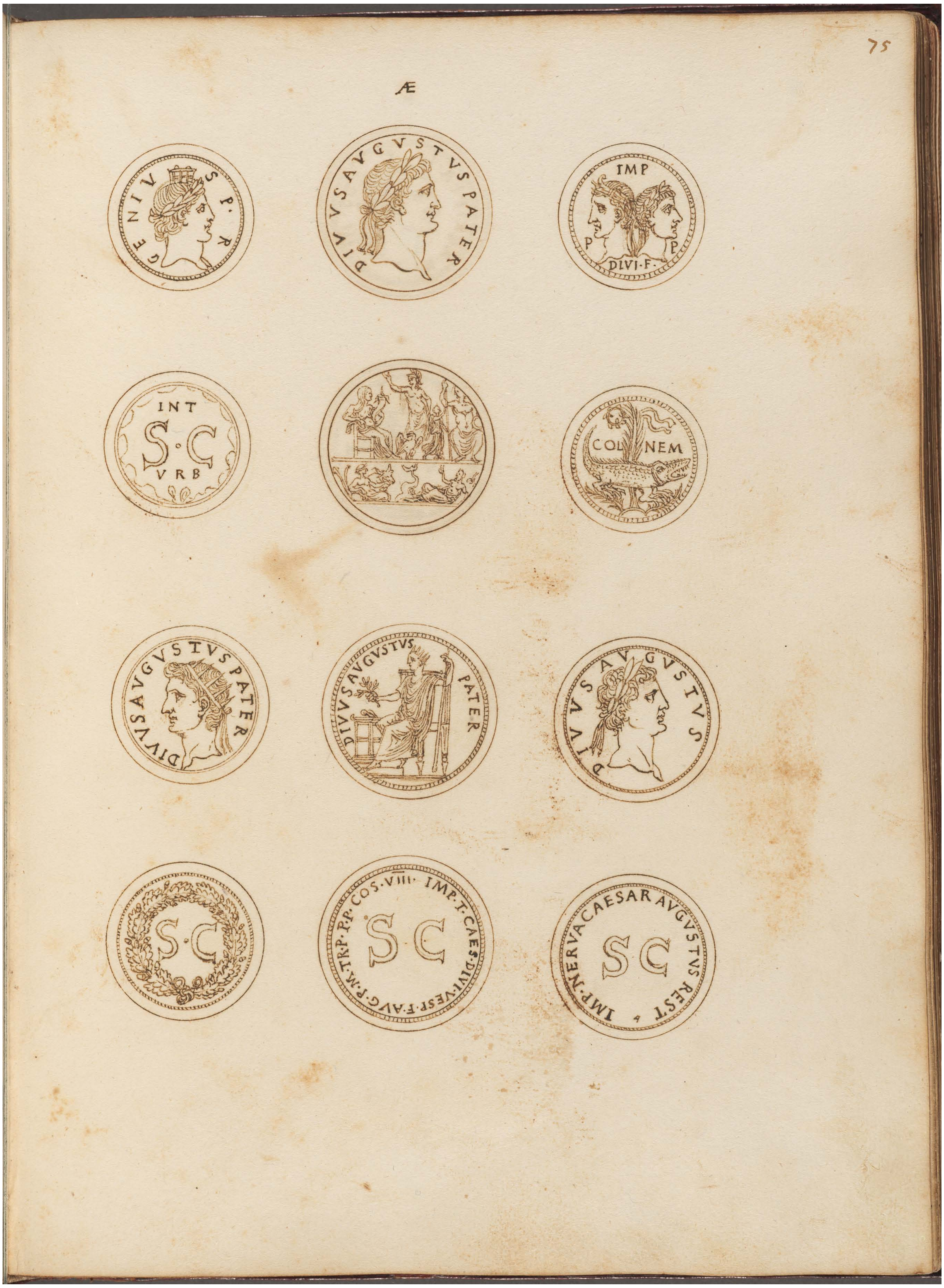

74
AR
CAESAR
AVGVSTVS
IMP·CAESAR
FORT·RED
CAES·AVG
S·P·Q·R·
AVGVSTVS
IMP
CAESAR
IMP
CAE
SAR
DIVI·F·
CAESAR
DIVI·F·

Fol. 74 (cat. nos. 692–698)

Plate 140

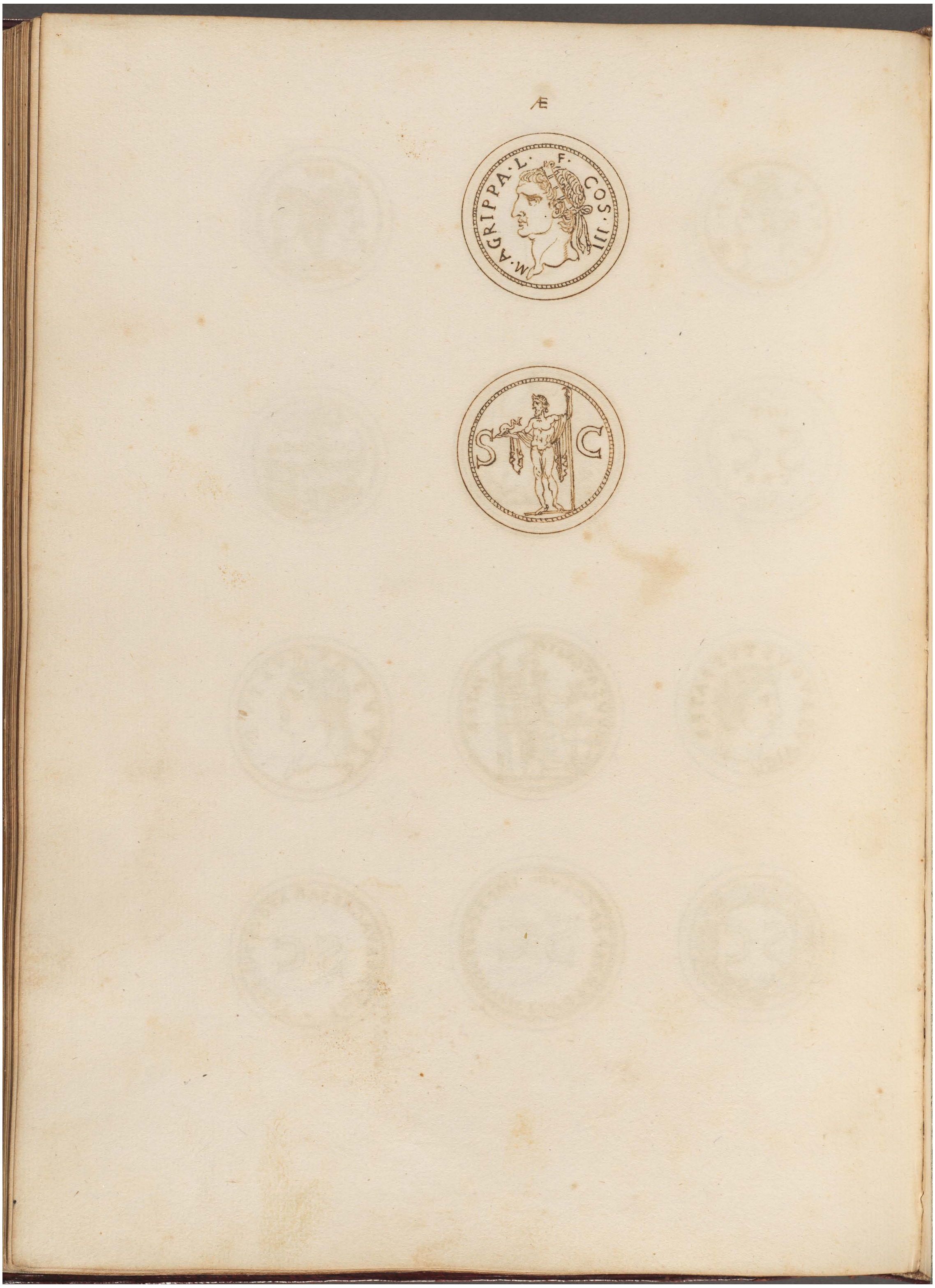

AR
CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F PATER PATRIAE
AVGVSTI·F·COS·DESIG PRINC IVVENT
C·L·CAESARES
CAESAR DIVI F
AV
AVGVSTVS DIVI·F·
IMP·XI

Fol. 74v (cat. nos. 699–701)

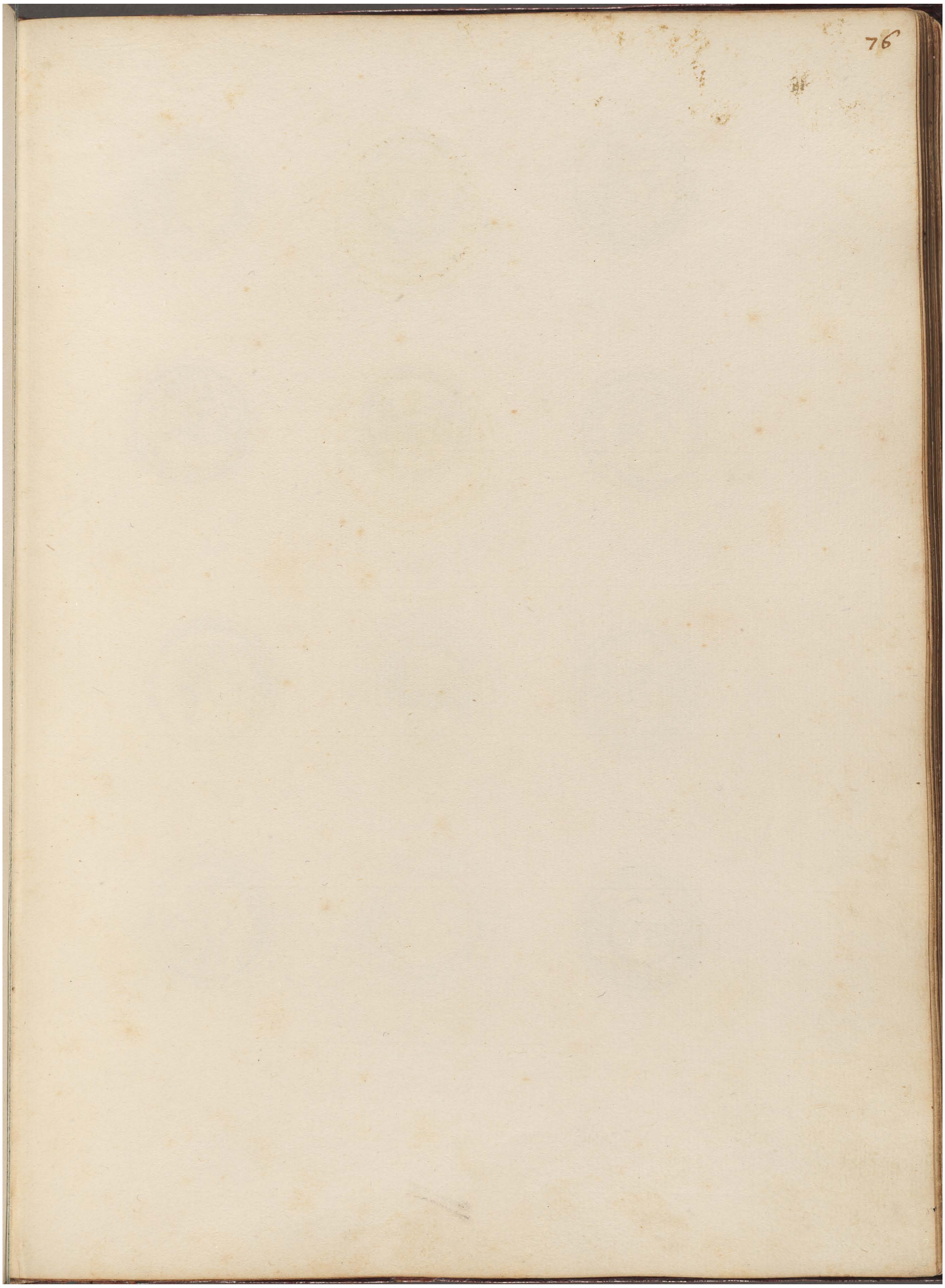

75
Æ
GENIVS P R
DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER
IMP
P P
DIVI F
INT
S C
VRB
COL NEM
DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER
DIVVS AVGVSTVS
PATER
DIVVS AVGVSTVS
S C
IMP T CAES DIVI VESP F AVG P M TR P P P COS VIII
S C
IMP NERVA CAESAR AVGVSTVS REST
S C

Fol. 75 (cat nos. 702–707)

Plate 142


Æ
M·AGRIPPA·L·F·COS·III
S C

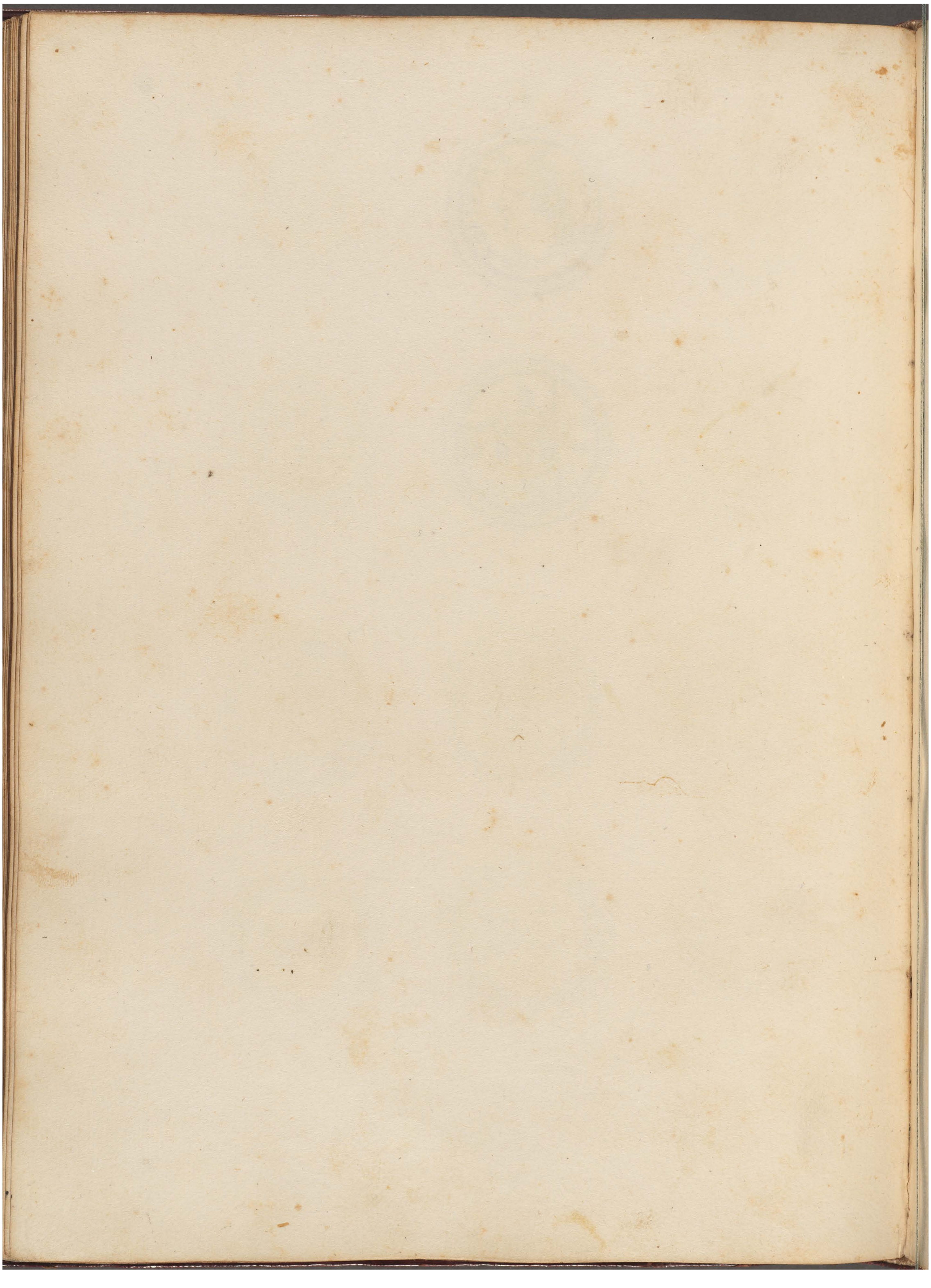
Fol. 75v (cat. no. 708)



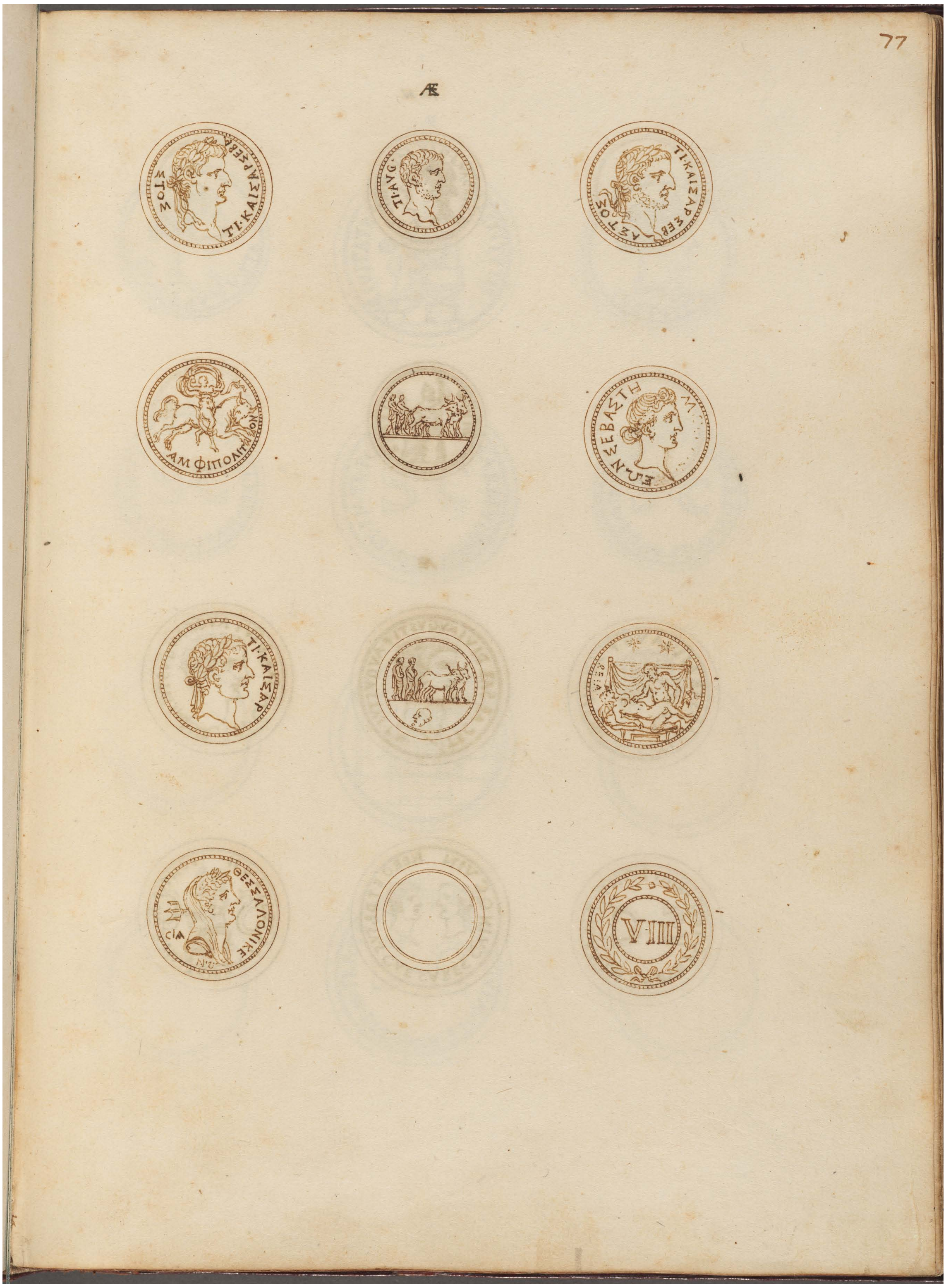
76

Fol. 76

Plate 144

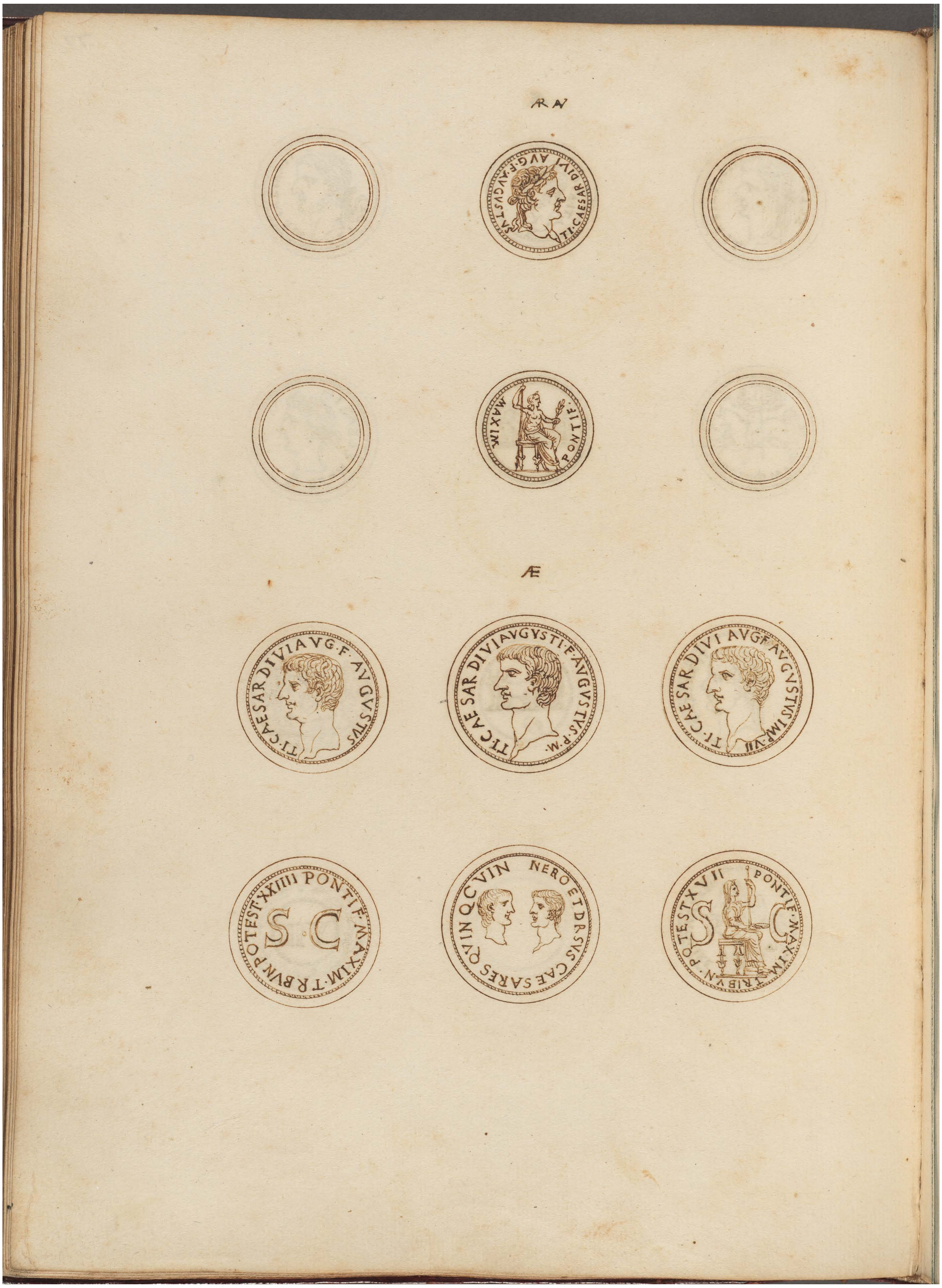


Fol. 76v

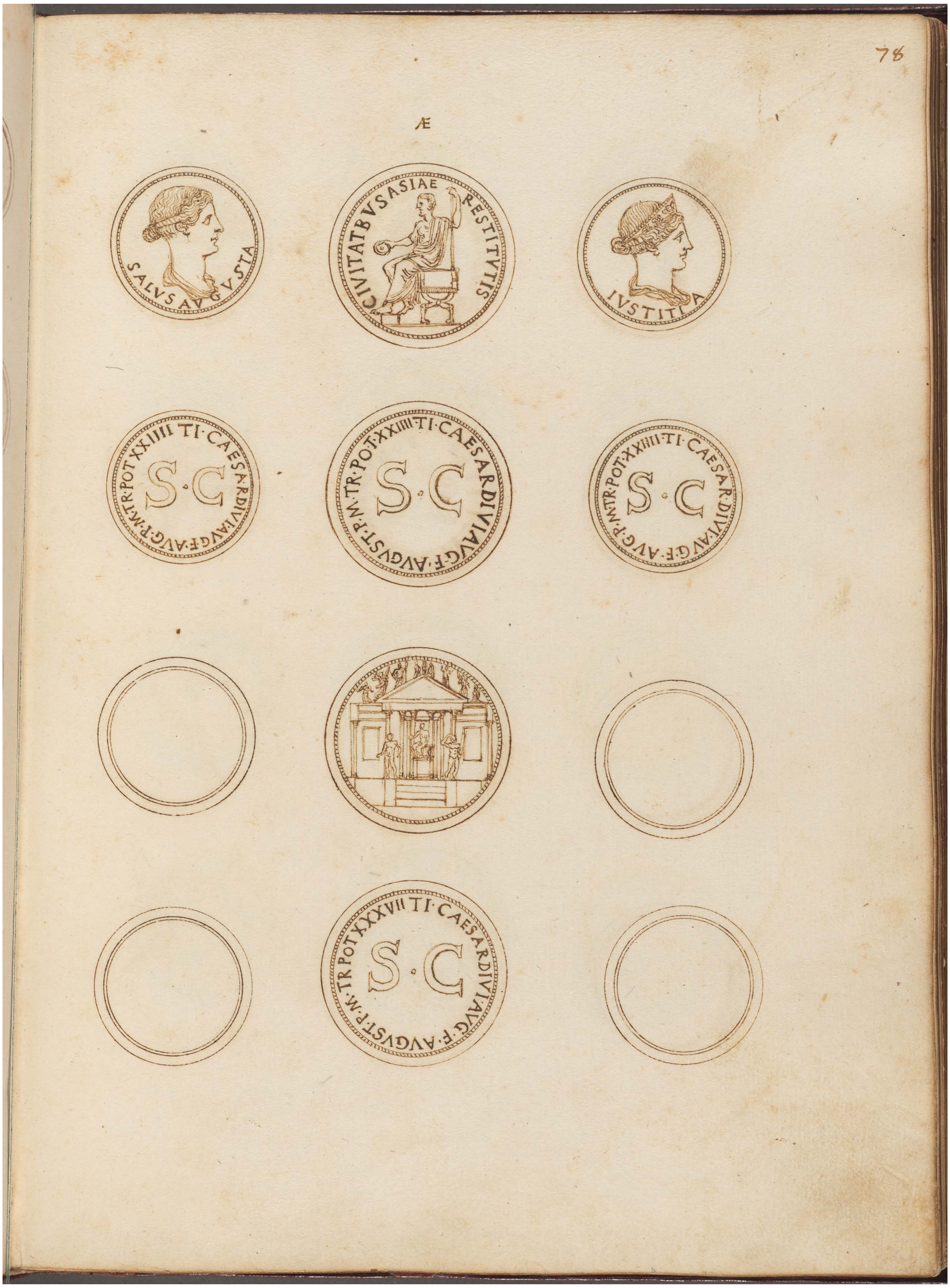

77
Æ
ΤΙ·ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑ
ΕΤΟΣ
TI·AVG
ΤΙ·ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒ
ΕΤΟΣ
ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ
ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ
ΤΙ·ΚΑΙΣΑΡ
ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕ
VIII

Fol. 77 (cat. nos. 709–714)

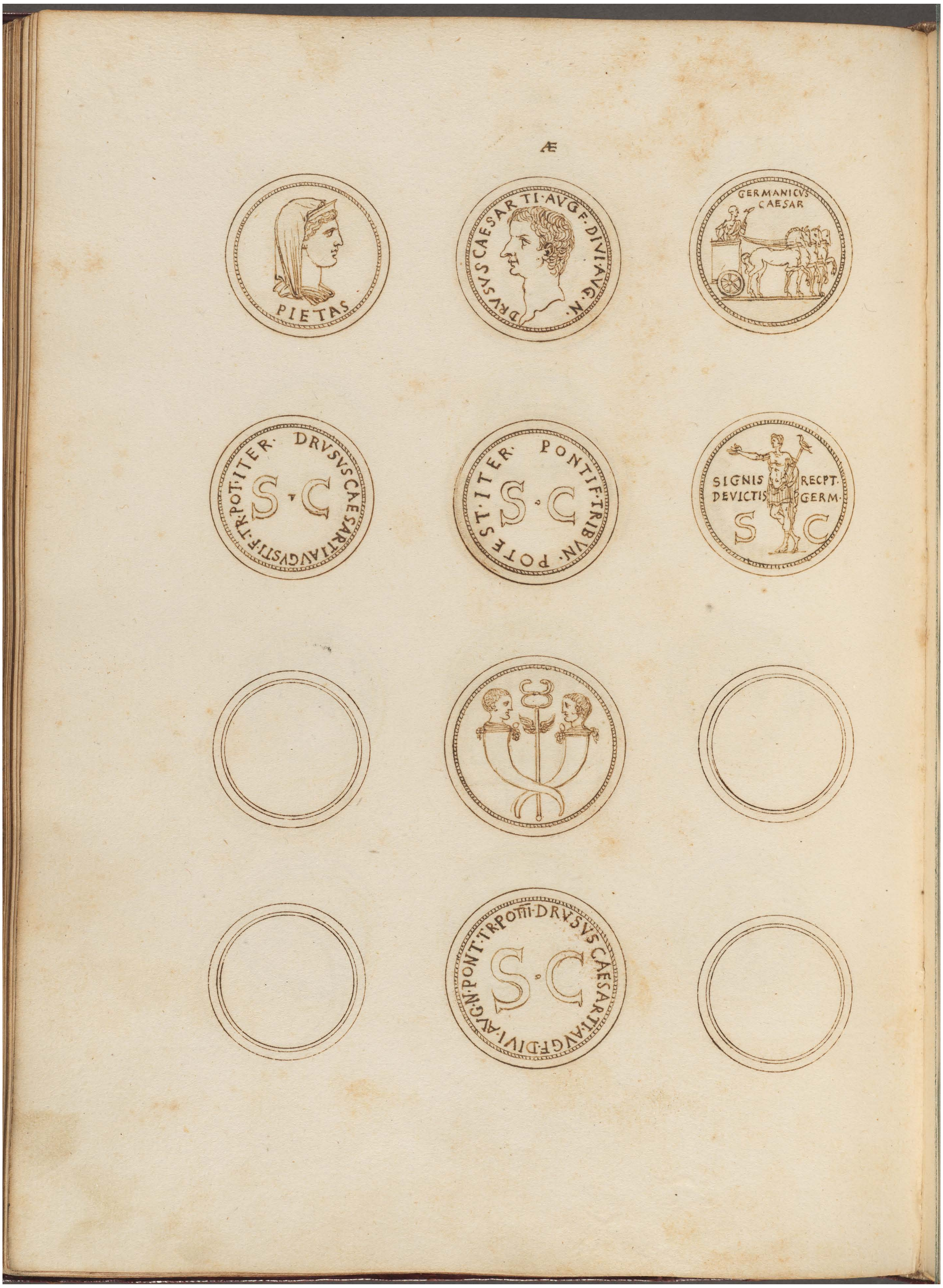
Plate 146


ℛ AV
TI·CAESAR DIVI AVG·F·AVGVST
MAXIM PONTIF
Æ
TI·CAESAR DIVI AVG·F AVGVSTVS
TI·CAE SAR DIVI AVGVSTI·F·AVGVSTVS·P·M·
TI·CAE SAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS IMP·VII
TRBVN POTEST XXIIII PONTIF·MAXIM
S C
NERO ET DRVSVS CAESARES QVINQ C VIN
TRIBVN·POTEST XVII PONTIF·MAXIM
S C

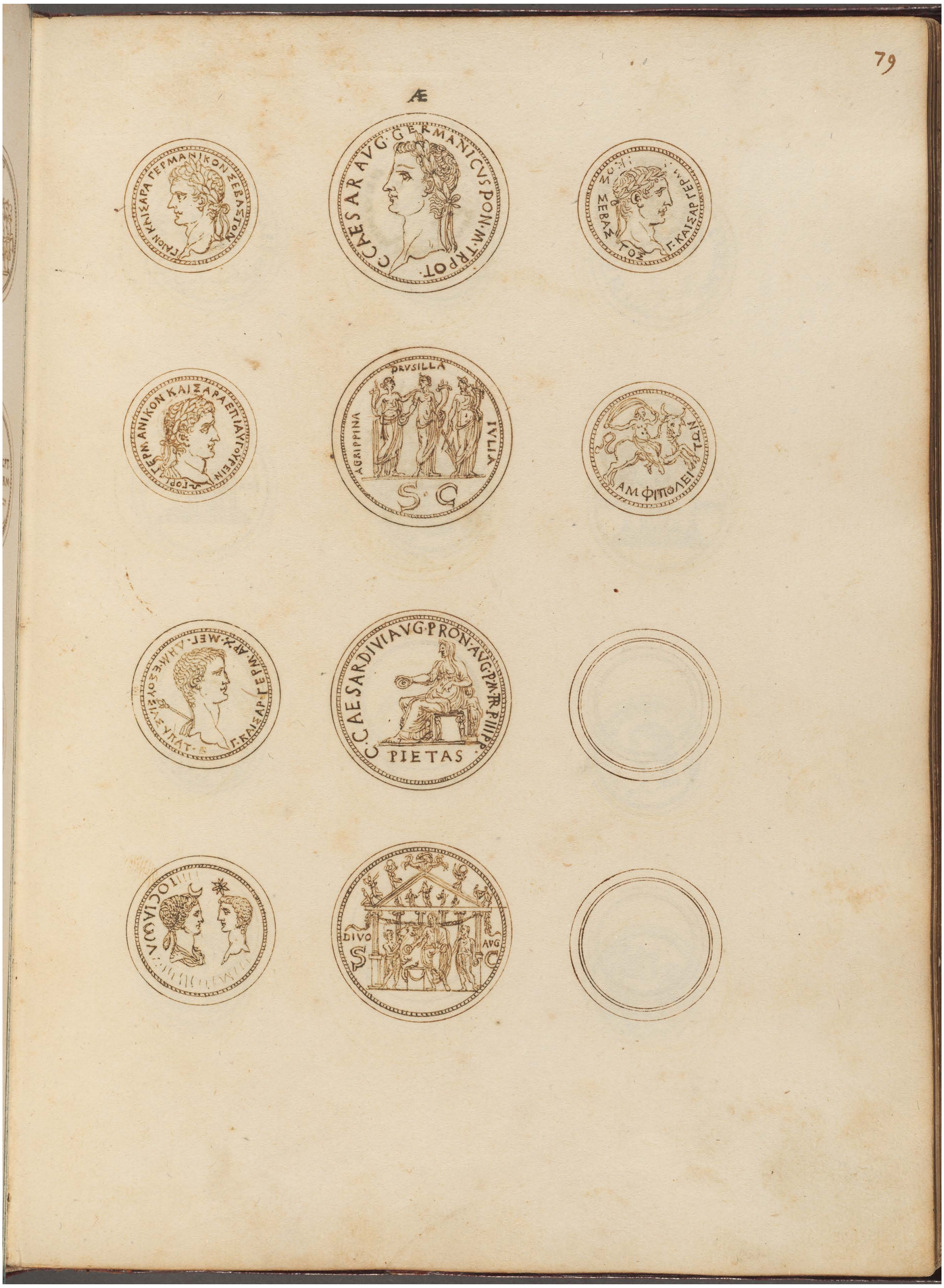
Fol. 77v (cat nos. 715–719)


78
Æ
SALVS AVGVSTA
CIVITATBVS ASIAE RESTITVTIS
IVSTITIA
TI·CAESAR·DIVI·AVG·F·AVG·P·M·TR·POT XXIIII
S·C
TI·CAESAR·DIVI·AVG·F·AVGVST·P·M·TR·POT·XXIIII
S·C
TI·CAESAR·DIVI·AVG·F·AVG·P·M·TR·POT·XXIIII
S·C
TI·CAESAR·DIVI·AVG·F·AVGVST·P·M·TR·POT·XXXVII
S·C

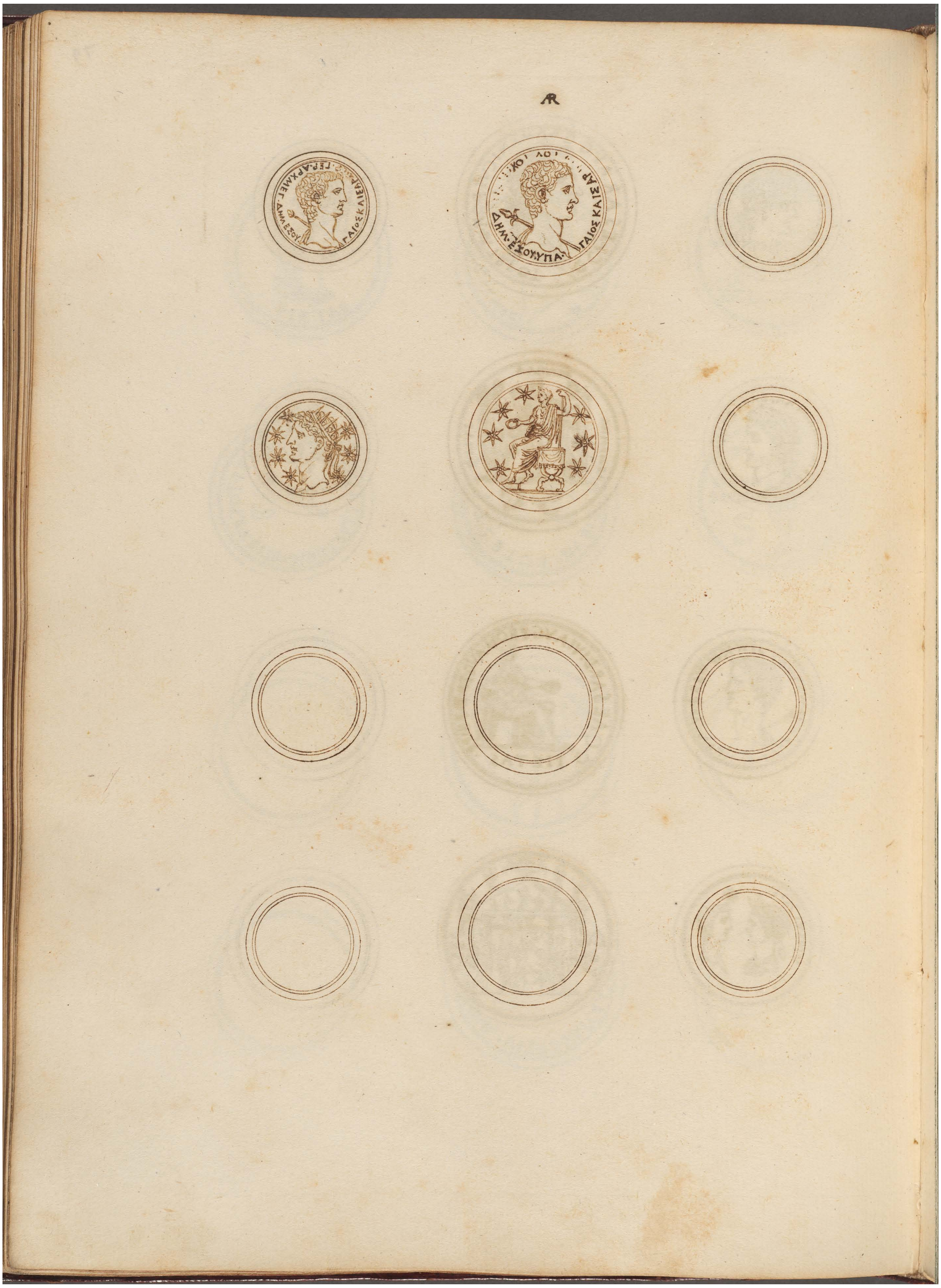
Fol. 78 (cat. nos. 720–723)


Æ
PIETAS
DRVSVS CAESAR TI·AVG·F·DIVI·AVG·N·
GERMANICVS CAESAR
DRVSVS CAESAR TI·AVGVSTI·F·TR·POT·ITER·
S C
PONTIF·TRIBVN·POTEST·ITER·
S C
SIGNIS RECPT·
DEVICTIS GERM·
S C
DRVSVS CAESAR TI·AVG·F·DIVI·AVG·N·PONT·TR·POT·II
S C

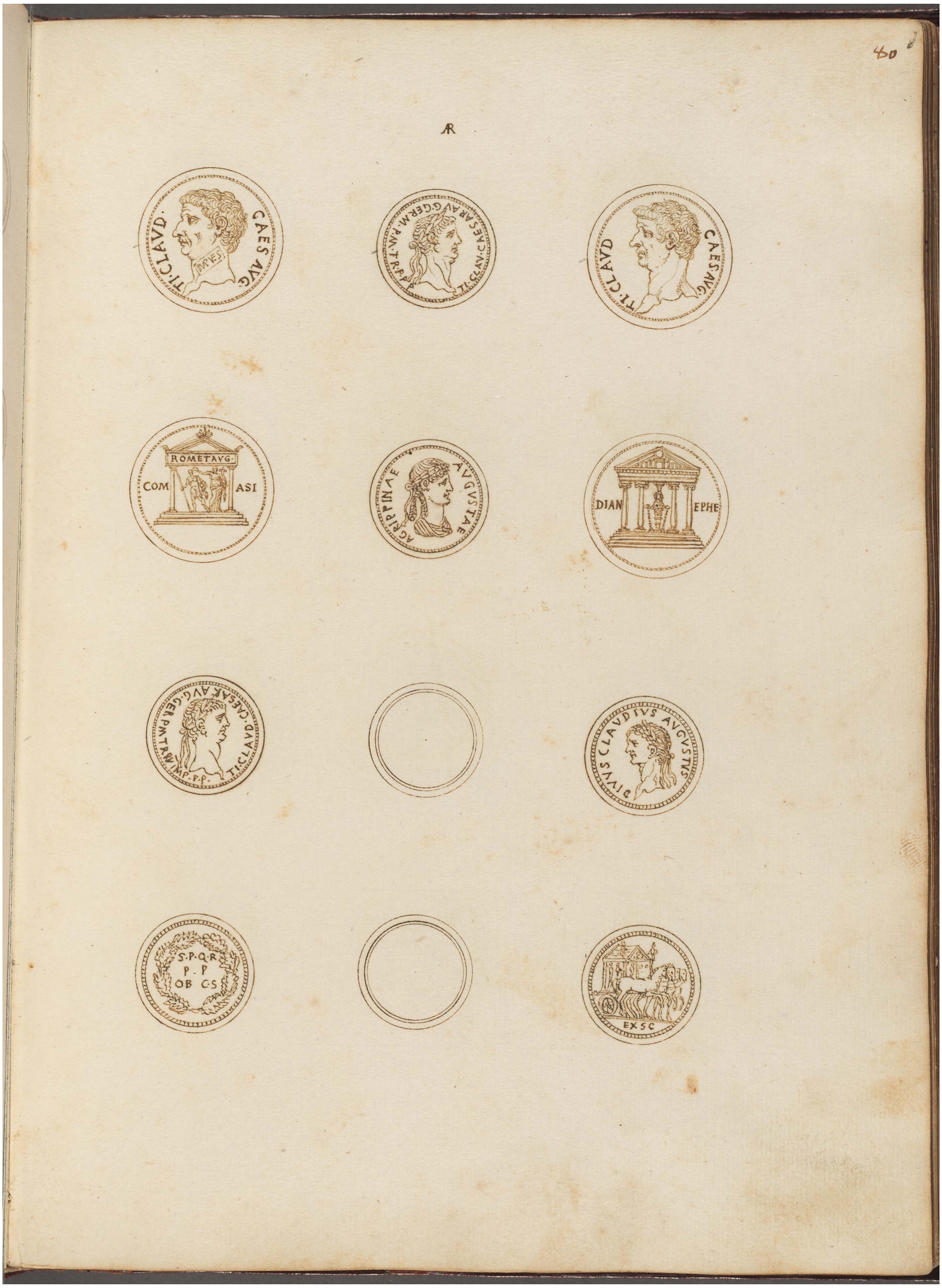
Fol. 78v (cat. nos. 724–727)


79
Æ
C CAESAR AVG GERMANICVS PON M TR POT
ΓΑΙΟΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΑ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝ
ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ Γ. ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΓΕΡ
DRVSILLA
AGRIPPINA
IVLIA
S C
ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ
C CAESAR DIVI AVG PRON AVG P M TR P III P P
PIETAS
DIVO
AVG
S C

Fol. 79 (cat. nos. 728–732)

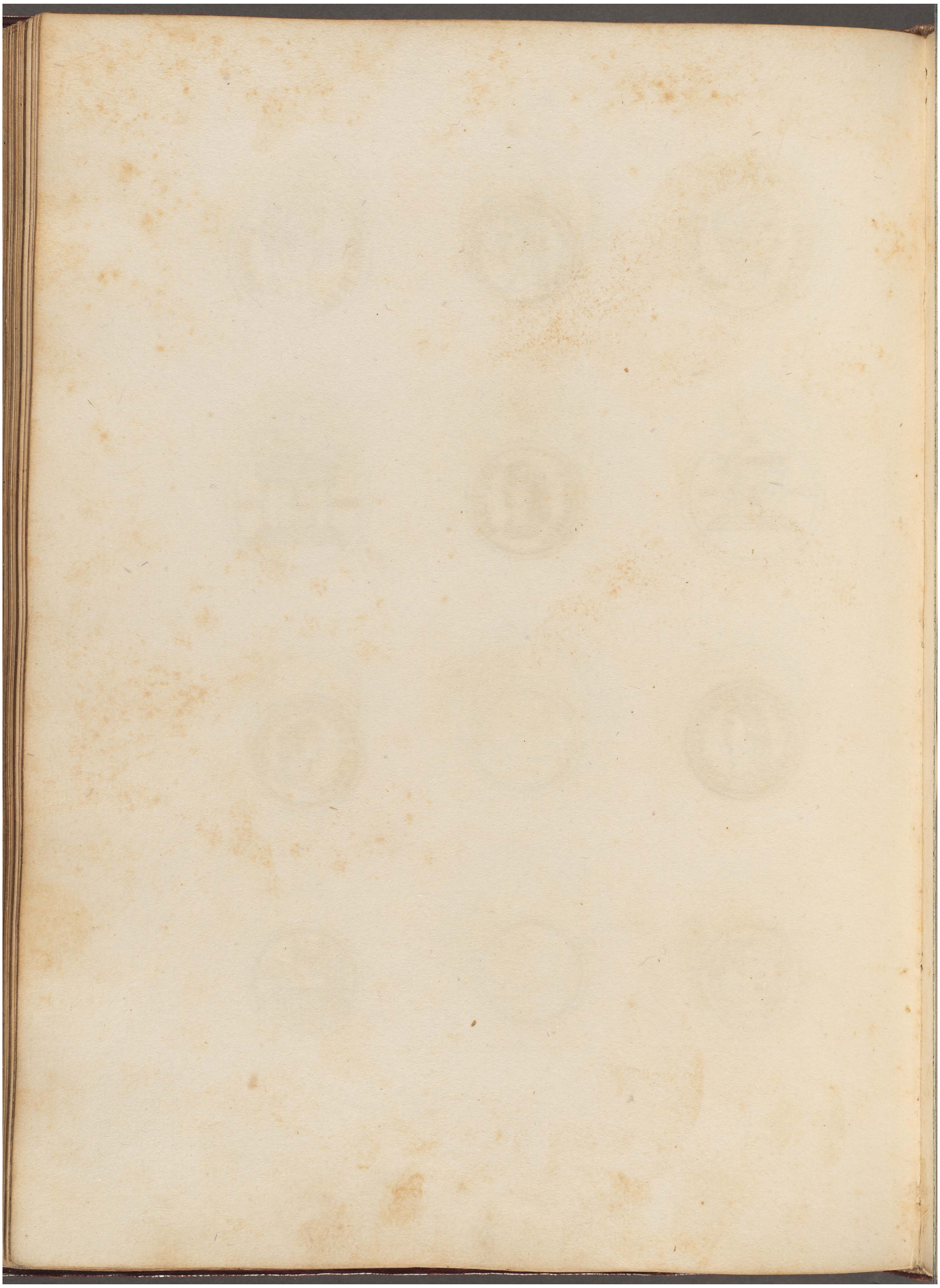

AR
ΓΑΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ... ΓΕΡ. ΑΡΧ. ΜΕΓ. ΔΗΜ. ΕΞΟΥ.
ΓΑΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ... ΔΗΜ. ΕΞΟΥ. ΥΠΑ.

Fol. 79v (cat. nos. 733–734)

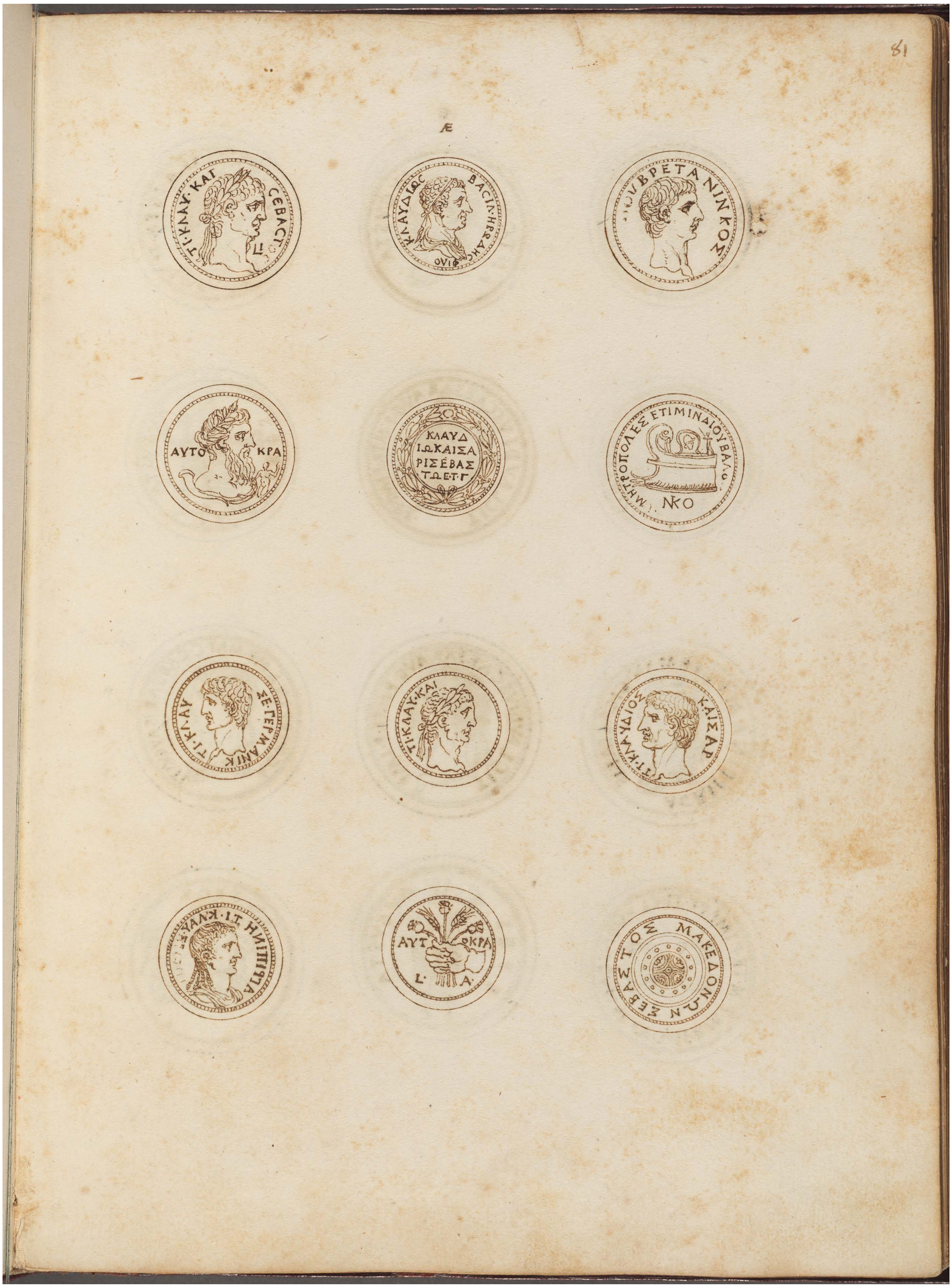

40
AR
TI·CLAVD· CAES AVG
DIVVS
TI·CLAVD·CAESAR AVG·GERM·P·M·TR·P
TI·CLAVD CAES AVG
ROMET AVG
COM ASI
AGRIPPINAE AVGVSTAE
DIAN EPHE
TI·CLAVD·CAESAR AVG·GER·P·M·TR·IMP·P·P·
DIVVS CLAVDIVS AVGVSTVS
S·P·Q·R
P·P
OB CS
EX SC

Fol. 80 (cat. nos. 735–739)

Plate 152

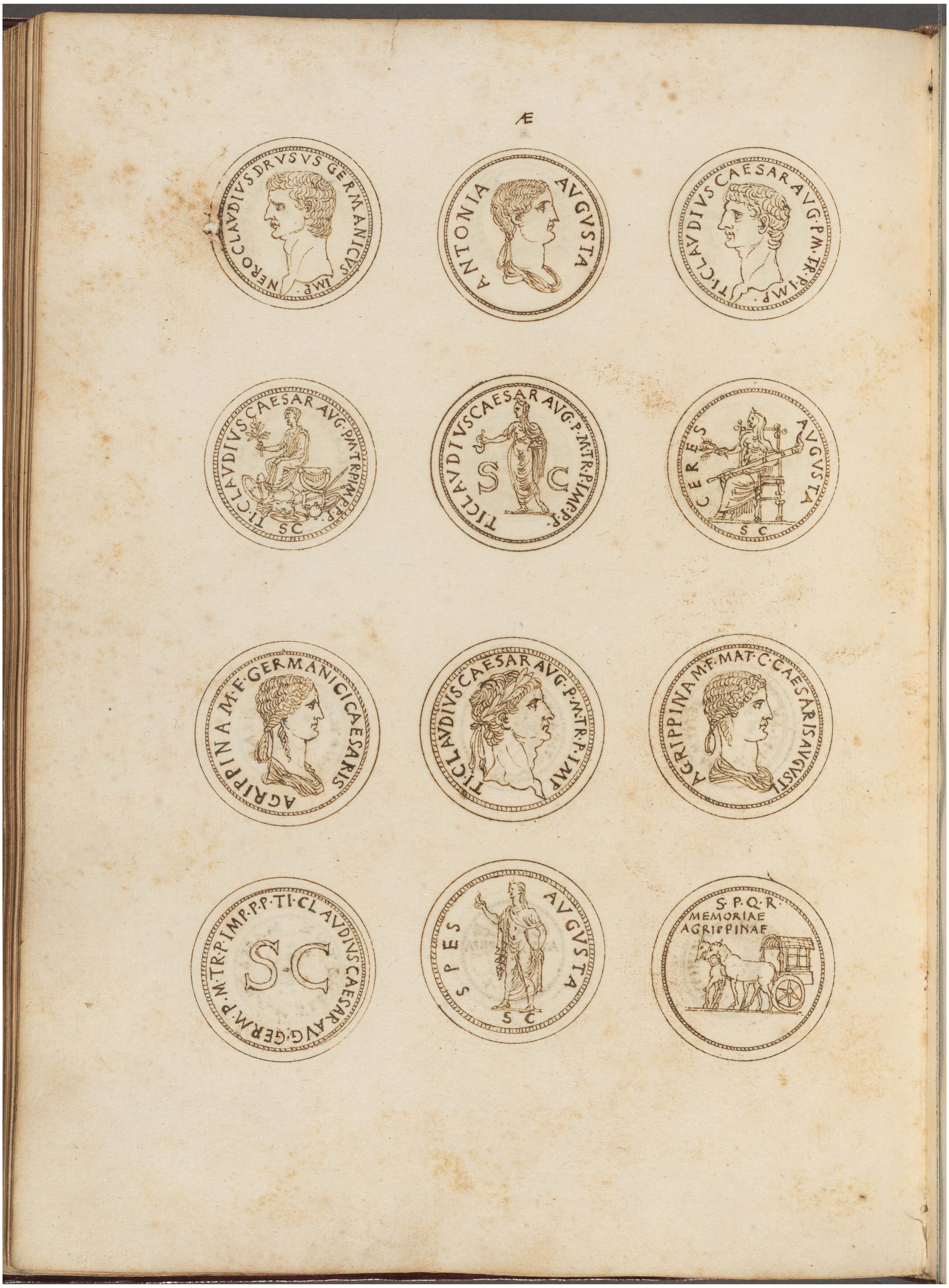


Fol. 80v

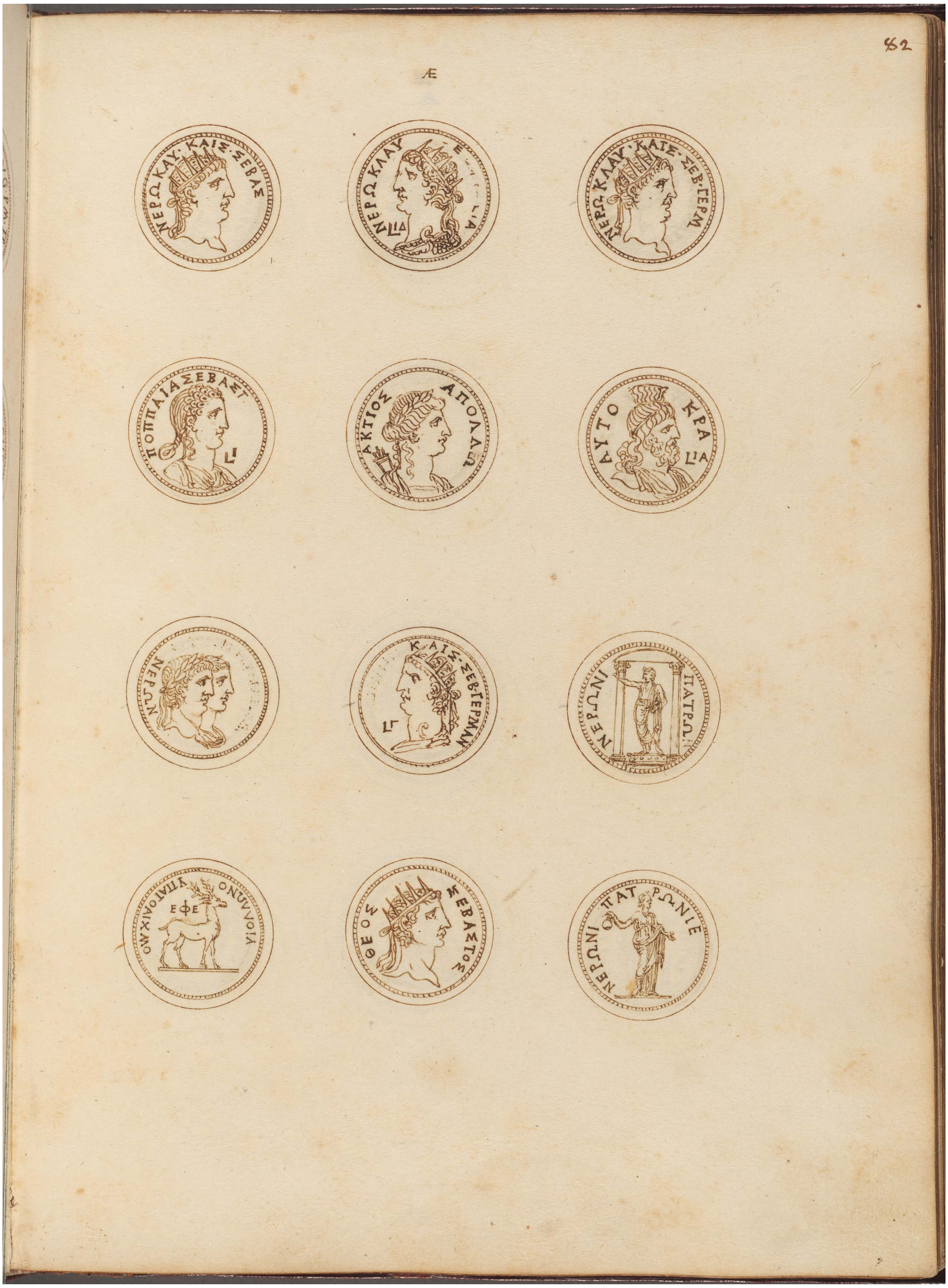

81
Æ
ΤΙ·ΚΛΑΥ·ΚΑΙ ΣΕΒΑΣΤ
ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛ·ΗΡΩΔΗΣ
ΒΡΕΤΑΝΙΝΚΟΣ
ΑΥΤΟ ΚΡΑ
ΚΛΑΥΔ ΙΩΚΑΙΣΑ ΡΙΣΕΒΑΣ ΤΩΕΤ·Γ
ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΣ ΕΤΙΜΙΝΑΙΟΥΒΑΛΟ
ΝΚΟ
ΤΙ·ΚΛ·ΑΥ ΣΕ·ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚ
ΤΙ·ΚΛΑΥ·ΚΑΙ
ΤΙ·ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ
ΑΥΤ ΟΚΡΑ
L· Α
ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ

Fol. 81 (cat. nos. 740–745)

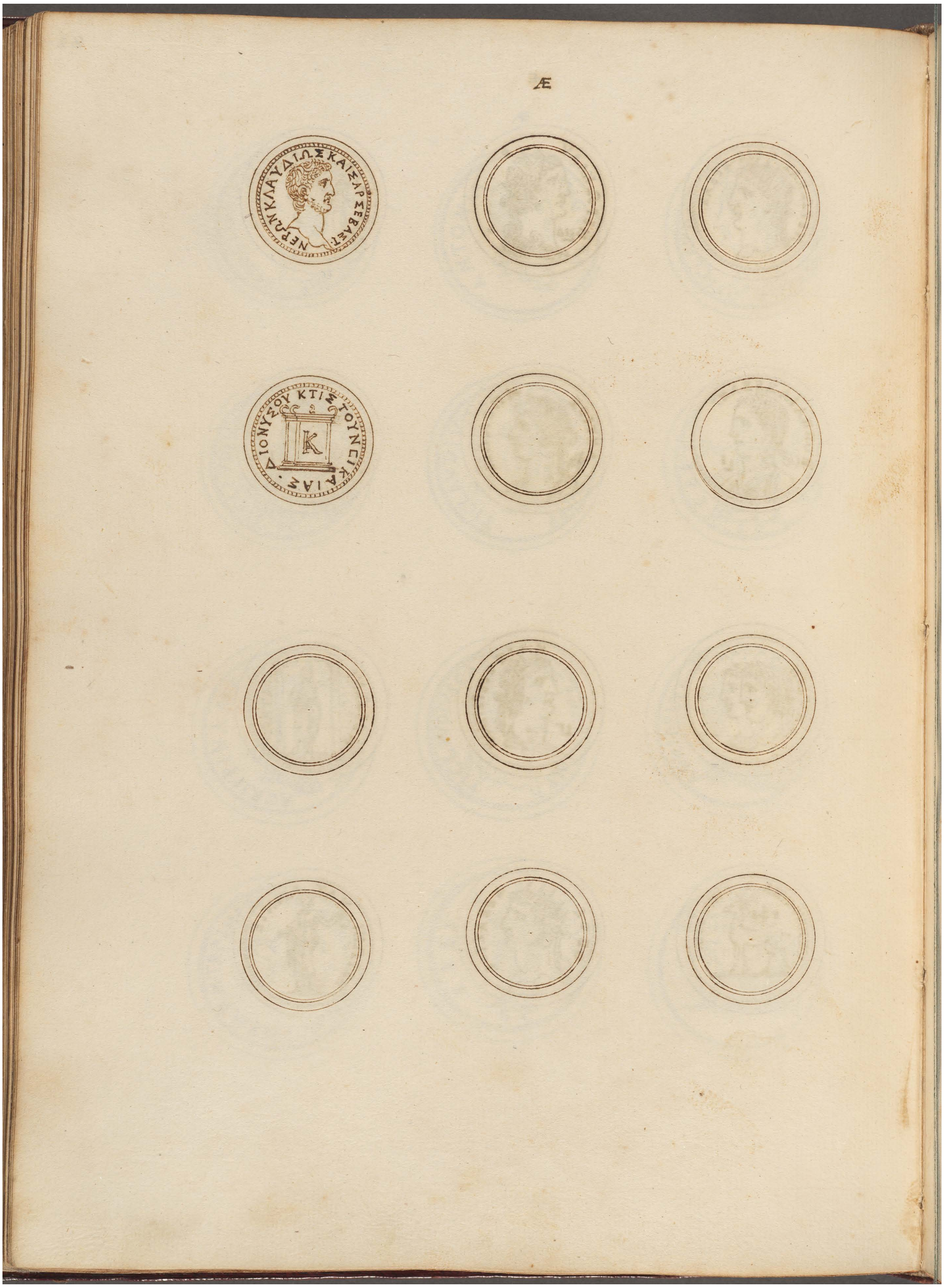
Plate 154


Æ
NERO CLAVDIVS DRVSVS GERMANICVS IMP
ANTONIA AVGVSTA
TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR P IMP
TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR P IMP P P
S C
TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR P IMP P P
S C
CERES AVGVSTA
S C
AGRIPPINA M F GERMANICI CAESARIS
TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR P IMP
AGRIPPINA M F MAT C CAESARIS AVGVSTI
P M TR P IMP P P TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG GERM
S C
SPES AVGVSTA
S C
S P Q R
MEMORIAE
AGRIPPINAE

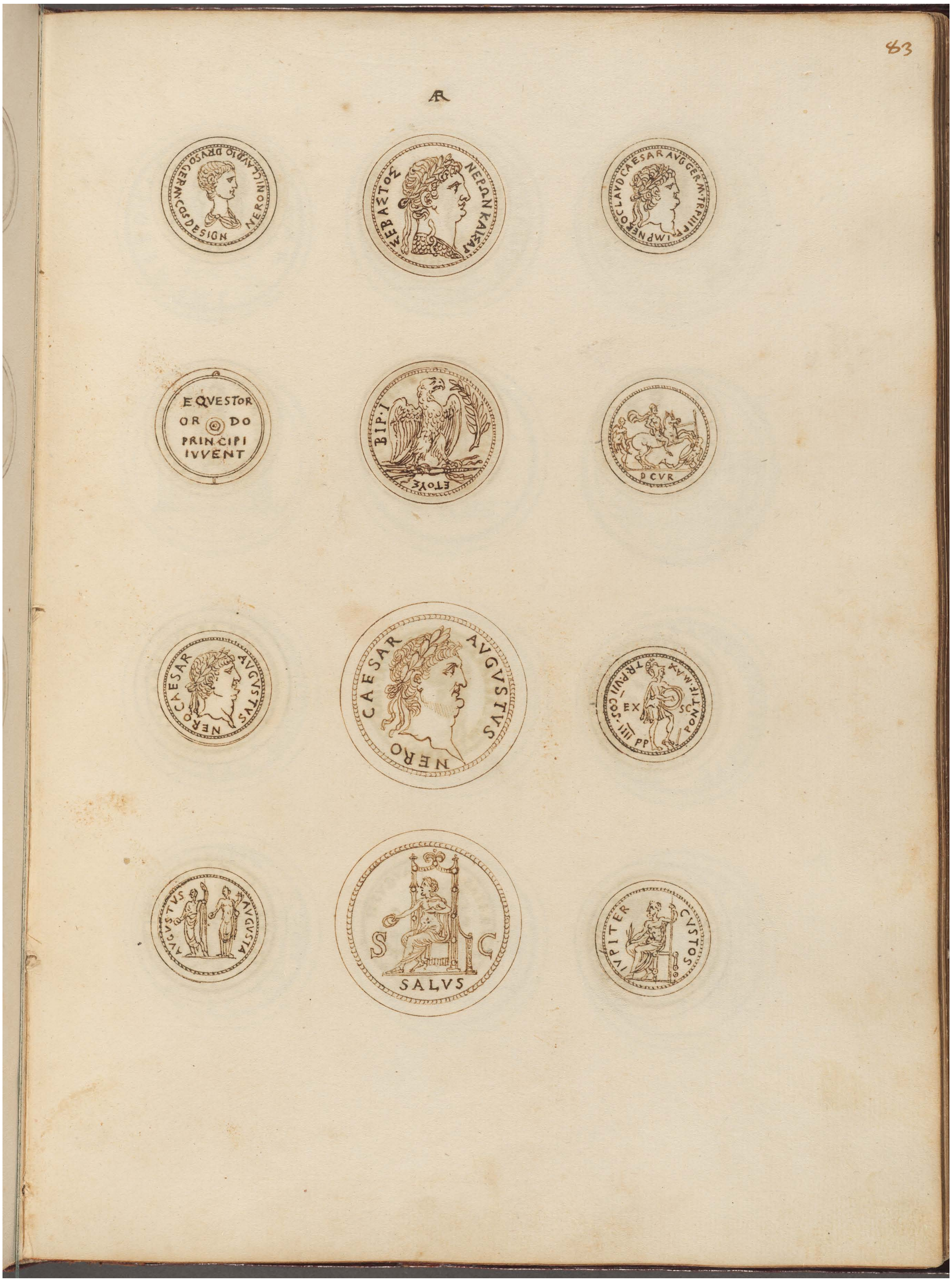
Fol. 81v (cat. nos. 746–751)


82
Æ
ΝΕΡΩ·ΚΛΑΥ·ΚΑΙΣ·ΣΕΒΑΣ
ΝΕΡΩ ΚΛΑΥ
ΙΑ
LΙΔ
ΝΕΡΩ·ΚΛΑΥ·ΚΑΙΣ·ΣΕΒ·ΓΕΡΜ
ΠΟΠΠΑΙΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤ
LΙ
ΑΚΤΙΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΩ
ΑΥΤΟ ΚΡΑ
LΙΑ
ΝΕΡΩΝ
ΚΑΙΣ·ΣΕΒ·ΓΕΡΜΑΝ
LΓ
ΝΕΡΩΝΙ ΠΑΤΡΩ
ΕΦΕ
ΘΕΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ
ΝΕΡΩΝΙ ΠΑΤΡΩΝΙΕ

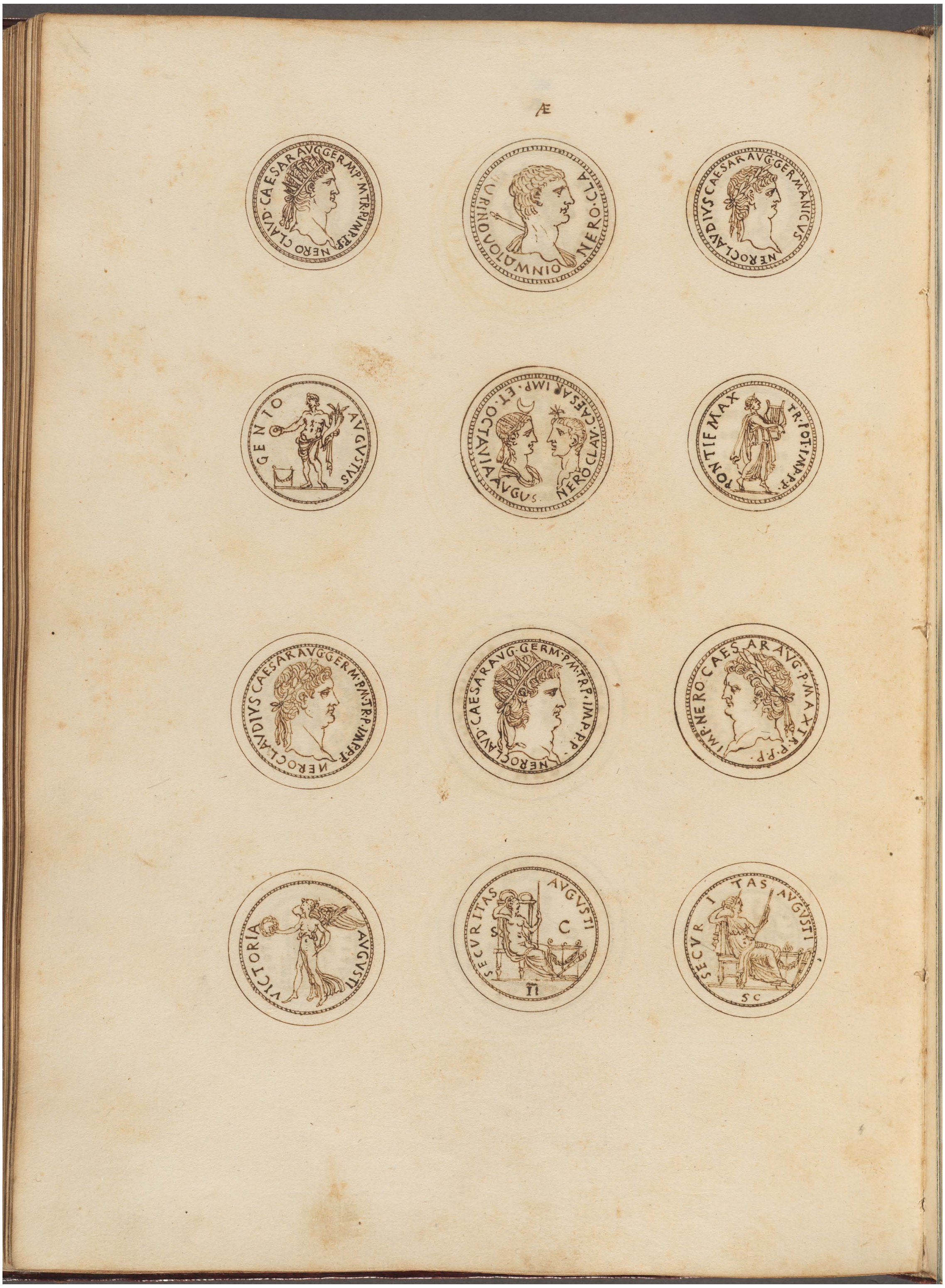
Fol. 82 (cat. nos. 752–757)


Æ
ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΩΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤ.
Κ
ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ ΚΤΙΣΤΟΥ ΝΙΚΑΙΑΣ

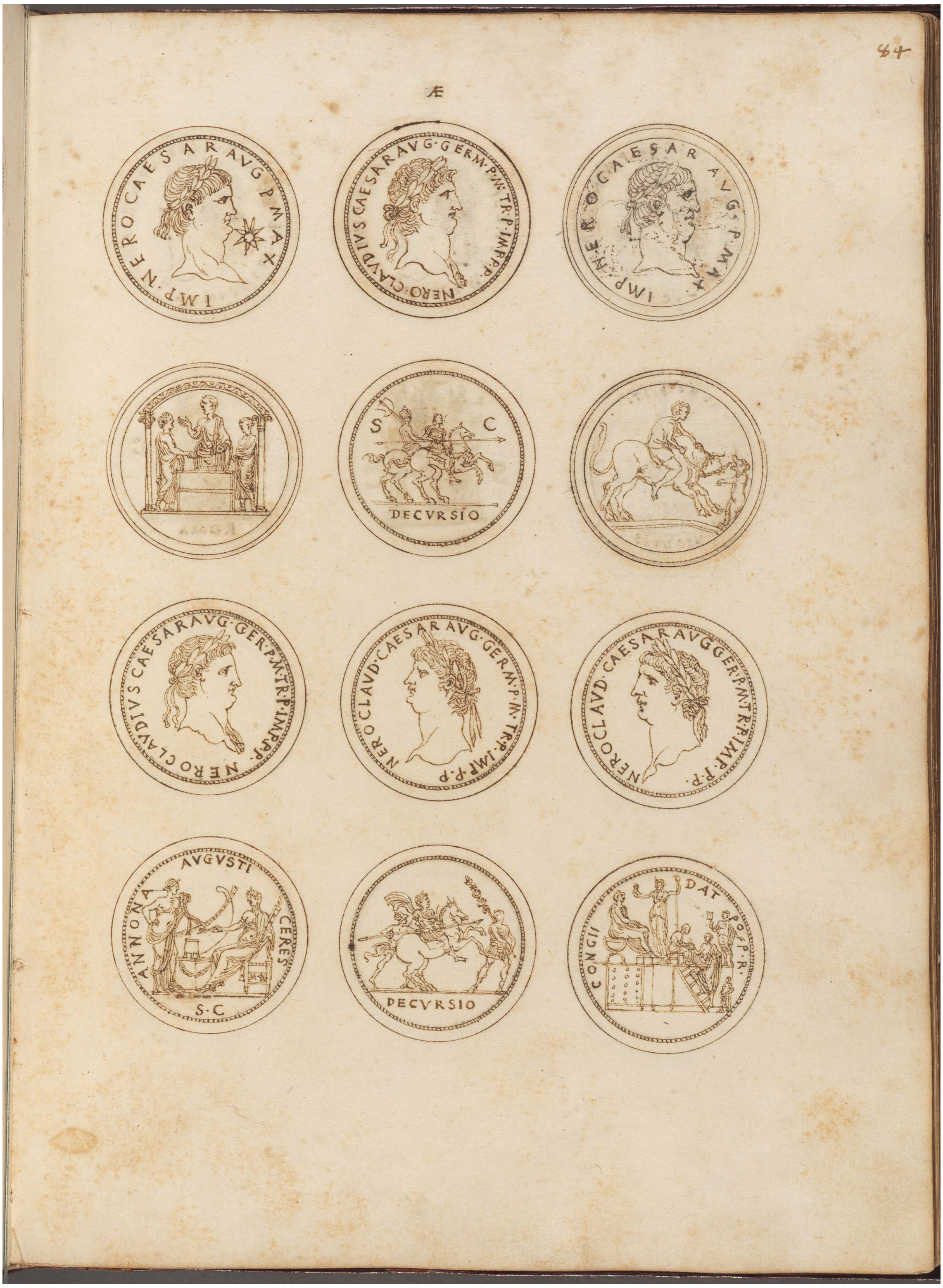
Fol. 82v (cat. no. 758)


83
Æ
NERONI CLAVDIO DRVSO GERM COS DESIGN
ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ
IMP NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM TR P IIII P P
EQVESTOR ORDO PRINCIPI IVVENT
BIP·I
ETOYΣ
D CVR
NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS
NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS
PONTIF·MAX TR·P·VII COS·IIII PP
EX SC
AVGVSTVS AVGVSTA
S C
SALVS
IVPITER CVSTOS

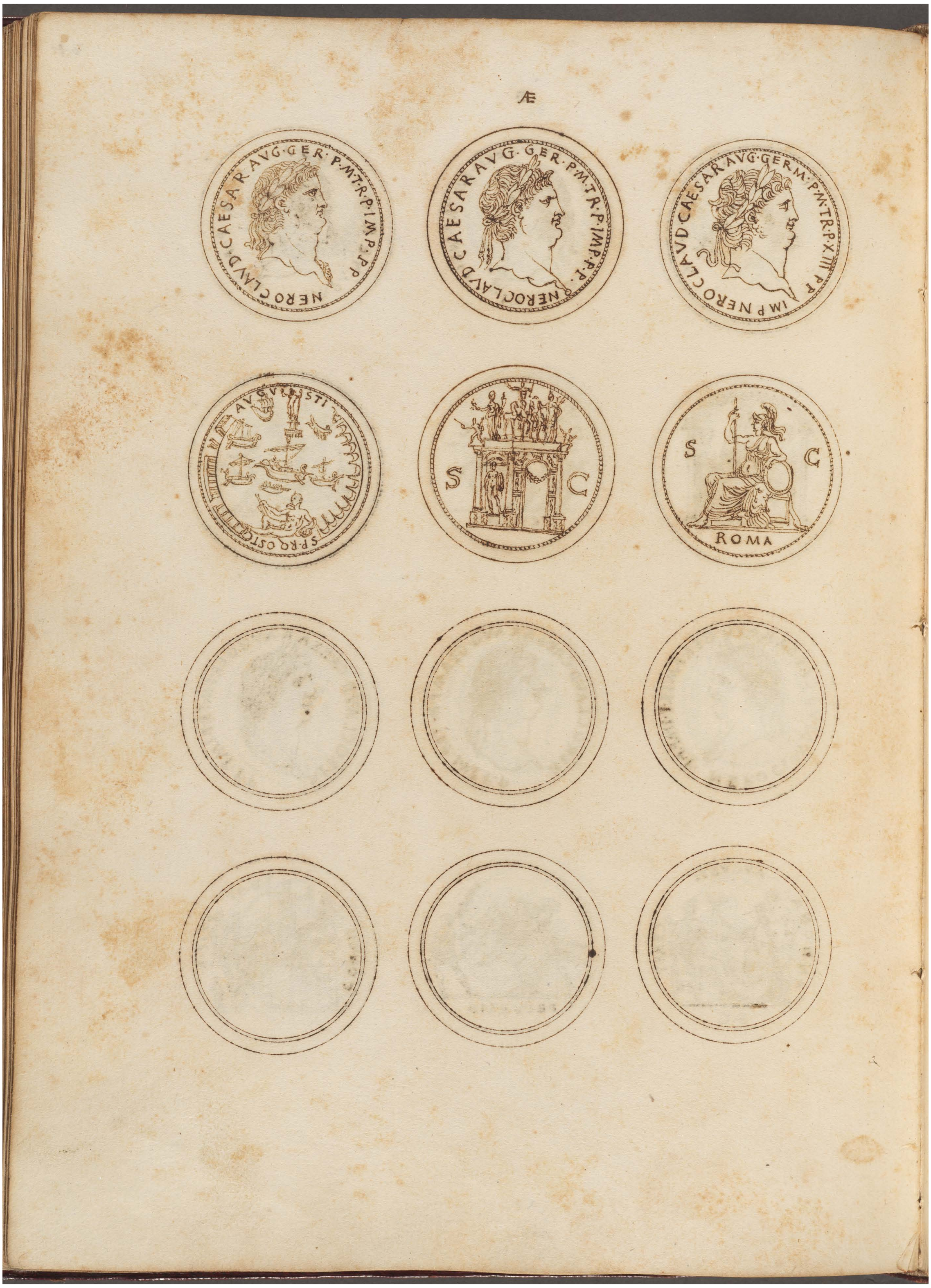
Fol. 83 (cat. nos. 759–765)


Æ
NERO CLAVD·CAESAR AVG GERM·P·M·TR·P·IMP·P·P
NERO·CLA V RINDVOLUMNIO
NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG GERMANICVS
GENIO AVGVSTI
NERO CLAV·CAESAR IMP·ET OCTAVIA AVGVS
PONTIF MAX TR·POT·IMP·P·P
NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG GERM·P·M·TR·P·IMP·P·P
NERO CLAVD·CAESAR AVG·GERM·P·M·TR·P·IMP·P·P
IMP·NERO CAESAR AVG·P·MAX·TR·P·P·P
VICTORIA AVGVSTI
SECVRITAS AVGVSTI
S C
II
SECVRITAS AVGVSTI
SC

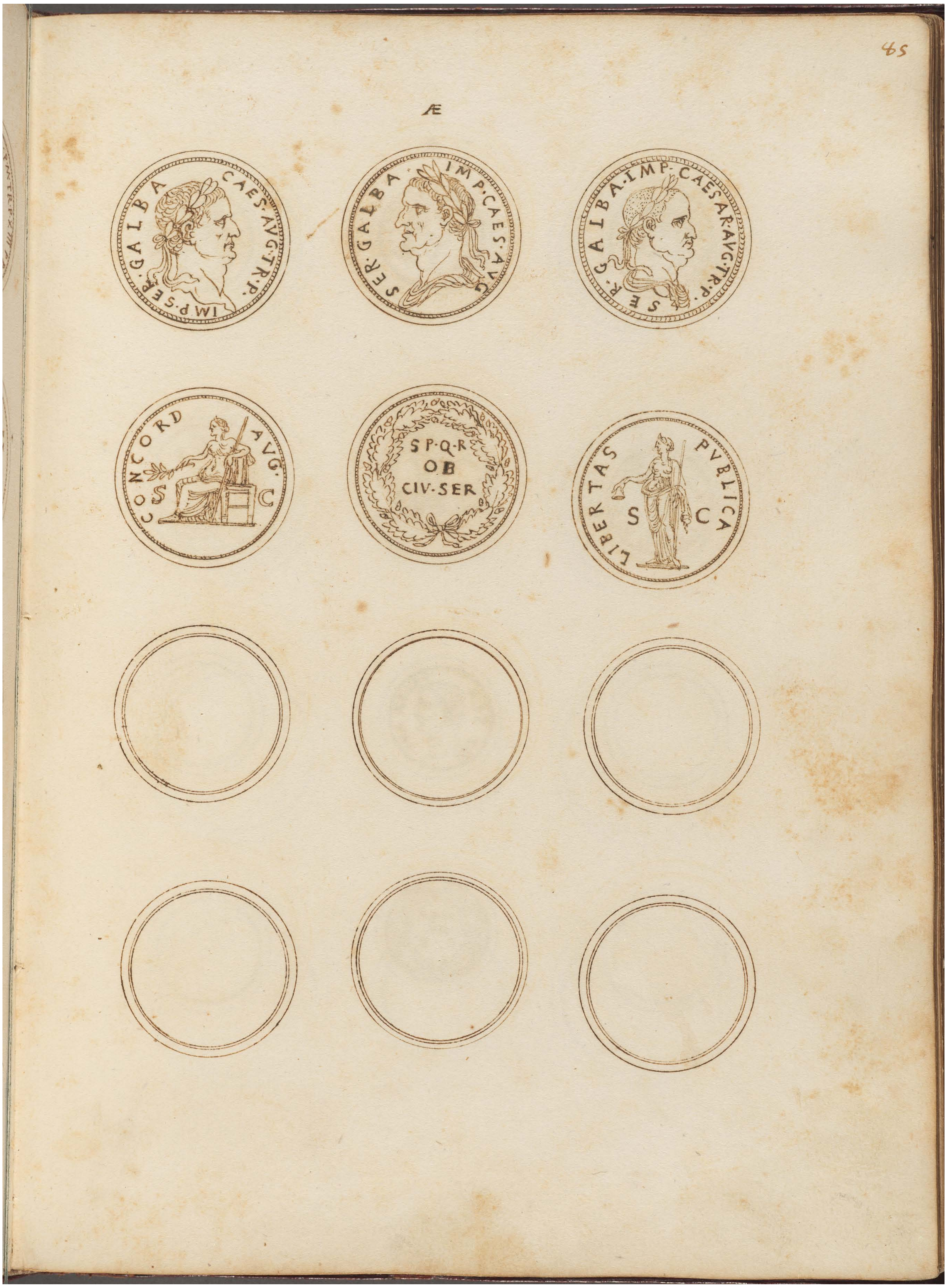
Fol. 83v (cat. nos. 766–771)


84
Æ
IMP·NERO CAESAR AVG P MAX
NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG GERM P M TR P IMP P P
IMP NERO CAESAR AVG P MAX
S C
DECVRSIO
NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P
NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER M P M TR P IMP P P
NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P
ANNONA AVGVSTI CERES
S C
DECVRSIO
CONGII DAT POP R

Fol. 84 (cat. nos. 772–777)

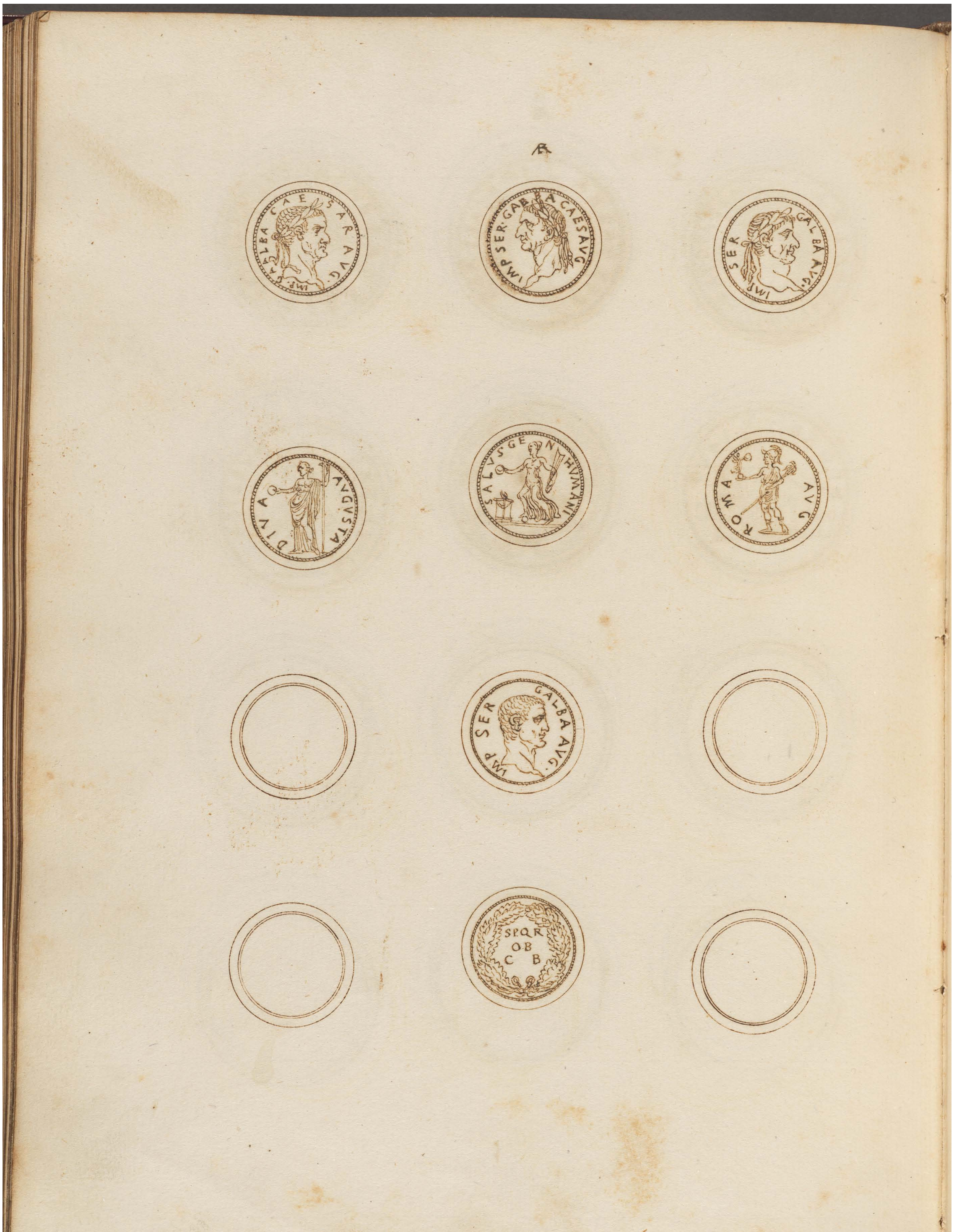

Æ
NERO CLAVD·CAESAR·AVG·GER·P·M·TR·P·IMP·P·P
NERO CLAVD·CAESAR·AVG·GER·P·M·TR·P·IMP·P·P
IMP NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GERM·P·M·TR·P·XIII·P·P
AVGVSTI
S·P·R·OSTI C
S C
S C
ROMA

Fol. 84v (cat. nos. 778–780)

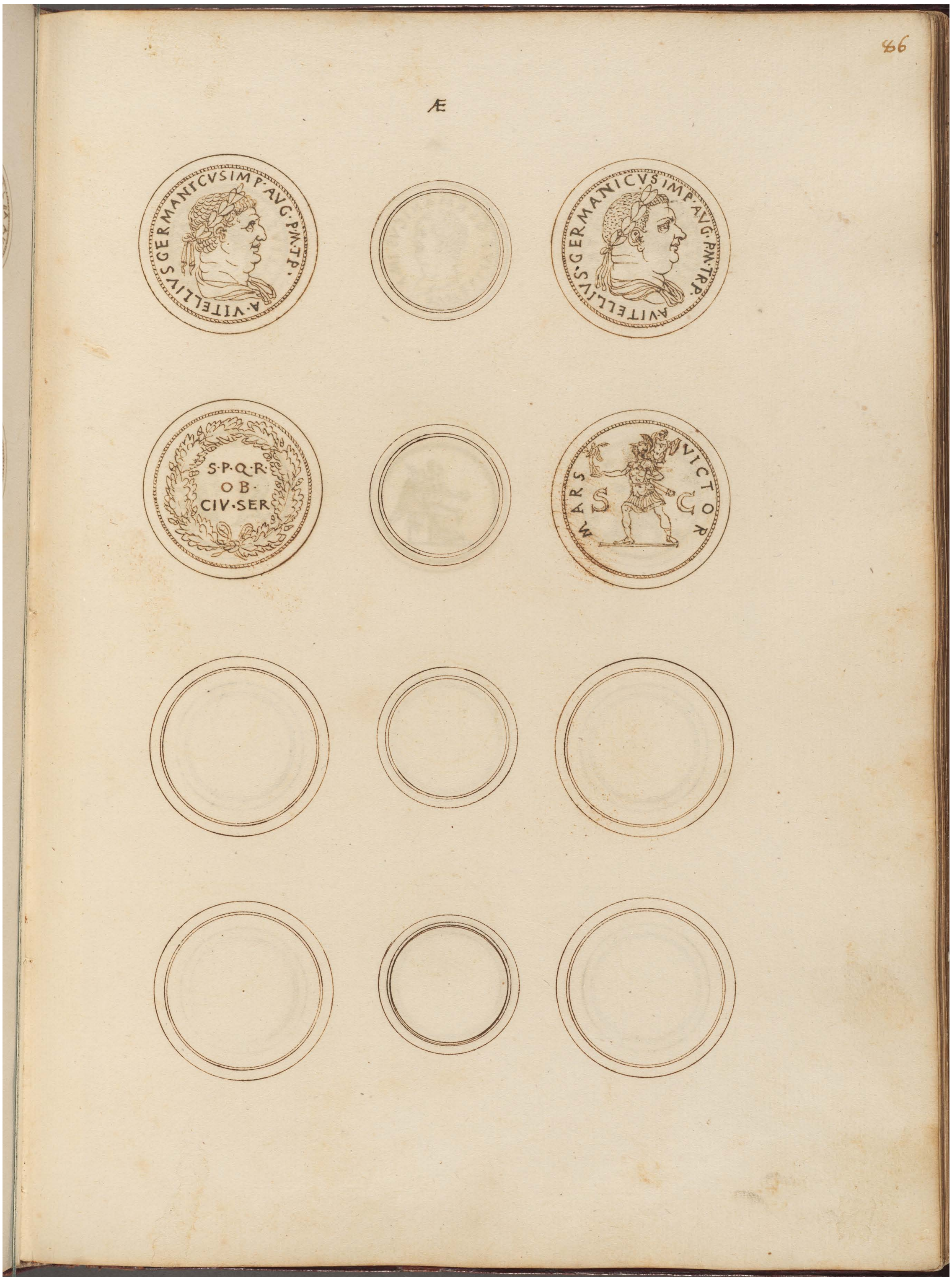

85
Æ
IMP·SER·GALBA CAES·AVG·TR·P·
SER·GALBA IMP·CAES·AVG
SER·GALBA·IMP·CAESAR·AVG·TR·P·
CONCORD AVG
S C
S·P·Q·R
OB
CIV·SER
LIBERTAS PVBLICA
S C

Fol. 85 (cat. nos. 781–783)

Plate 162

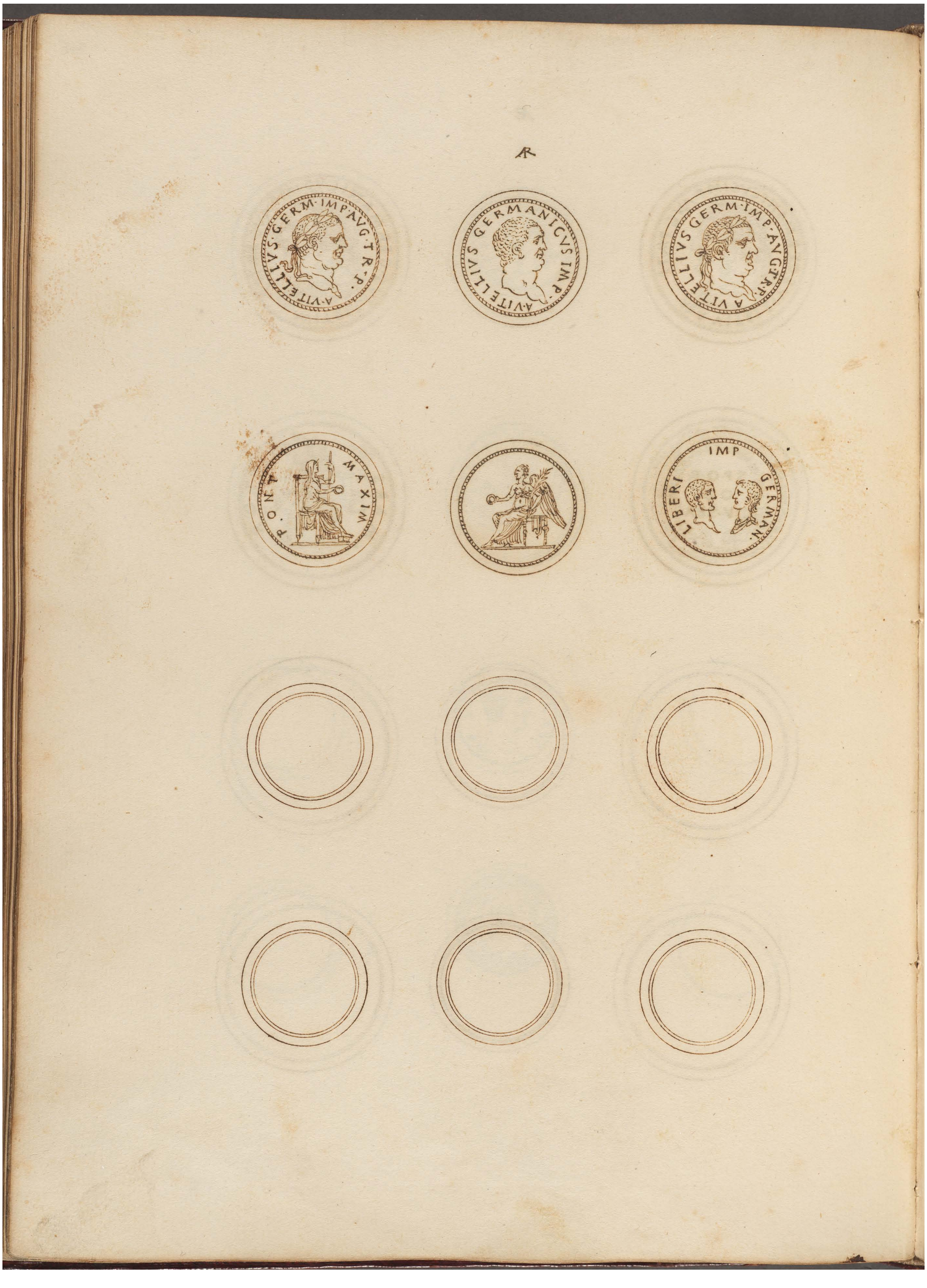

AR
IMP GALBA CAESAR AVG
IMP SER GALBA CAESAVG
IMP SER GALBA AVG
DIVA AVGVSTA
SALVS GEN HVMANI
ROMA AVG
IMP SER GALBA AVG
SPQR
OB
C B

Fol. 85v (cat. nos. 784–787)


86
Æ
A·VITELLIVS GERMANICVS IMP·AVG·P·M·T·P·
A·VITELLIVS·GERMANICVS IMP·AVG·P·M·TR·P·
S·P·Q·R·
OB·
CIV·SER
MARS VICTOR
S C

Fol. 86 (cat. nos. 788–789)

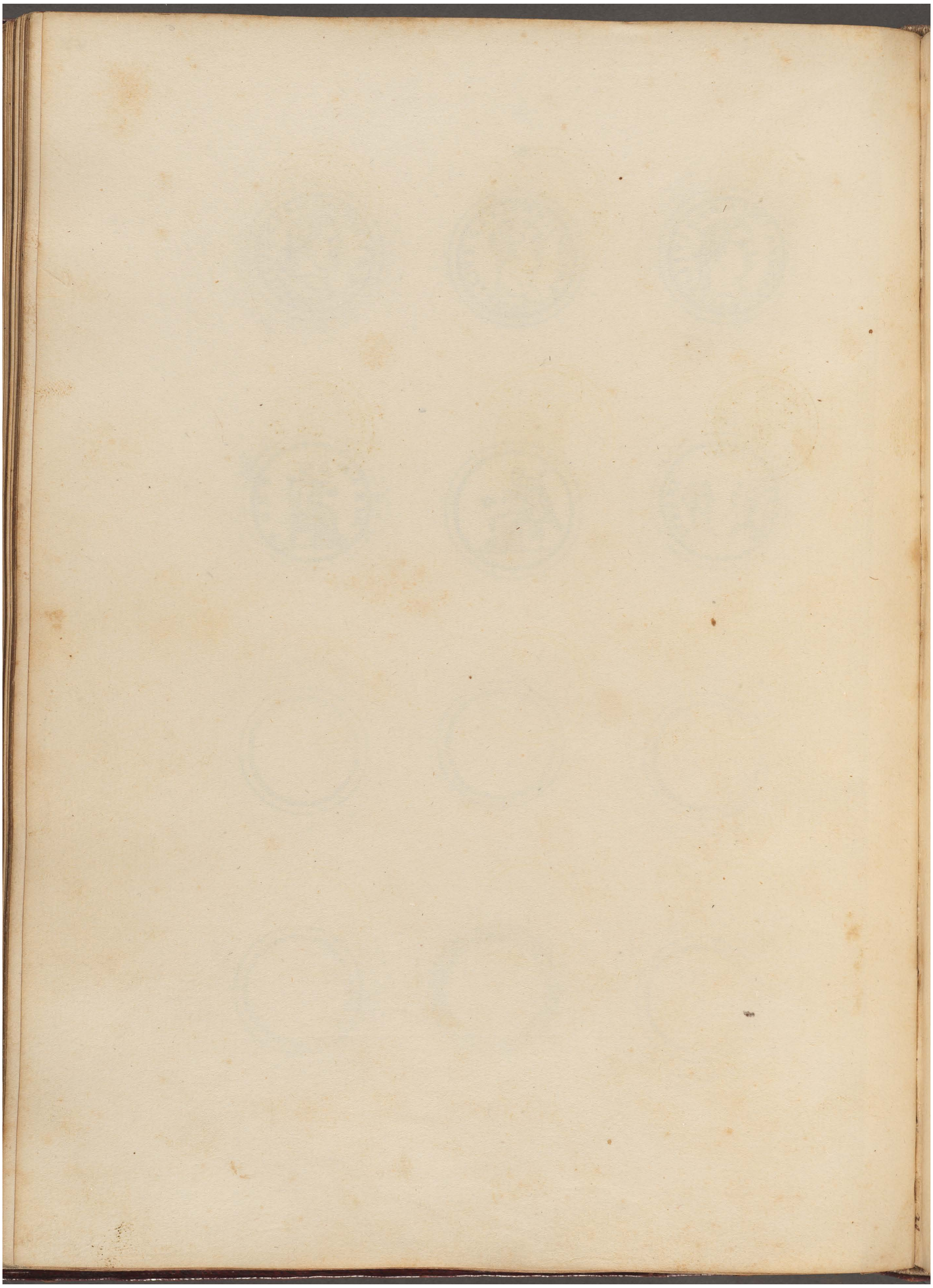
Plate 164


AR
A·VITELLIVS·GERM·IMP·AVG·TR·P·
A·VITELLIVS GERMANICVS IMP·
A·VITELLIVS GERM·IMP·AVG·TR·P·
PONT MAXIM
IMP
LIBERI GERMAN·

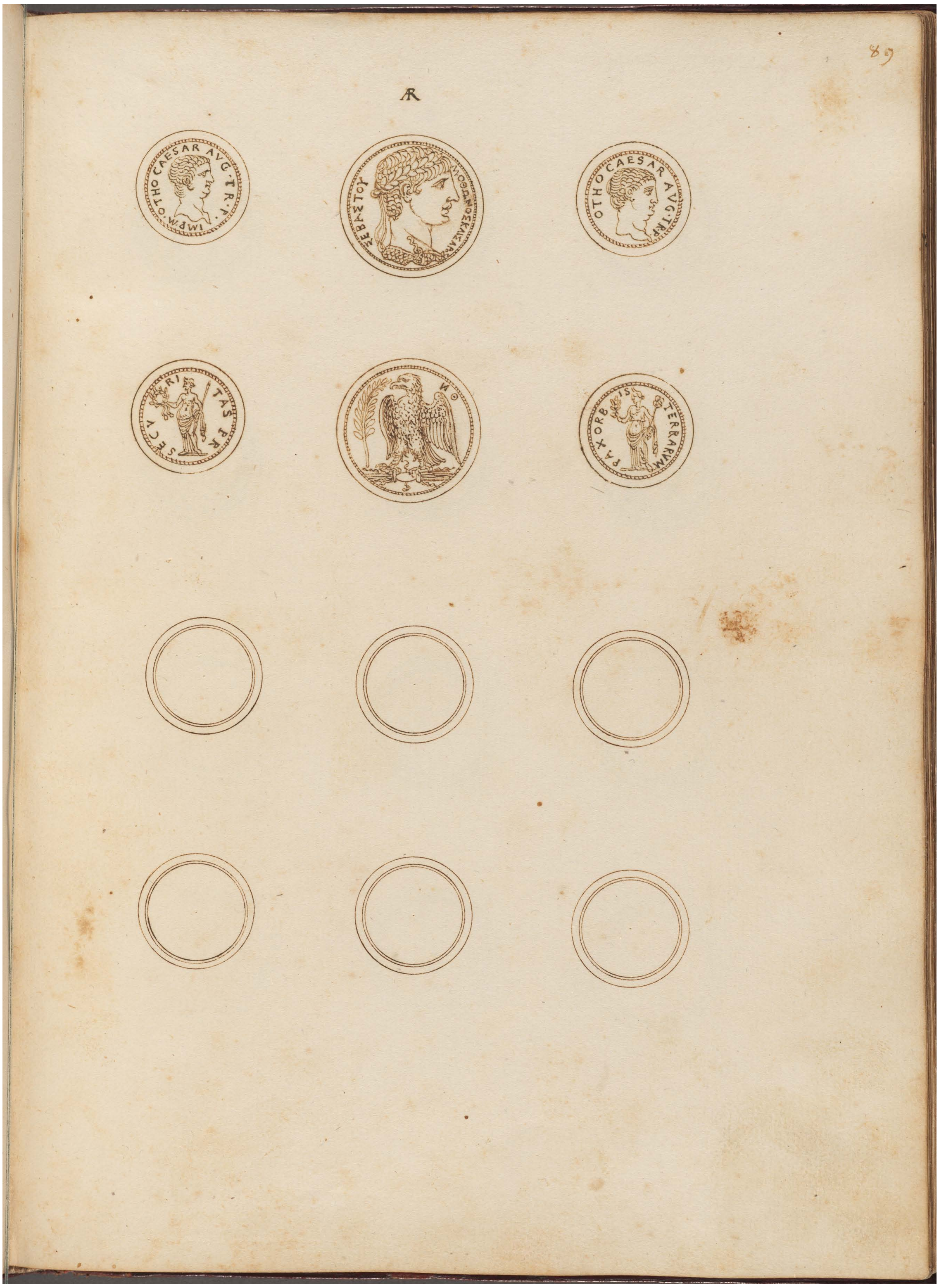
Fol. 86v (cat. nos. 790–792)

Fol. 88

Plate 166



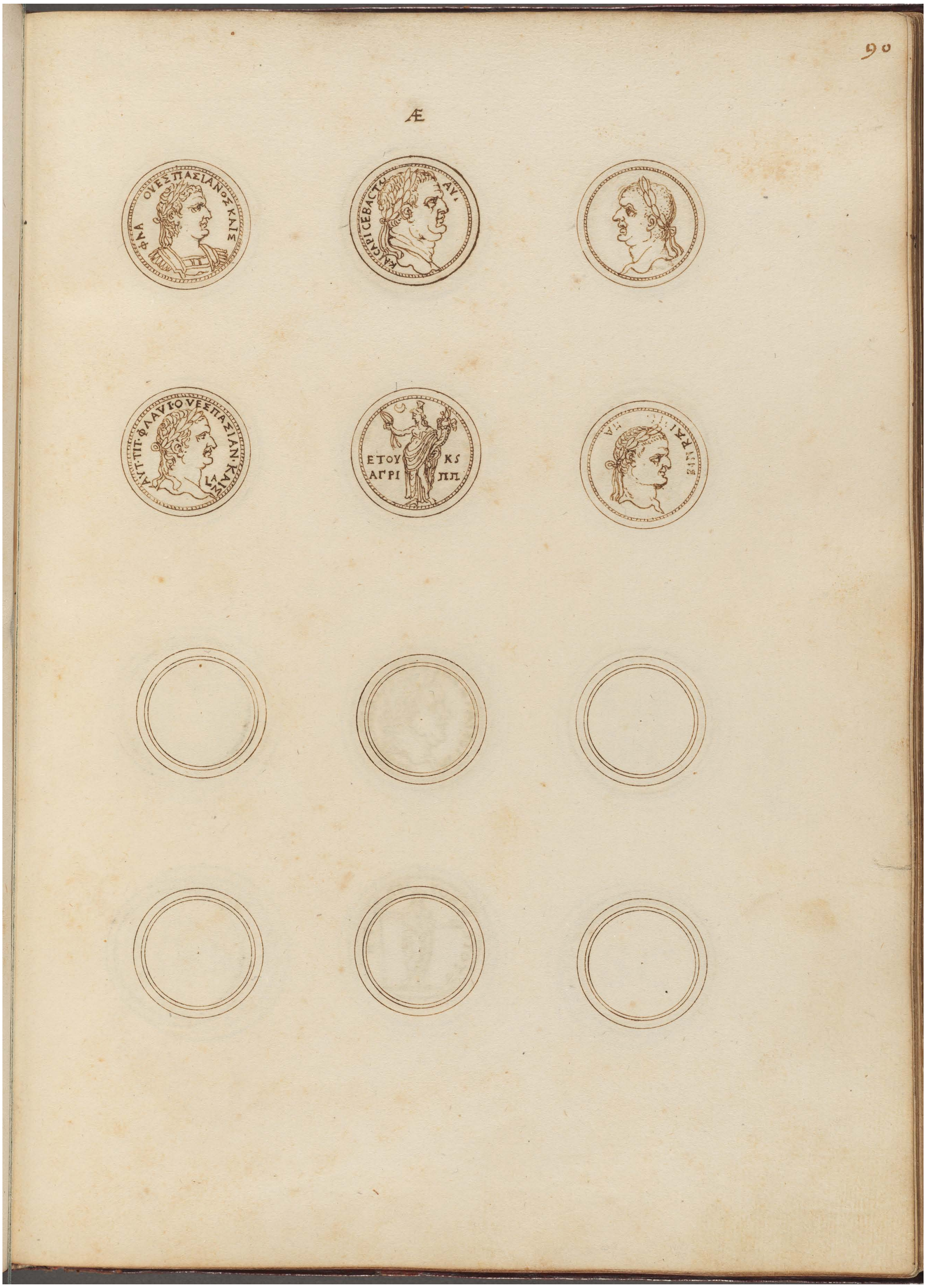
Fol. 88v


89
AR
IMP M OTHO CAESAR AVG TR P
Μ ΟΘΩΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ
OTHO CAESAR AVG TR P
SECVRITAS P R
PAX ORBIS TERRARVM

Fol. 89 (cat. nos. 793–795)

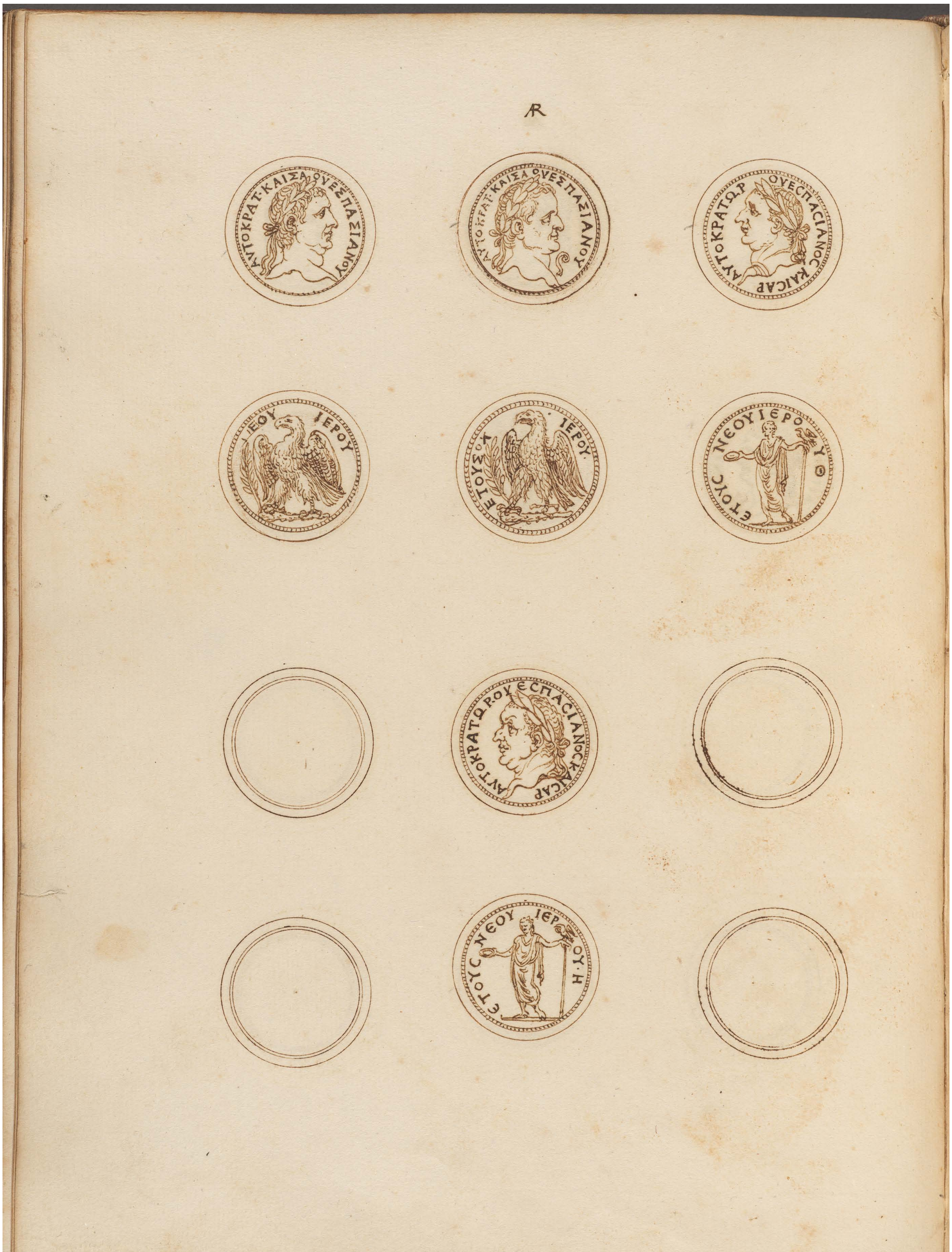
Plate 168

Fol. 89v

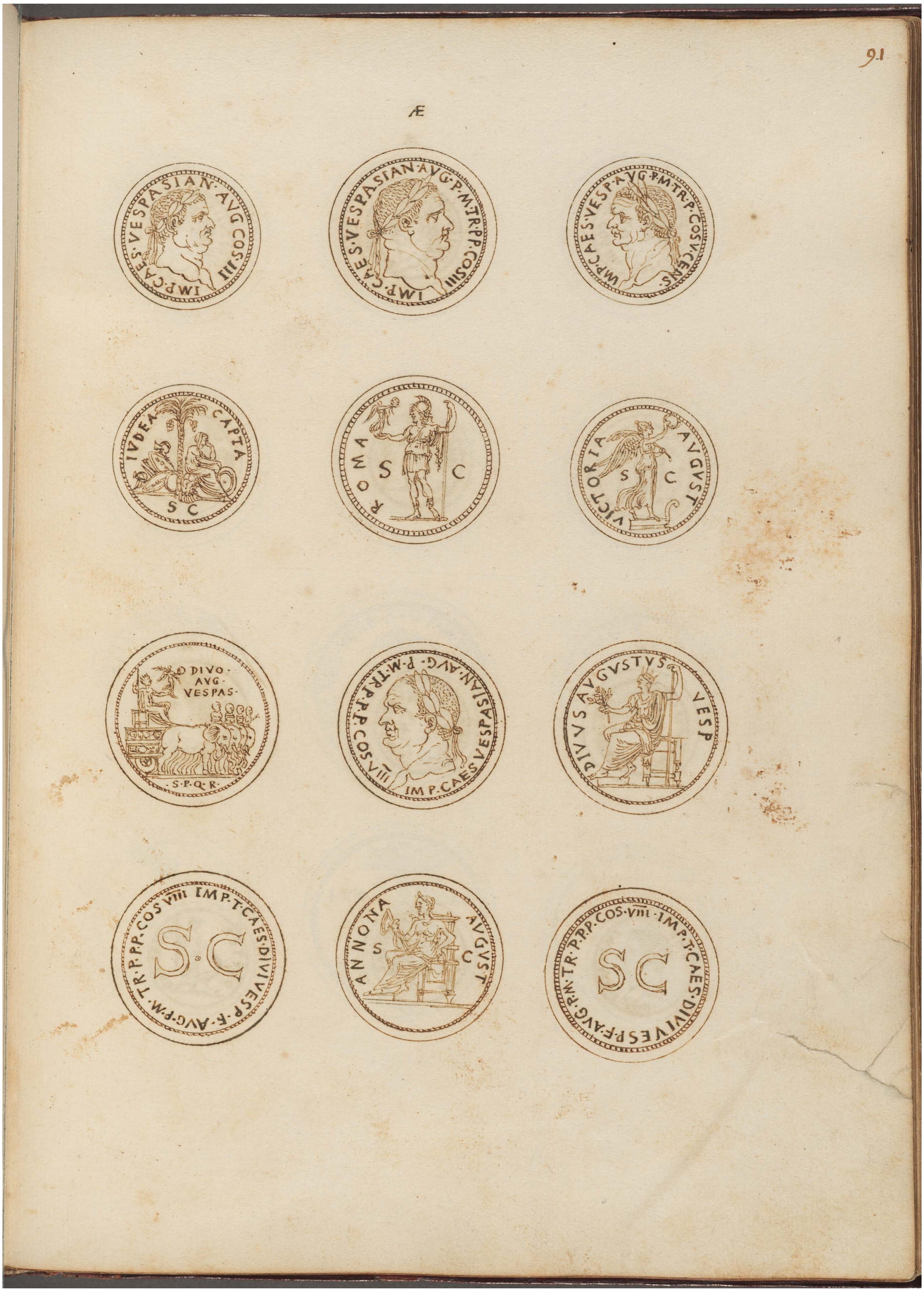

90
Æ
ΦΛΑ ΟΥΕΣΠΑΣΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣ
ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩ ΑΥ
ΑΥΤ·ΤΙΤ·ΦΛΑΥΙ·ΟΥΕΣΠΑΣΙΑΝ·ΚΑΙΣ
LA
ΕΤΟΥ ΚS
ΑΓΡΙ ΠΠ

Fol. 90 (cat. nos. 796–798)

Plate 170

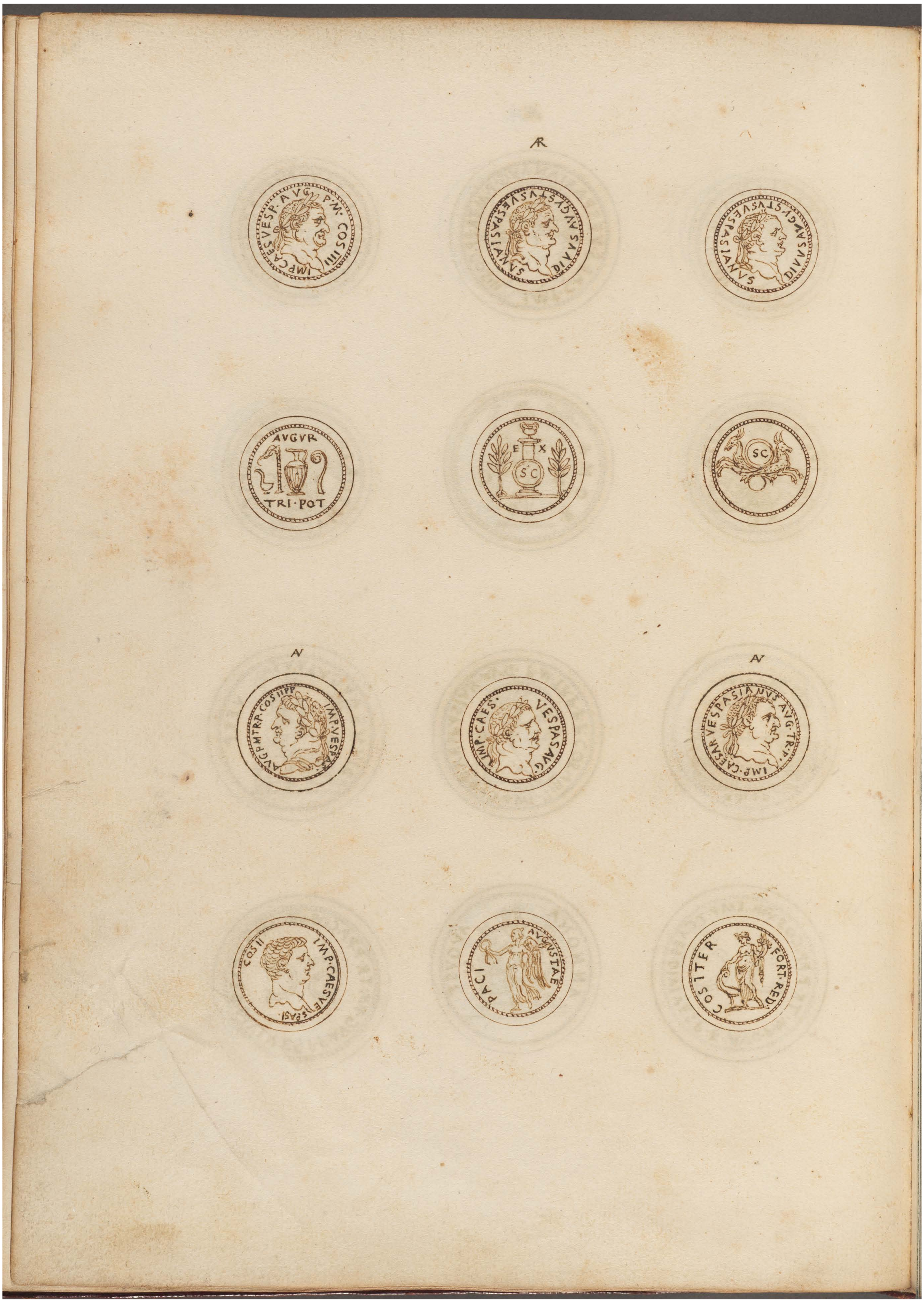

AR
ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤ·ΚΑΙΣΑ ΟΥΕΣΠΑΣΙΑΝΟΥ
ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤ ΚΑΙΣΑ ΟΥΕΣΠΑΣΙΑΝΟΥ
ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΟΥΕϹΠΑϹΙΑΝΟϹ ΚΑΙϹΑΡ
ΝΕΟΥ ΙΕΡΟΥ
ΕΤΟΥΣ Χ ΙΕΡΟΥ
ΕΤΟΥϹ ΝΕΟΥ ΙΕΡΟΥ Θ
ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΟΥΕϹΠΑϹΙΑΝΟϹ ΚΑΙϹΑΡ
ΕΤΟΥϹ ΝΕΟΥ ΙΕΡΟΥ Η

Fol. 90v (cat. nos. 799–802)

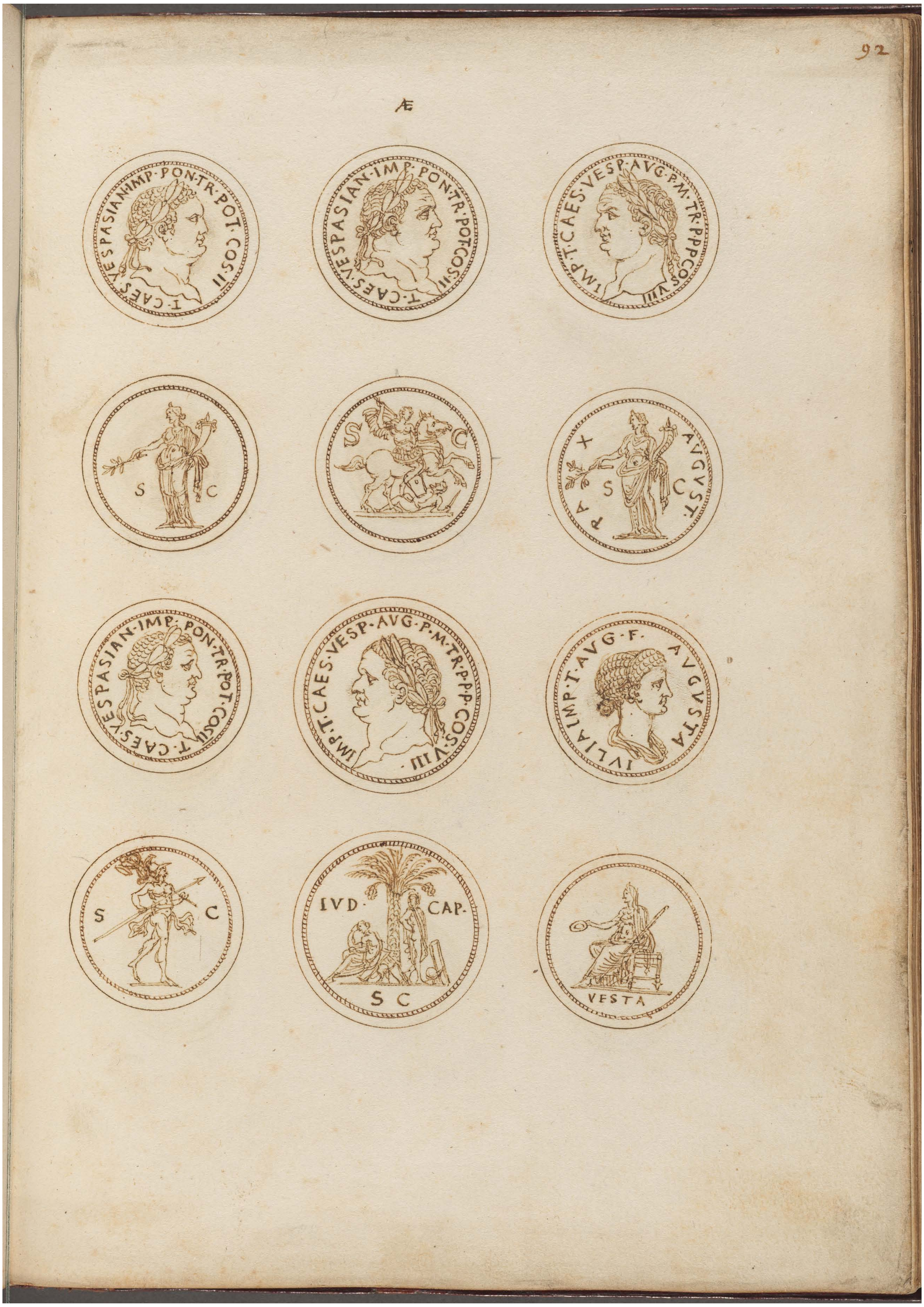

91
Æ
IMP·CAES·VESPASIAN·AVG·COS·III
IMP·CAES·VESPASIAN·AVG·P·M·TR·P·P·P·COS·III
IMP·CAES·VESP·AVG·P·M·TR·P·COS·V·CENS·
IVDEA CAPTA
S C
ROMA
S C
VICTORIA AVGVST
S C
DIVO·AVG·VESPAS·
·S·P·Q·R·
IMP·CAES·VESPASIAN·AVG·P·M·TR·P·P·P·COS·VIII
DIVVS AVGVSTVS VESP
IMP·T·CAES·DIVI·VESP·F·AVG·P·M·TR·P·P·P·COS·VIII
S·C
ANNONA AVGVST
S C
IMP·T·CAES·DIVI·VESP·F·AVG·P·M·TR·P·P·P·COS·VIII·
SC

Fol. 91 (cat. nos. 803–808)

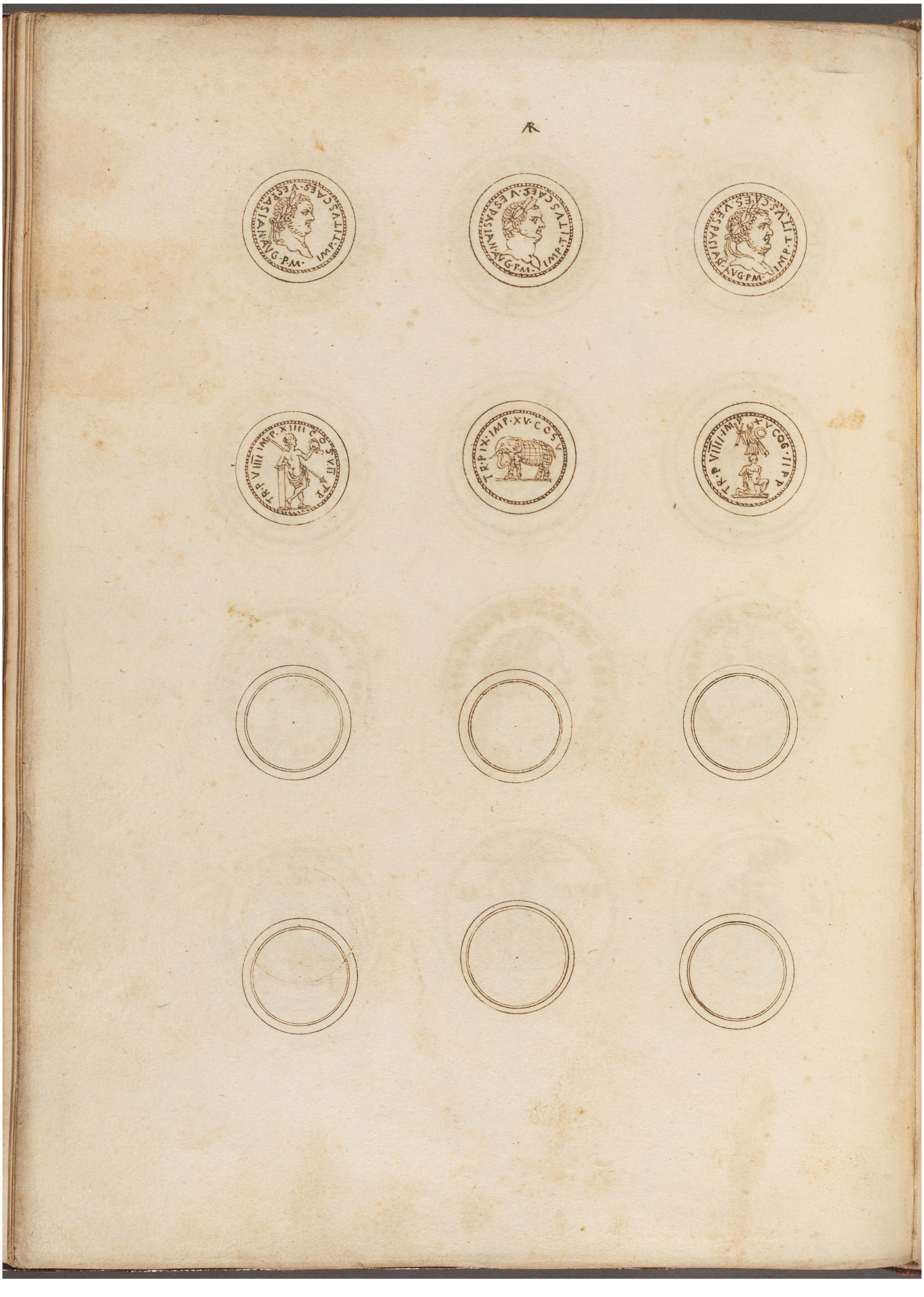
Plate 172


ÆR
IMP CAES VESP AVG P M COS IIII
DIVVS AVGVSTVS VESPASIANVS
DIVVS AVGVSTVS VESPASIANVS
AVGVR TRI POT
EX SC
SC
AV
IMP VESPAS AVG P M TR P COS II PP
IMP CAES VESPAS AVG
AV
IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG TR P
IMP CAES VESPASI COS II
PACI AVGVSTAE
FORT RED COS ITER

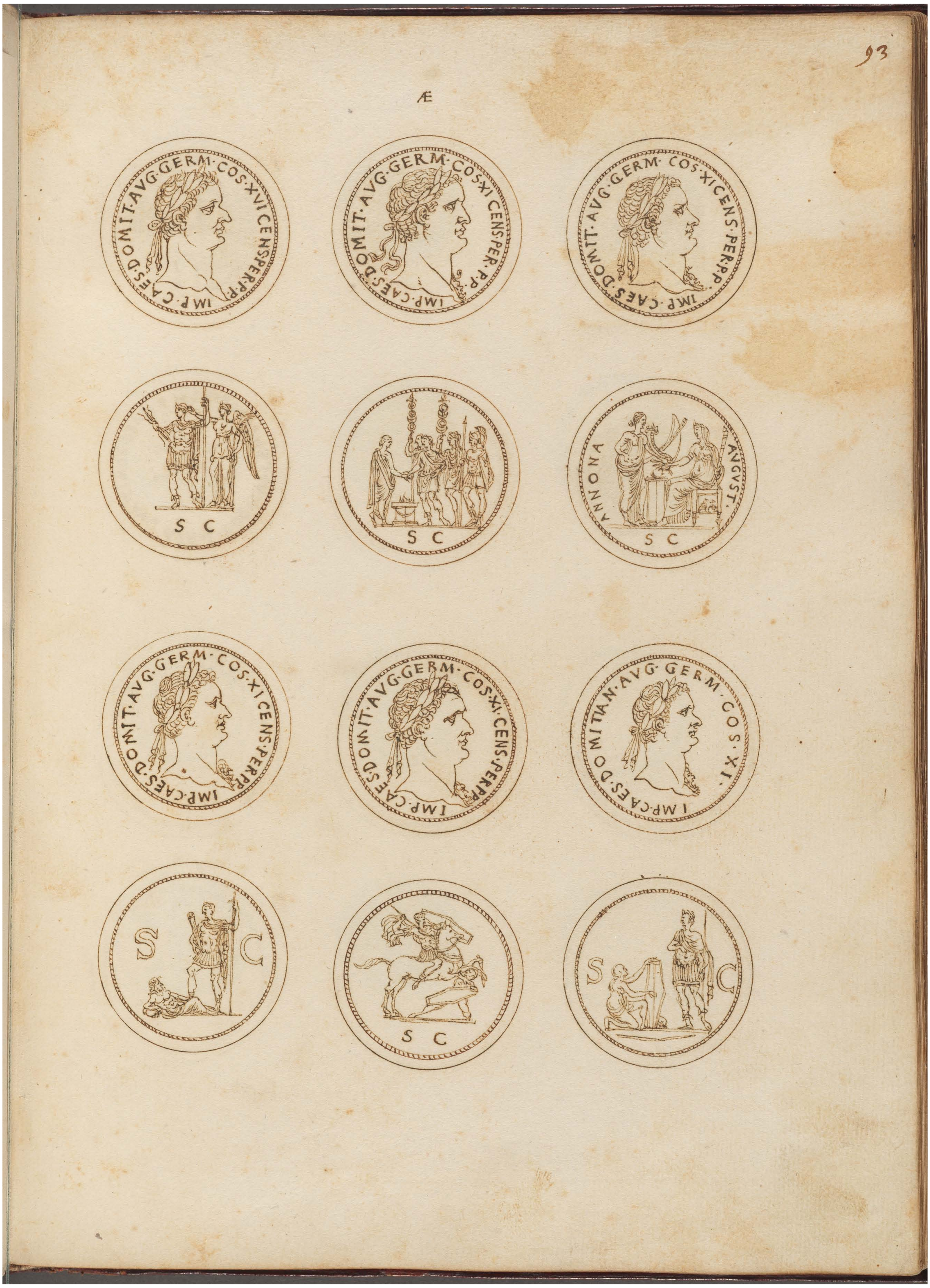
Fol. 91v (cat. nos. 809–814)


92
Æ
T·CAES·VESPASIAN·IMP·PON·TR·POT·COS·II
T·CAES·VESPASIAN·IMP·PON·TR·POT·COS·II
IMP·T·CAES·VESP·AVG·P·M·TR·P·P·P·COS·VIII
S C
S C
PAX AVGVST.
S C
T·CAES·VESPASIAN·IMP·PON·TR·POT·COS·II
IMP·T·CAES·VESP·AVG·P·M·TR·P·P·P·COS·VIII
IVLIA·IMP·T·AVG·F· AVGVSTA
S C
IVD· CAP·
S C
VESTA

Fol. 92 (cat. nos. 815–820)

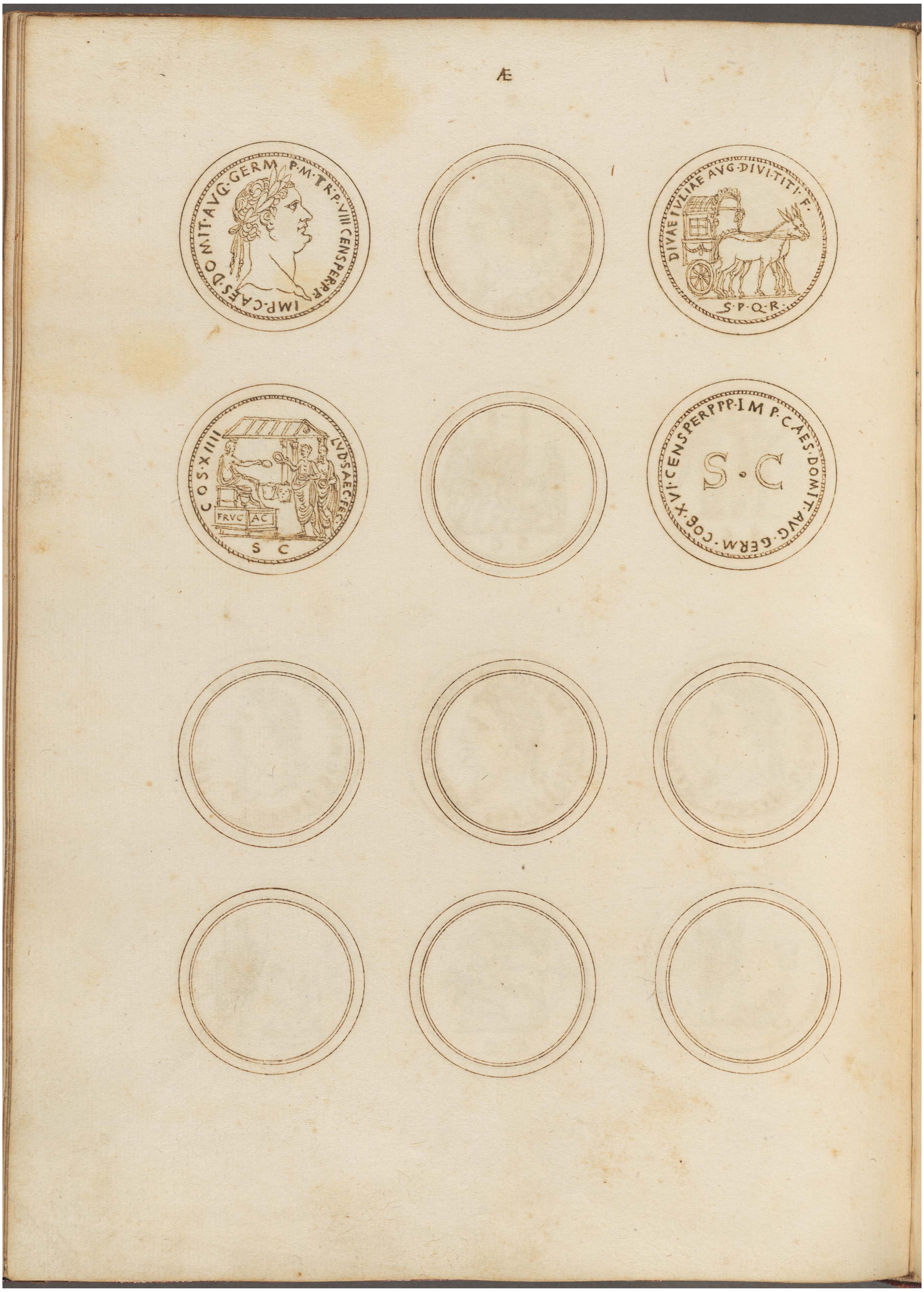

AR
IMP·TITVS CAES·VESPASIAN·AVG·P·M·
IMP·TITVS CAES·VESPASIAN·AVG·P·M·
IMP·TITVS CAES·VESPASIAN·AVG·P·M·
TR·P·VIIII·IMP·XIIII·COS·VII·P·P
TR·P·IX·IMP·XV·COS·V
TR·P·VIIII·IMP·XV·COS·VII·P·P

Fol. 92v (cat. nos. 821–823)

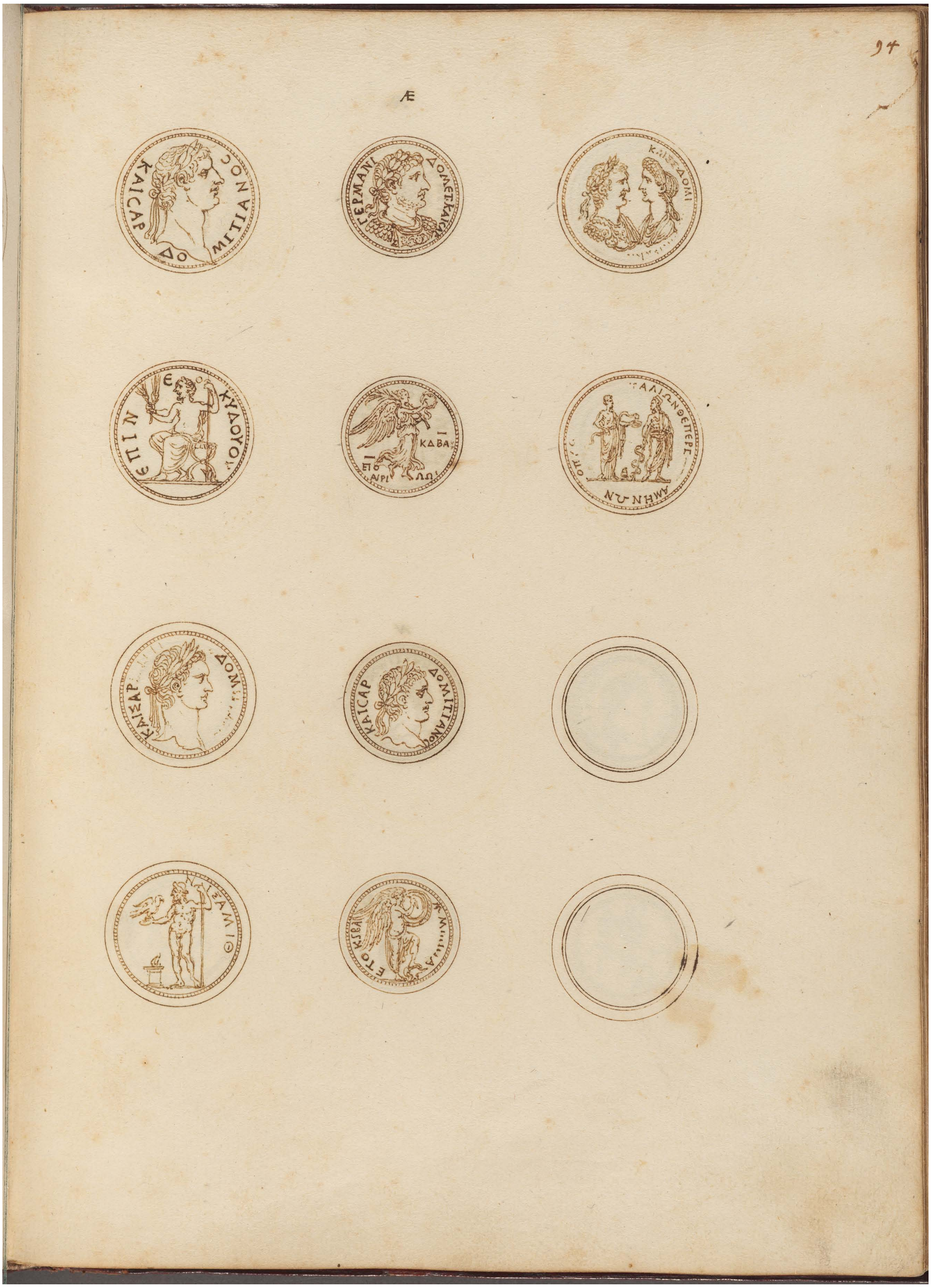

93
Æ
IMP·CAES·DOMIT·AVG·GERM·COS·XVI·CENS·PER·P·P
IMP·CAES·DOMIT·AVG·GERM·COS·XI·CENS·PER·P·P
IMP·CAES·DOMIT·AVG·GERM·COS·XI·CENS·PER·P·P
S C
S C
ANNONA AVGVST
S C
IMP·CAES·DOMIT·AVG·GERM·COS·XI·CENS·PER·P·P
IMP·CAES·DOMIT·AVG·GERM·COS·XI·CENS·PER·P·P
IMP·CAES·DOMITIAN·AVG·GERM·COS·XI
S C
S C
S C

Fol. 93 (cat. nos. 824–829)

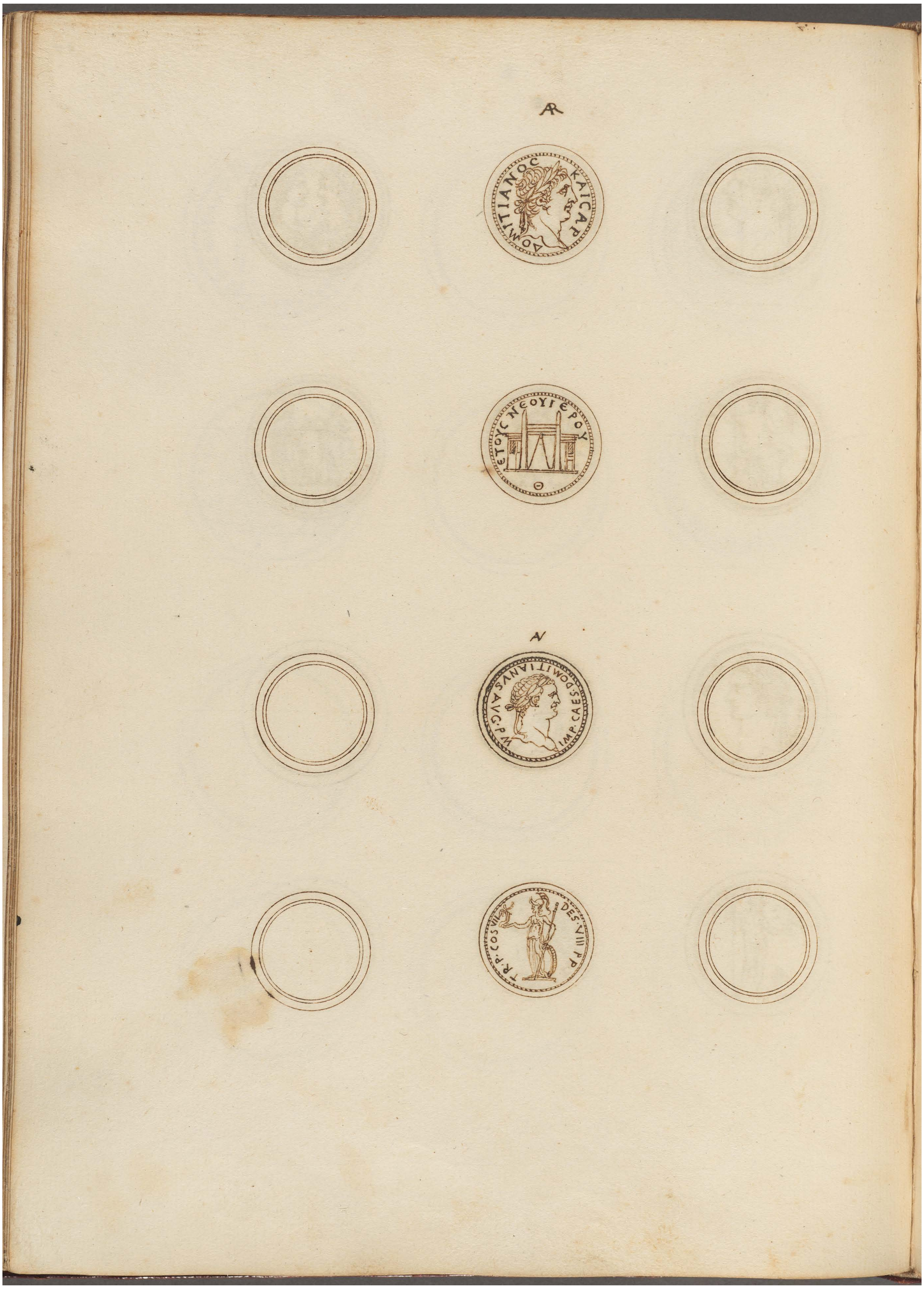
Plate 176


Æ
IMP·CAES·DOMIT·AVG·GERM P·M·TR·P·VIII CENS·PER·P·P
DIVAE IVLIAE AVG·DIVI·TITI·F.
S·P·Q·R
COS·XIIII
LVD·SAEC·FEC
FRVG AC
S C
IMP·CAES·DOMIT·AVG·GERM·COS·XVI·CENS·PER·P·P
S·C

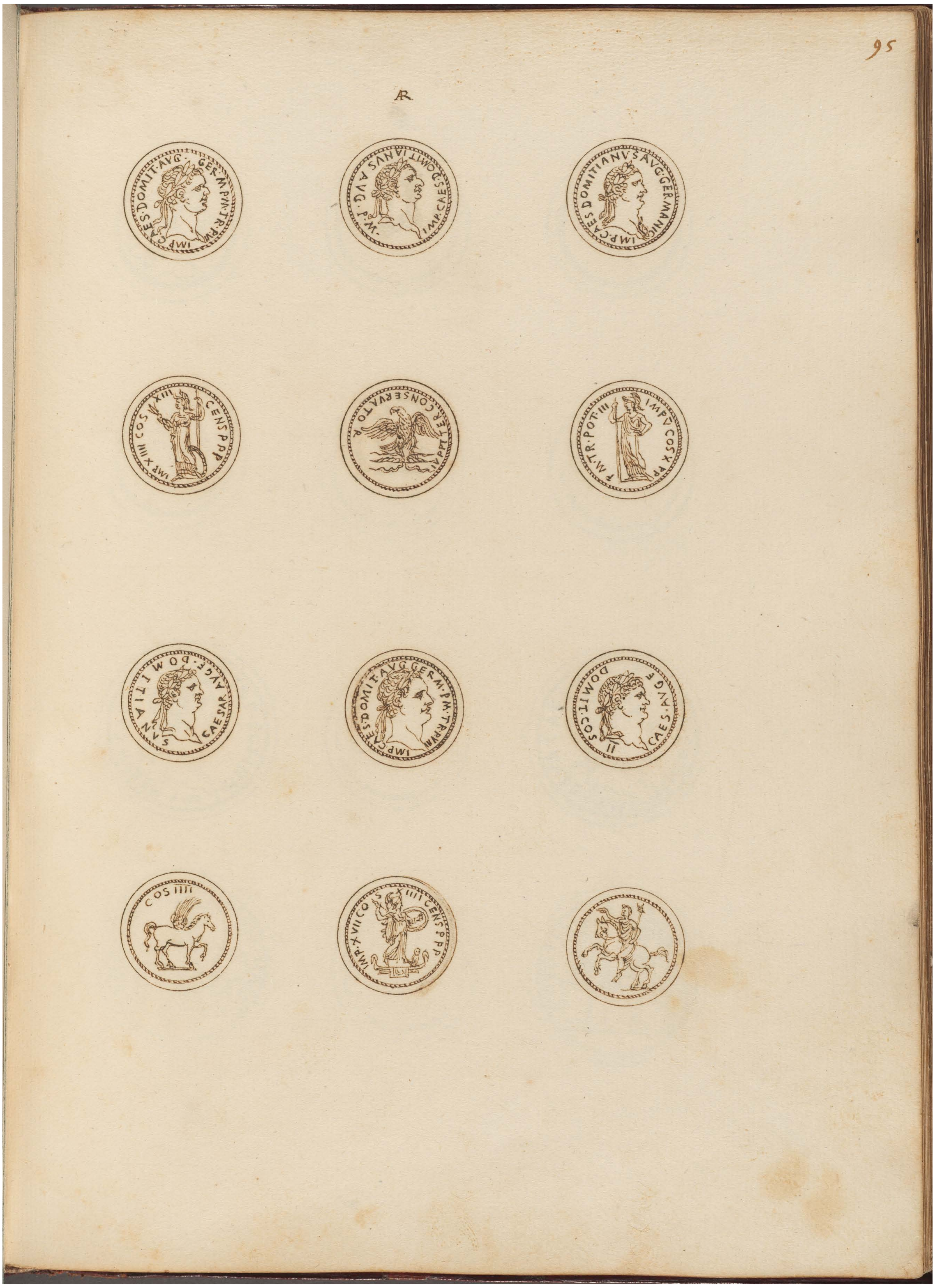
Fol. 93v (cat. nos. 830–831)


94
Æ
ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΔΟ ΜΙΤΙΑΝΟC
ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙ ΔΟΜΕΤ ΚΑΙCΑΡ
ΚΑΙCΣΔΟΜΙ
ΕΠΙ Ν Ε ΚΥΔΟΥΟΥ
Ι ΚΔΒΑ Ι ΕΠΟ ΛΡΙ ΛΩΙ
ΤΑΛΙΩΝΘΕΠΕΡΣ ΑΜΗΝ ΝΩ ΟΠ
ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΔΟΜ
ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟ
ΝΙΣΑΜΩΙΘ
ΕΤΟ ΚSΒΑ Μ

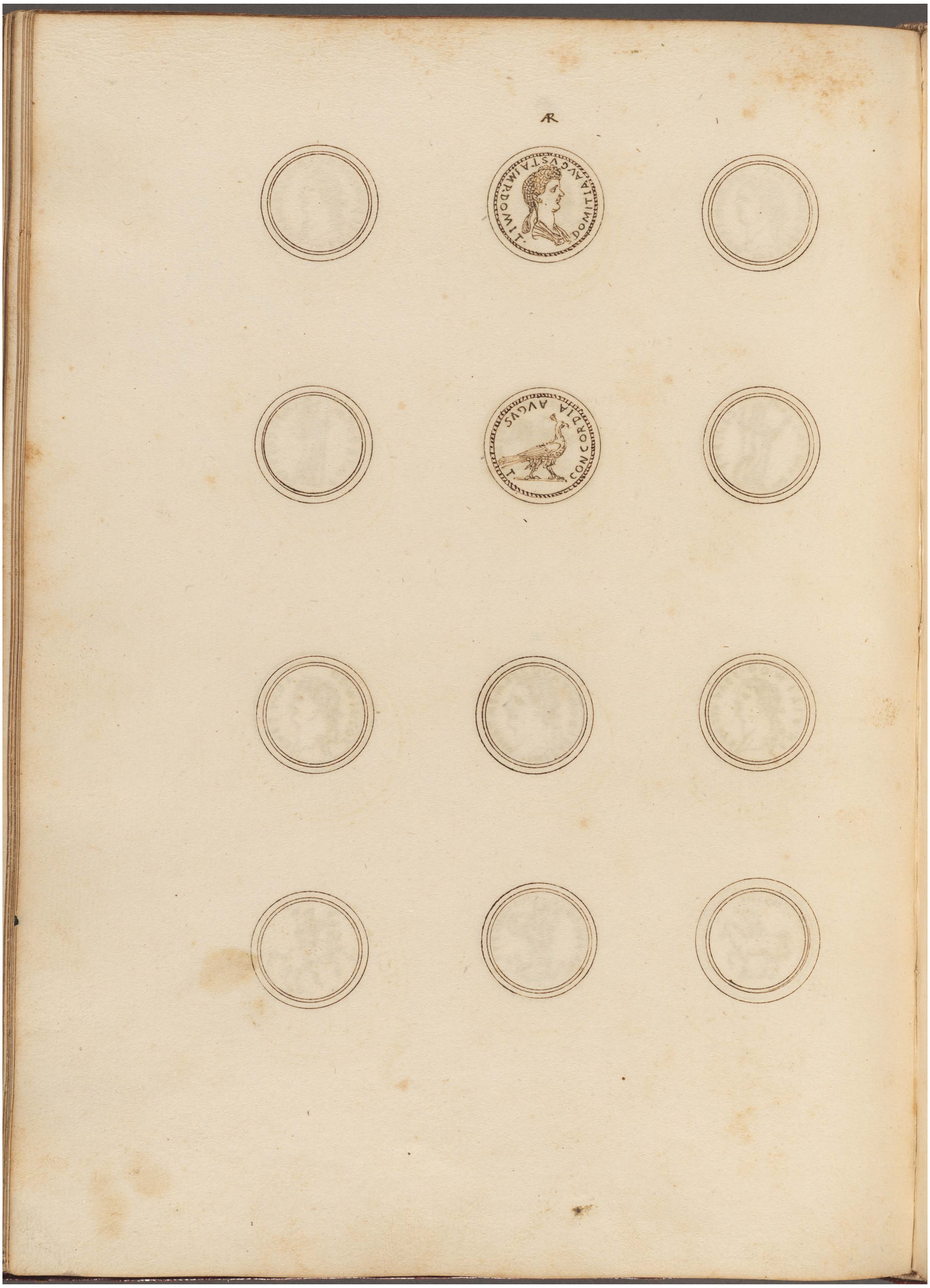
Fol. 94 (cat. nos. 832–836)


AR
ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟϹ ΚΑΙϹΑΡ
ΕΤΟΥϹ ΝΕΟΥ ΙΕΡΟΥ
Θ
AV
IMP·CAES·DOMITIANVS AVG·P·M
TR·P·COS·VII DES·VIII P·P

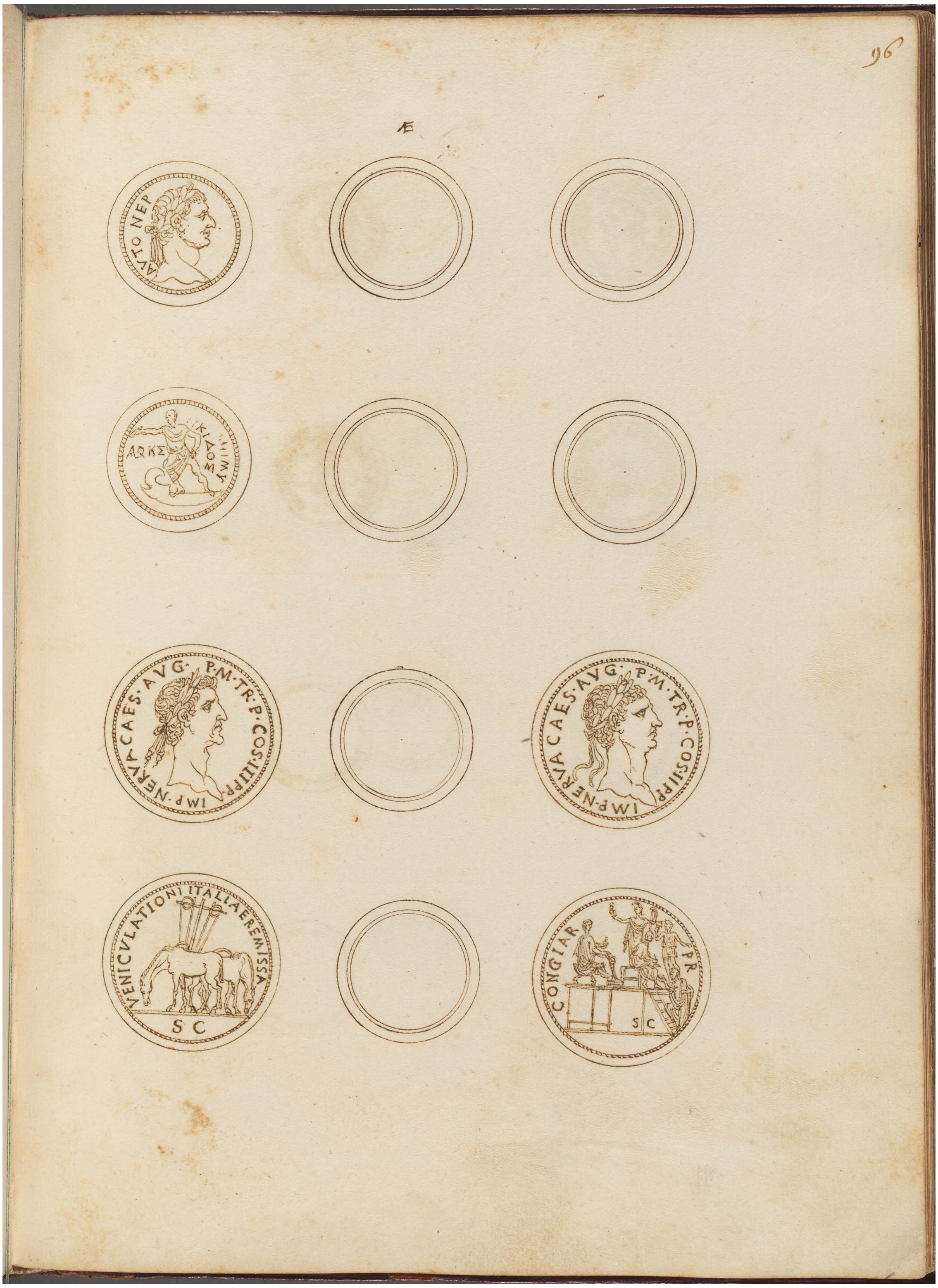
Fol. 94v (cat. nos. 837–838)


95
Æ
IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM P M TR P
IMP CAES DOMITIANVS AVG P M
IMP CAES DOMITIANVS AVG GERMANIC
IMP XIIII COS XIIII CENS P P P
IVPPITER CONSERVATOR
P M TR POT III IMP V COS X P P
CAESAR AVG F DOMITIANVS
IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM P M TR P VII
CAES AVG F DOMIT COS II
COS IIII
IMP XVII COS XIIII CENS P P P

Fol. 95 (cat. nos. 839–844)

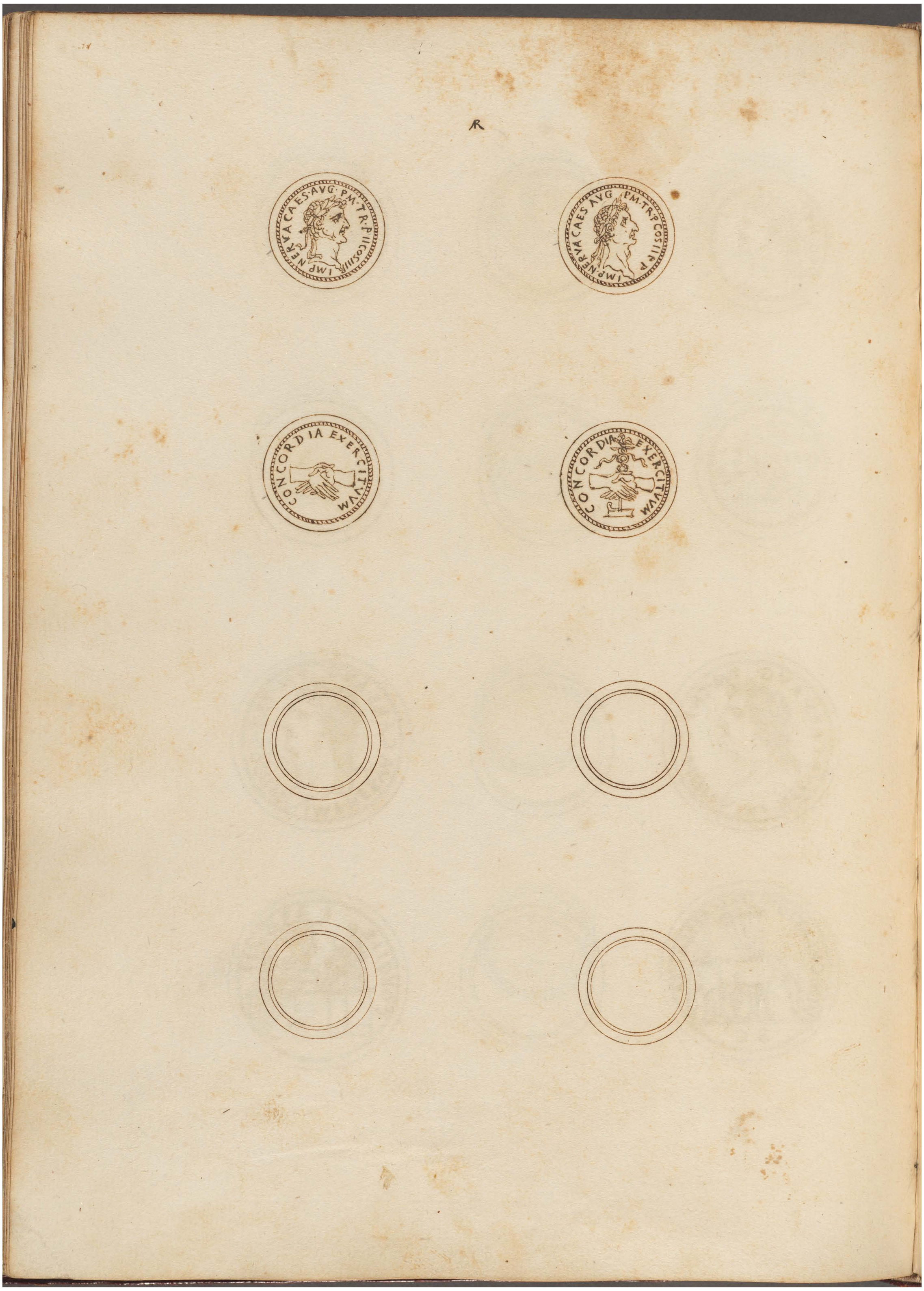

AR
DOMITIA AVGVSTA IMP.DOMIT.
CONCORDIA AVGVS T.

Fol. 95v (cat. no. 845)

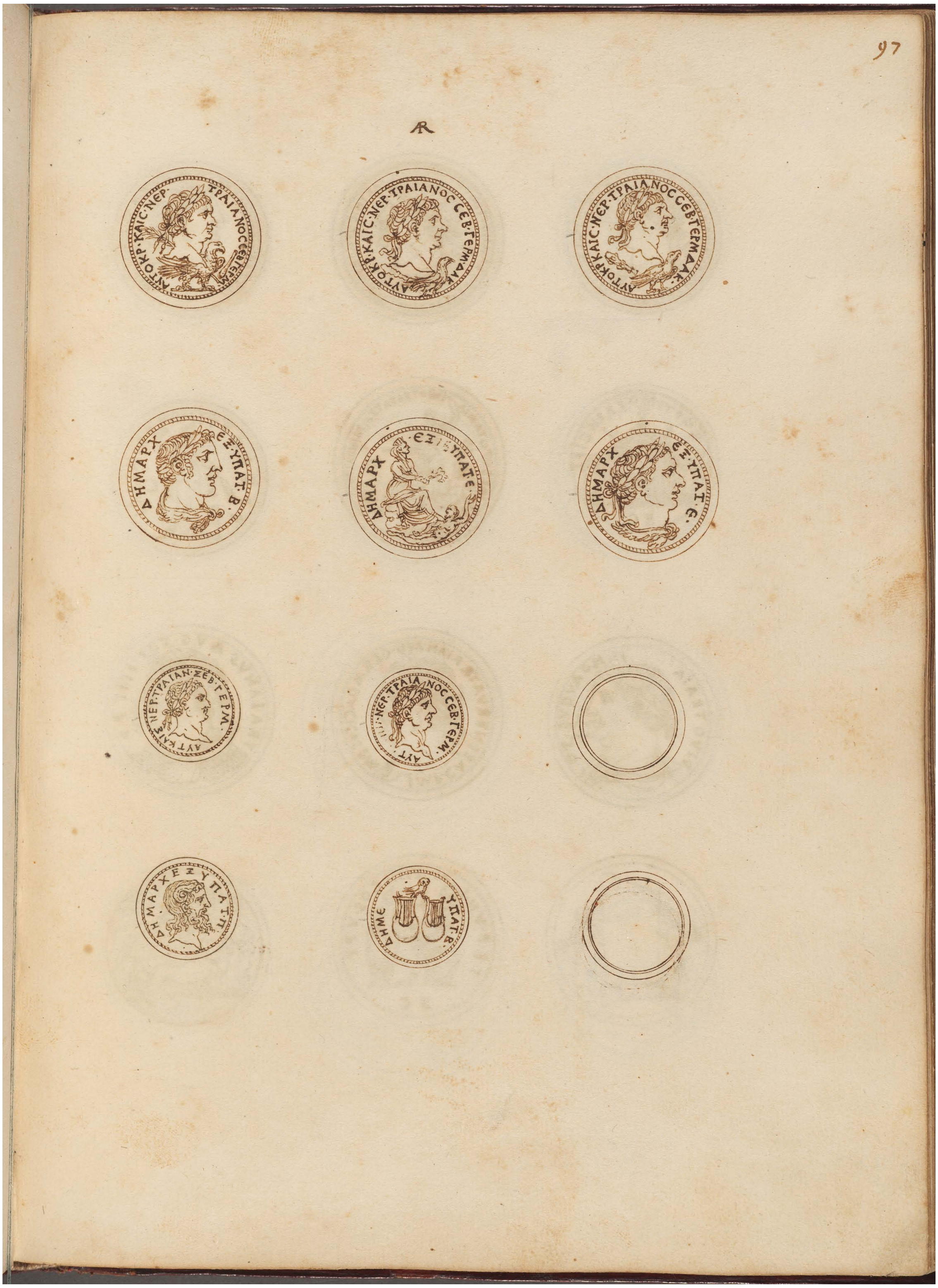

96
Æ
AVTO NEP
IMP·NERVA·CAES·AVG·P·M·TR·P·COS·III·P·P
VEHICVLATIONI ITALIAE REMISSA
S C
IMP·NERVA·CAES·AVG·P·M·TR·P·COS·III·P·P
CONGIAR PR
S C

Fol. 96 (cat. nos. 846–848)

Plate 182

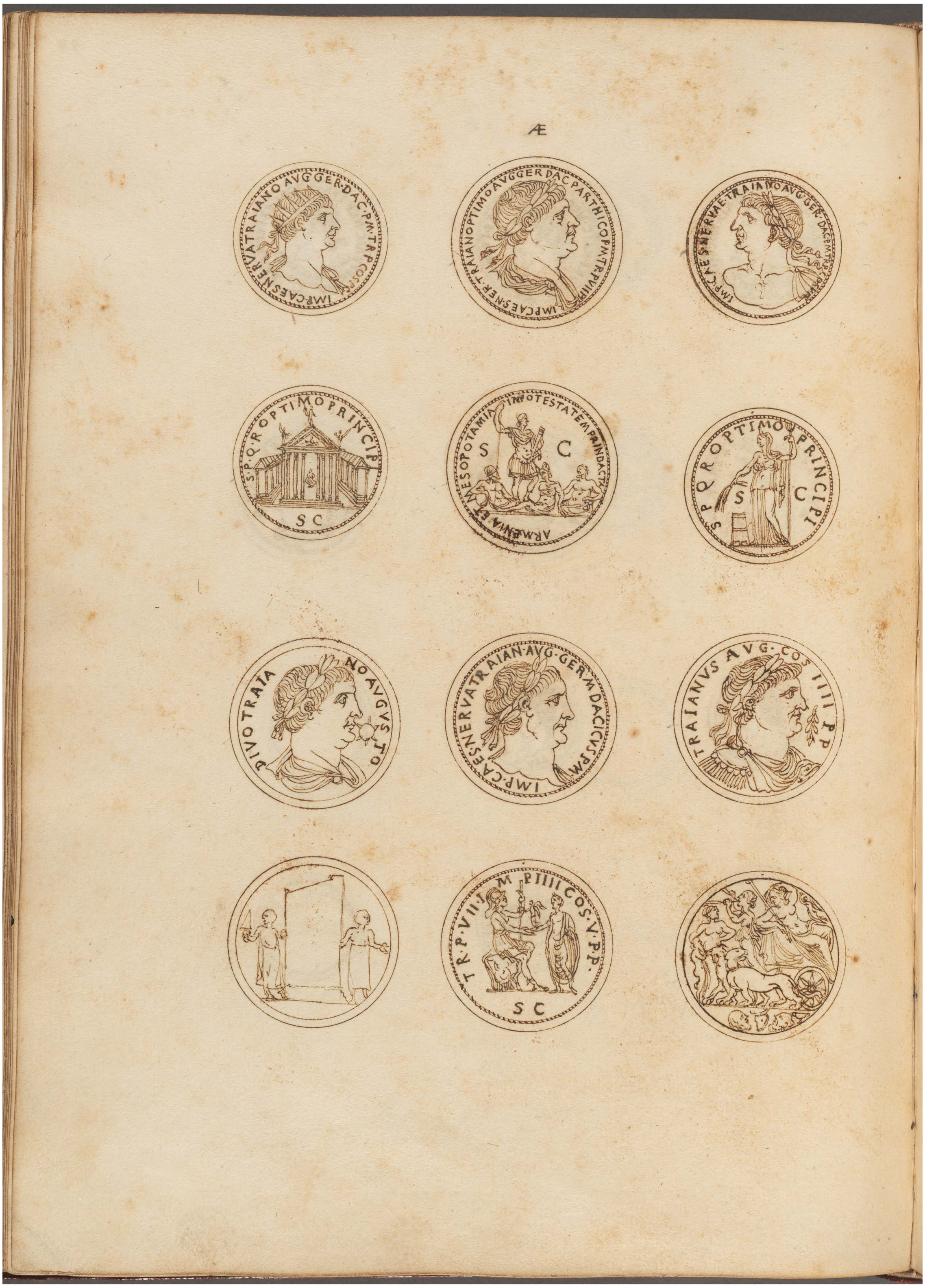

R
IMP NERVA CAES·AVG·P·M·TR·P·II COS IIII
IMP·NERVA CAES AVG P·M·TR·P COS III P
CONCORDIA EXERCITVVM
CONCORDIA EXERCITVVM

Fol. 96v (cat. nos. 849–850)

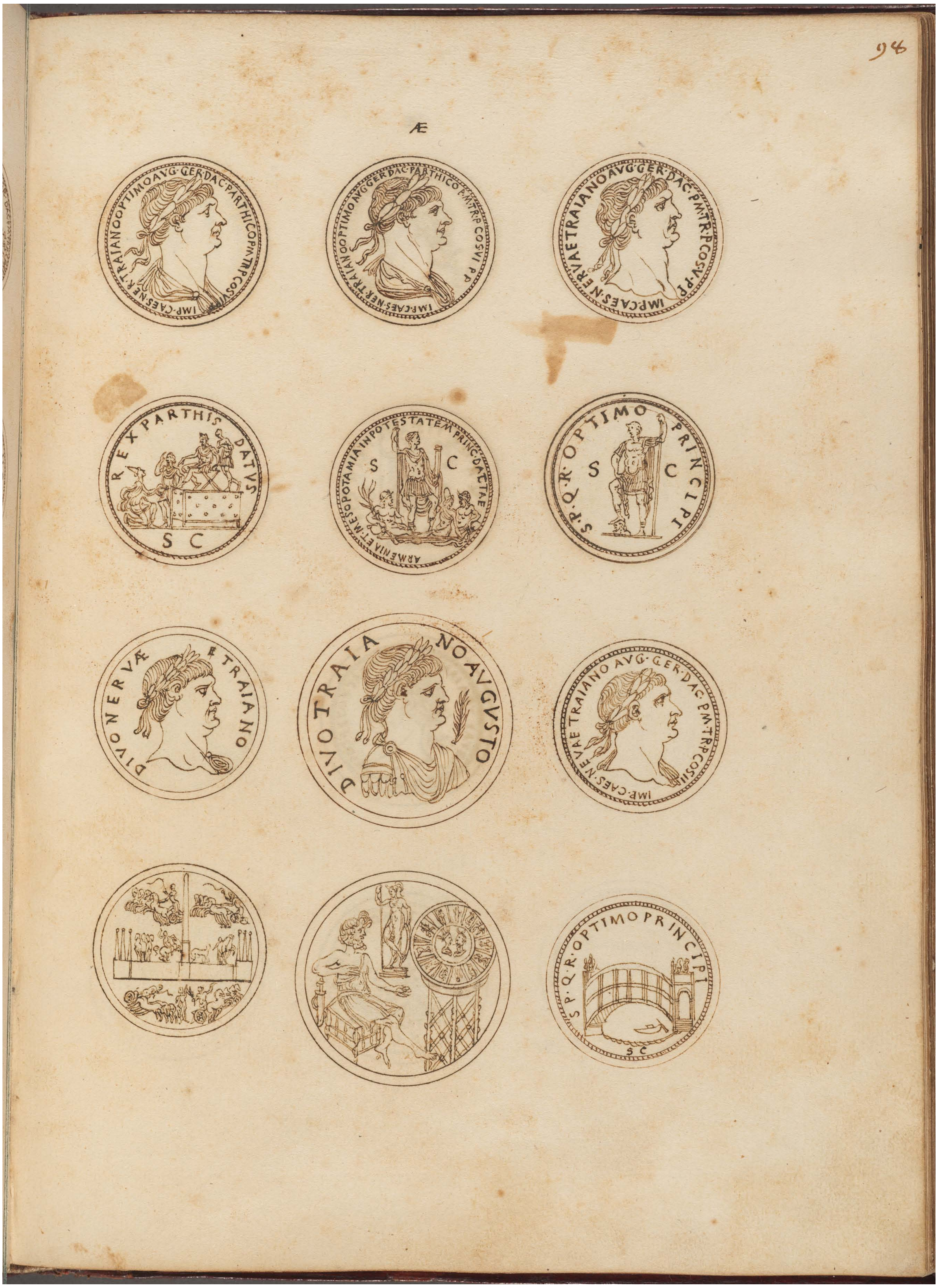

97
AR
ΑΥΤΟΚΡ·ΚΑΙϹ·ΝΕΡ· ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟϹϹΕΒΓΕΡΜ·
ΑΥΤΟΚΡ·ΚΑΙϹ·ΝΕΡ·ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟϹ ϹΕΒ·ΓΕΡΜ·ΔΑΚ·
ΑΥΤΟΚΡ·ΚΑΙϹ·ΝΕΡ·ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟϹϹΕΒ·ΓΕΡΜ·ΔΑΚ·
ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ·ΥΠΑΤ·Β·
ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ·ΕΞ·ΥΠΑΤ·Ε·
ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ·ΥΠΑΤ·Ϛ·
ΑΥΤ·ΚΑΙΣ·ΝΕΡ·ΤΡΑΙΑΝ·ΣΕΒ·ΓΕΡΜ·
ΑΥΤ·ΝΕΡ·ΤΡΑΙΑ ΝΟϹ ϹΕΒ·ΓΕΡΜ·
ΔΗΜΑΡΧΕΞ ΥΠΑΤ·Π·
ΔΗΜΕ ΥΠΑΤ·Β·

Fol. 97 (cat. nos. 851–855)

Plate 184

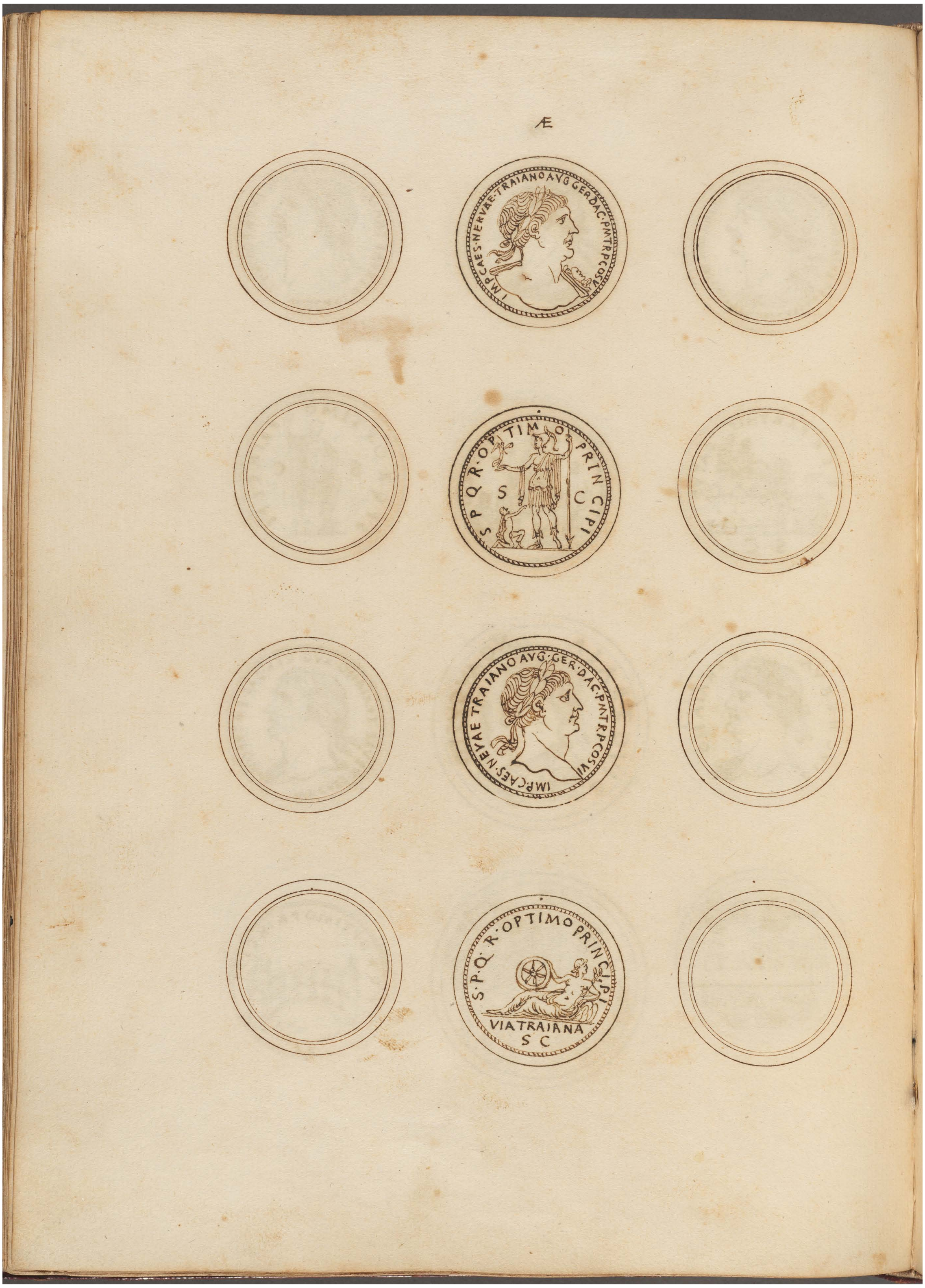

Æ
IMP·CAES·NERVA TRAIANO AVG GER·DAC·P·M·TR·P·COS·P·P
IMP·CAES·NER·TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GER DAC PARTHICO P·M·TR·P·VIII
IMP·CAES·NERVAE·TRAIANO AVG GER·DAC·P·M·TR·P·COS·P·P
S·P·Q·R·OPTIMO PRINCIPI
S C
ARMENIA ET MESOPOTAMIA IN POTESTATEM P·R·REDACTAE
S C
S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI
S C
DIVO TRAIANO AVGVSTO
IMP·CAES·NERVA TRAIAN·AVG·GERM DACICVS P·M·
TRAIANVS AVG·COS IIII P P
TR·P·VII·IMP IIII COS·V·P·P·
S C

Fol. 97v (cat nos. 856–861)

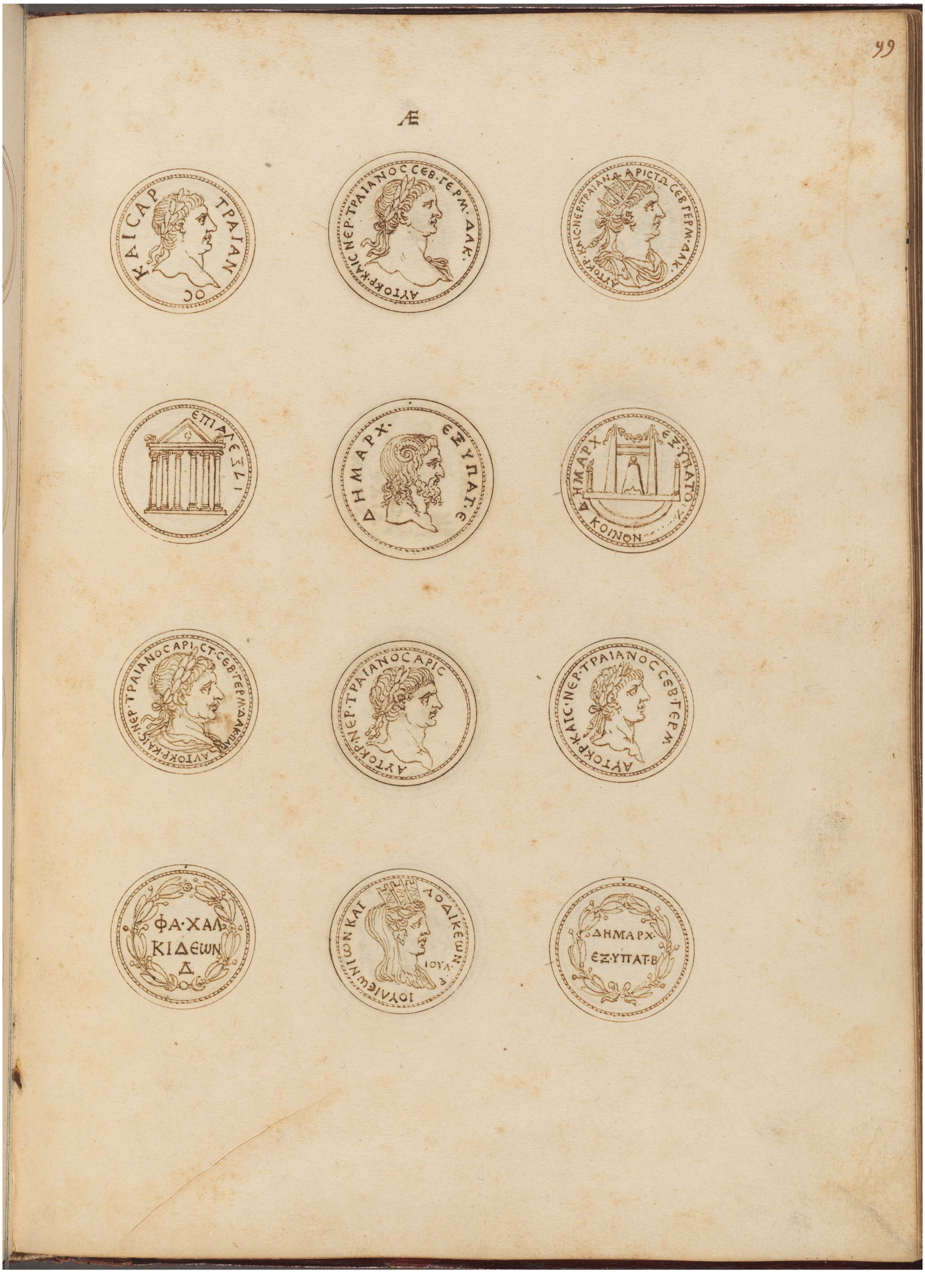

98
Æ
IMP·CAES·NER·TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG·GER·DAC·PARTHICO·P·M·TR·P·COS·VI
IMP·CAES·NER·TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG·GER·DAC·PARTHICO·P·M·TR·P·COS·VI·P·P
IMP·CAES·NERVAE TRAIANO AVG·GER·DAC·P·M·TR·P·COS·V·P·P
REX PARTHIS DATVS
S C
ARMENIA ET MESOPOTAMIA IN POTESTATEM P·R·REDACTAE
S C
S·P·Q·R· OPTIMO PRINCIPI
S C
DIVO NERVÆ ET TRAIANO
DIVO TRAIANO AVGVSTO
IMP·CAES·NERVAE TRAIANO AVG·GER·DAC·P·M·TR·P·COS·II
S·P·Q·R· OPTIMO PRINCIPI
S C

Fol. 98 (cat. nos. 862–867)

Plate 186

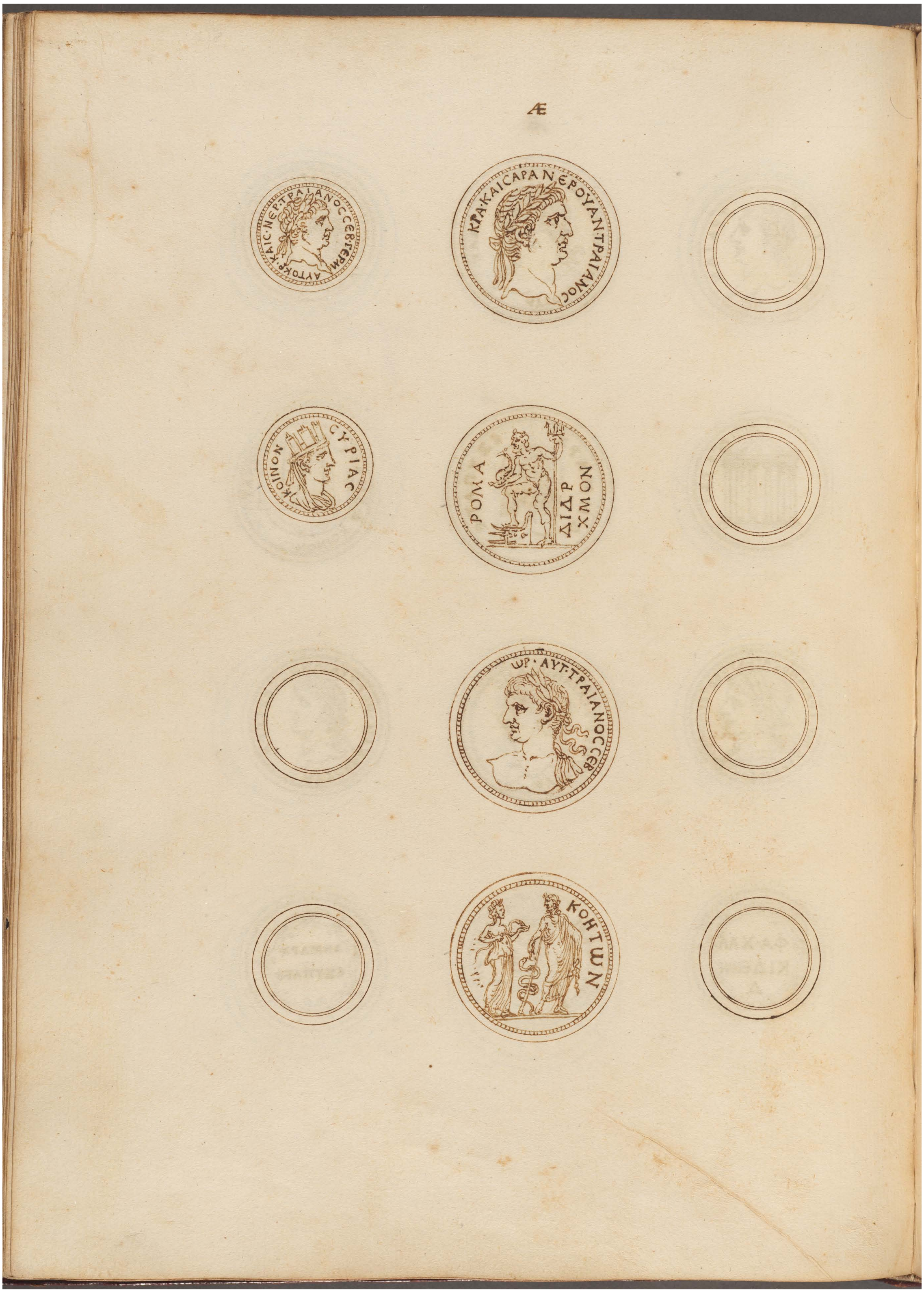

Æ
IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V
S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI
S C
IMP CAES NEYAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI
S·P·Q·R·OPTIMO PRINCIPI
VIATRAIANA
S C

Fol. 98v (cat. nos. 868–869)

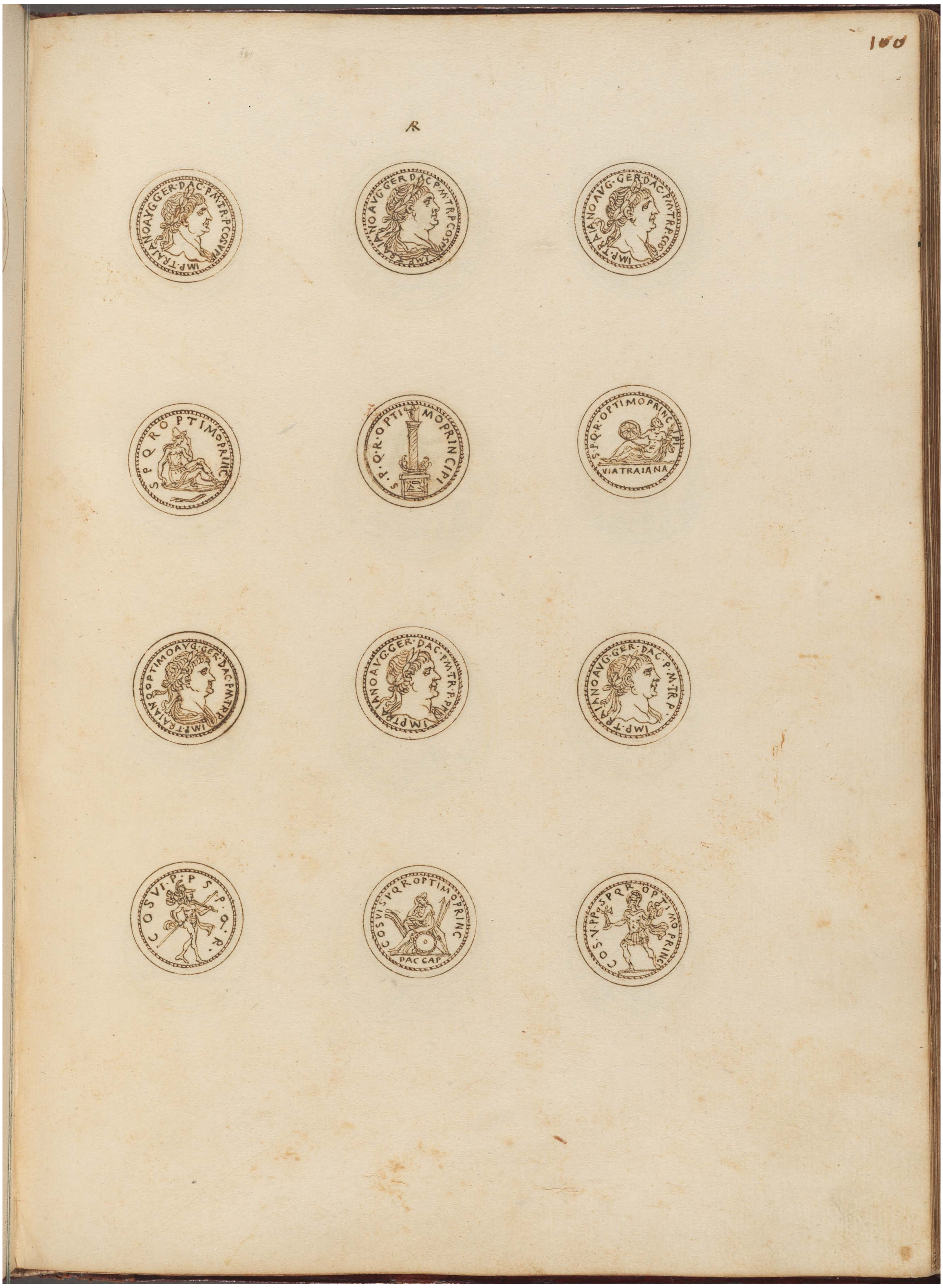

99
Æ
ΚΑΙϹΑΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟϹ
ΑΥΤΟΚΡ·ΚΑΙϹ·ΝΕΡ·ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟϹϹΕΒ·ΓΕΡΜ·ΔΑΚ·
ΑΥΤΟΚΡ·ΚΑΙϹ·ΝΕΡ·ΤΡΑΙΑΝ·ΑΡΙϹΤΩ·ϹΕΒ·ΓΕΡΜ·ΔΑΚ
ΕΠΙ ΑΛΕΞΙ
ΔΗΜΑΡΧ· ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤ·Ε
ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤΟ
ΚΟΙΝΟΝ
ΑΥΤΟΚΡ·ΚΑΙϹ·ΝΕΡ·ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟϹ ΑΡΙϹΤ·ϹΕΒ·ΓΕΡΜ·ΔΑΚΙΚ
ΑΥΤΟΚΡ·ΝΕΡ·ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟϹ ΑΡΙϹ
ΑΥΤΟΚΡ·ΚΑΙϹ·ΝΕΡ·ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟϹ ϹΕΒ·ΓΕΡΜ
ΦΑ·ΧΑΛ ΚΙΔΕωΝ Δ
ΙΟΥΛΙΕωΝ ΙΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΛΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ
ΙΟΥΛ Γ
ΔΗΜΑΡΧ· ΕΞ·ΥΠΑΤ·Β

Fol. 99 (cat nos. 870–875)

Plate 188

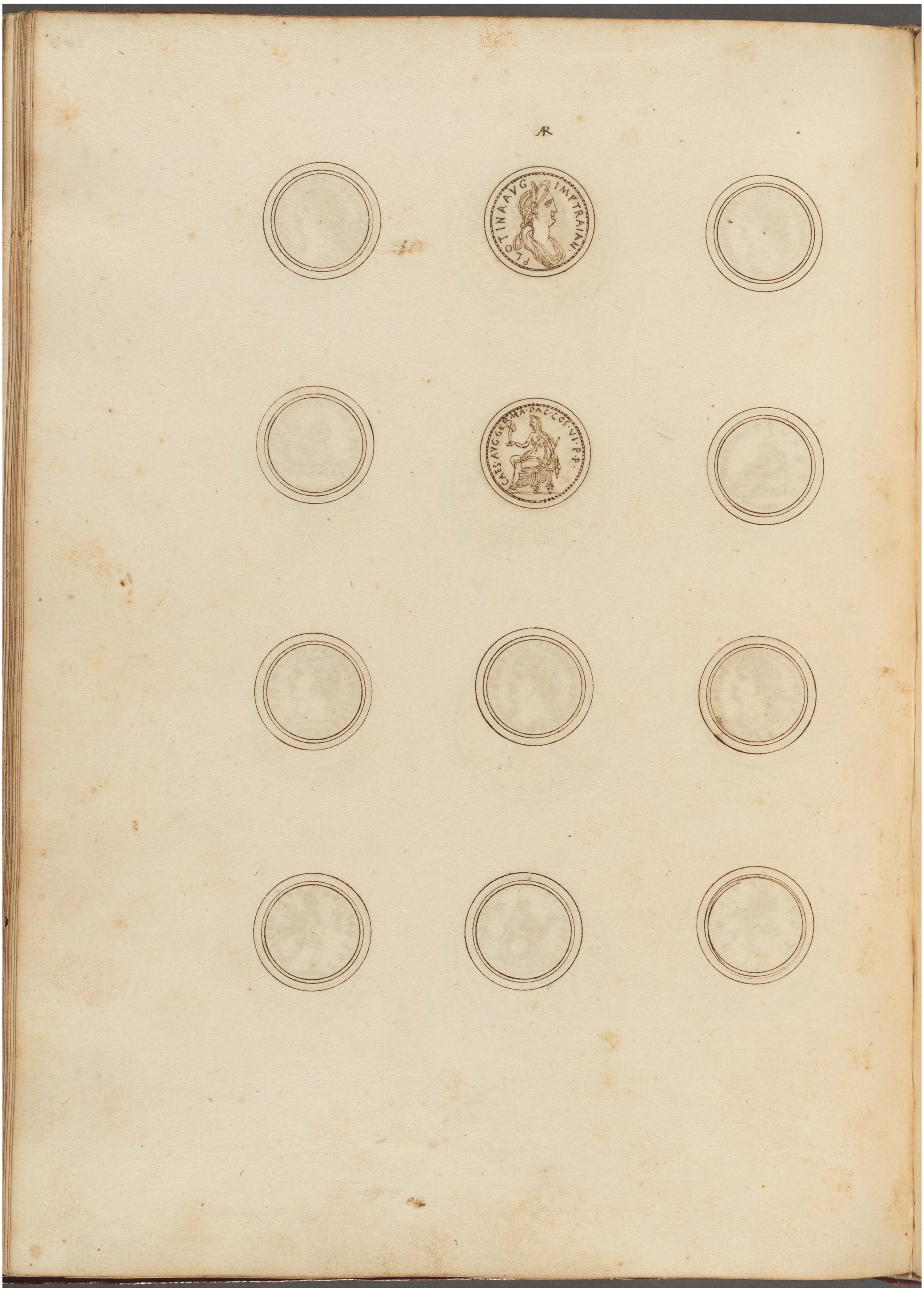

Æ
ΑΥΤΟΚΡ·ΚΑΙϹ·ΝΕΡ·ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟϹϹΕΒ·ΓΕΡΜ
ΚΡΑ·ΚΑΙϹΑΡΑ ΝΕΡΟΥΑΝ·ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟϹ
ϹΥΡΙΑϹ ΚΟΙΝΟΝ
ΡΟΜΑ
ΔΙΔΡ ΧΜΟΝ
ΨΡ·ΑΥΤ·ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟϹϹΕΒ
ΚΟΗΤΩΝ

Fol. 99v (cat. nos. 876–878)

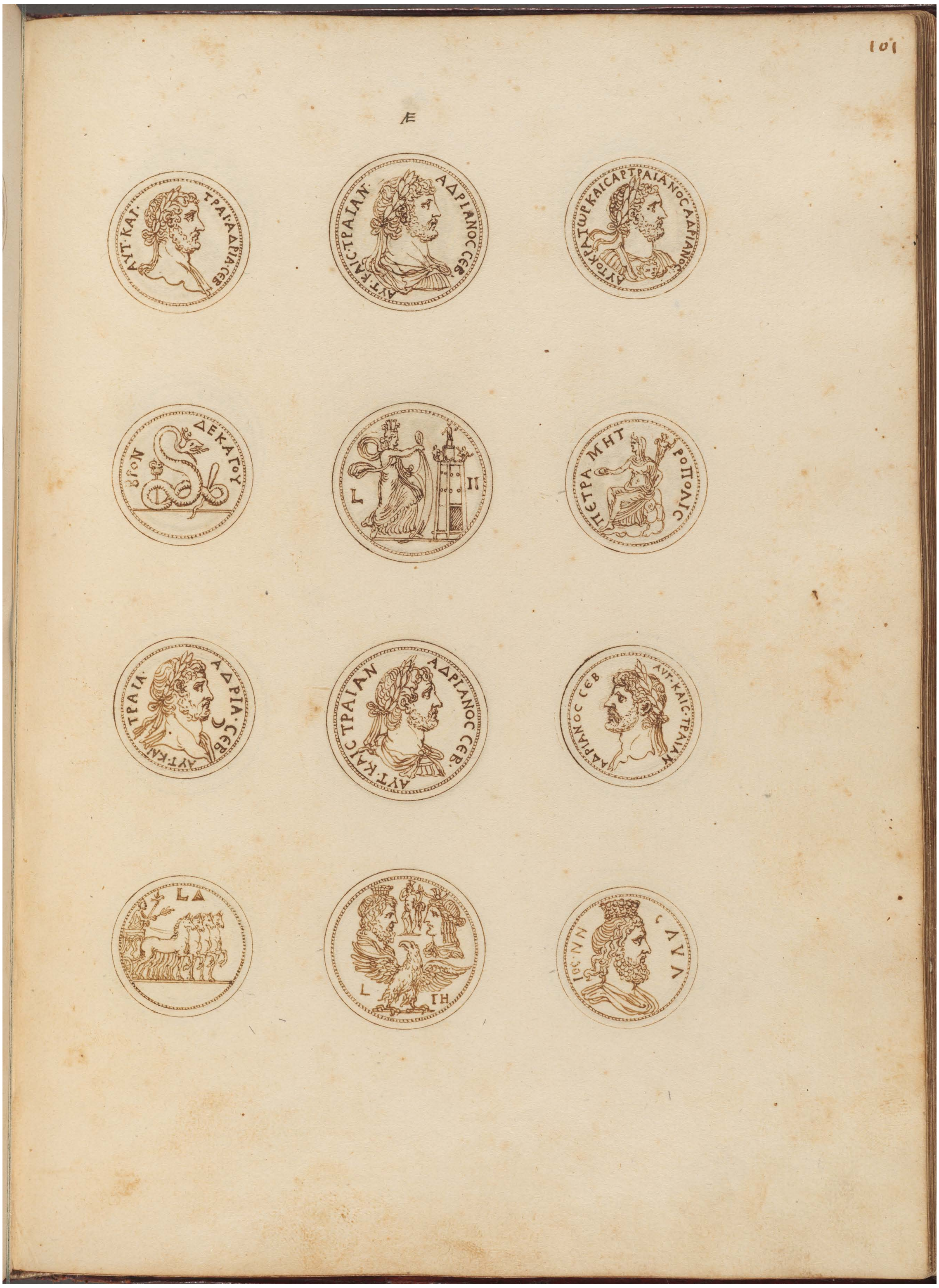

100
VIATRAIANA
DAC CAP

Fol. 100 (cat. nos. 879–884)

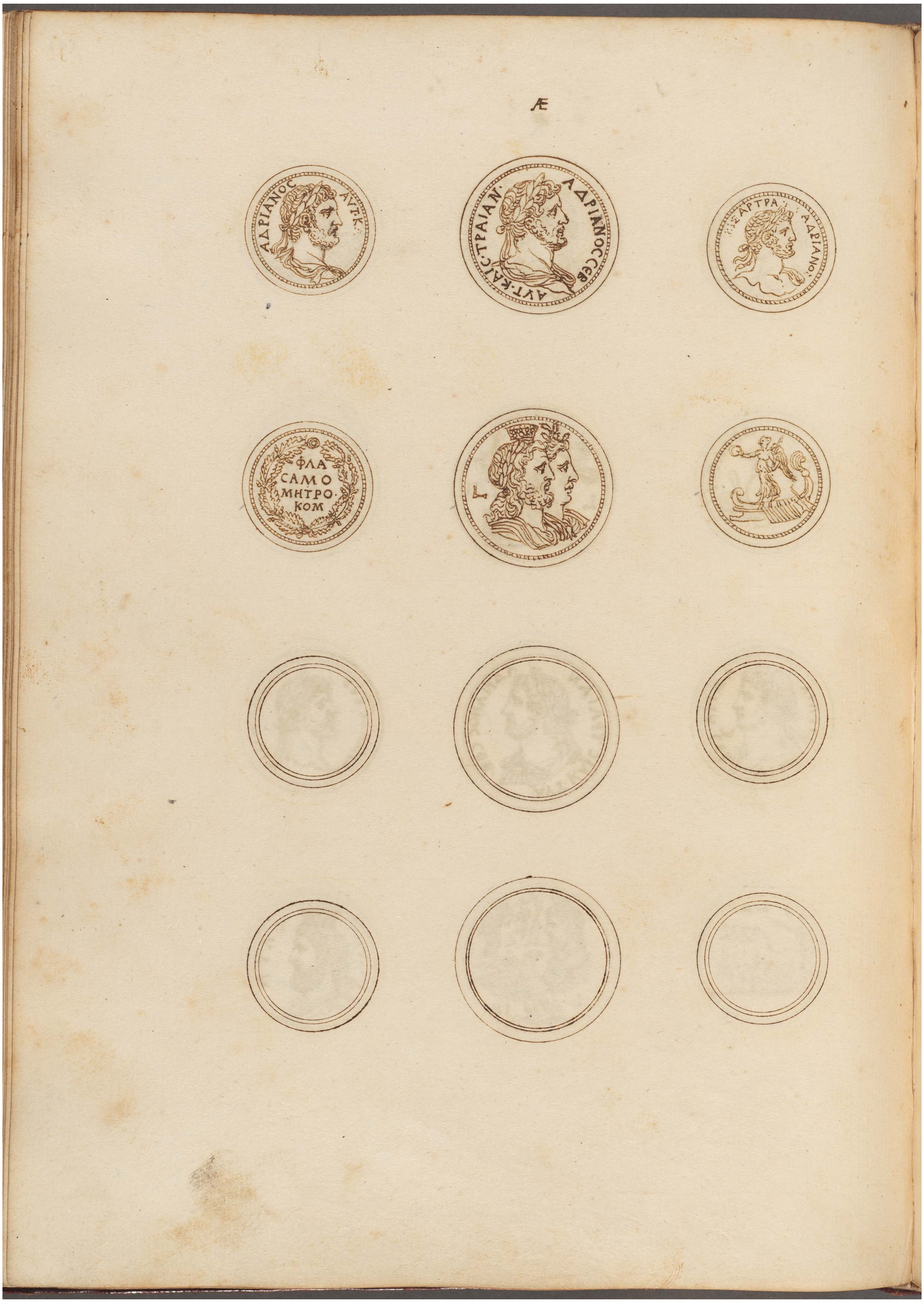
Plate 190


AR
PLOTINA AVG IMP TRAIAN
CAES AVG GERMA DAC COS VI P P

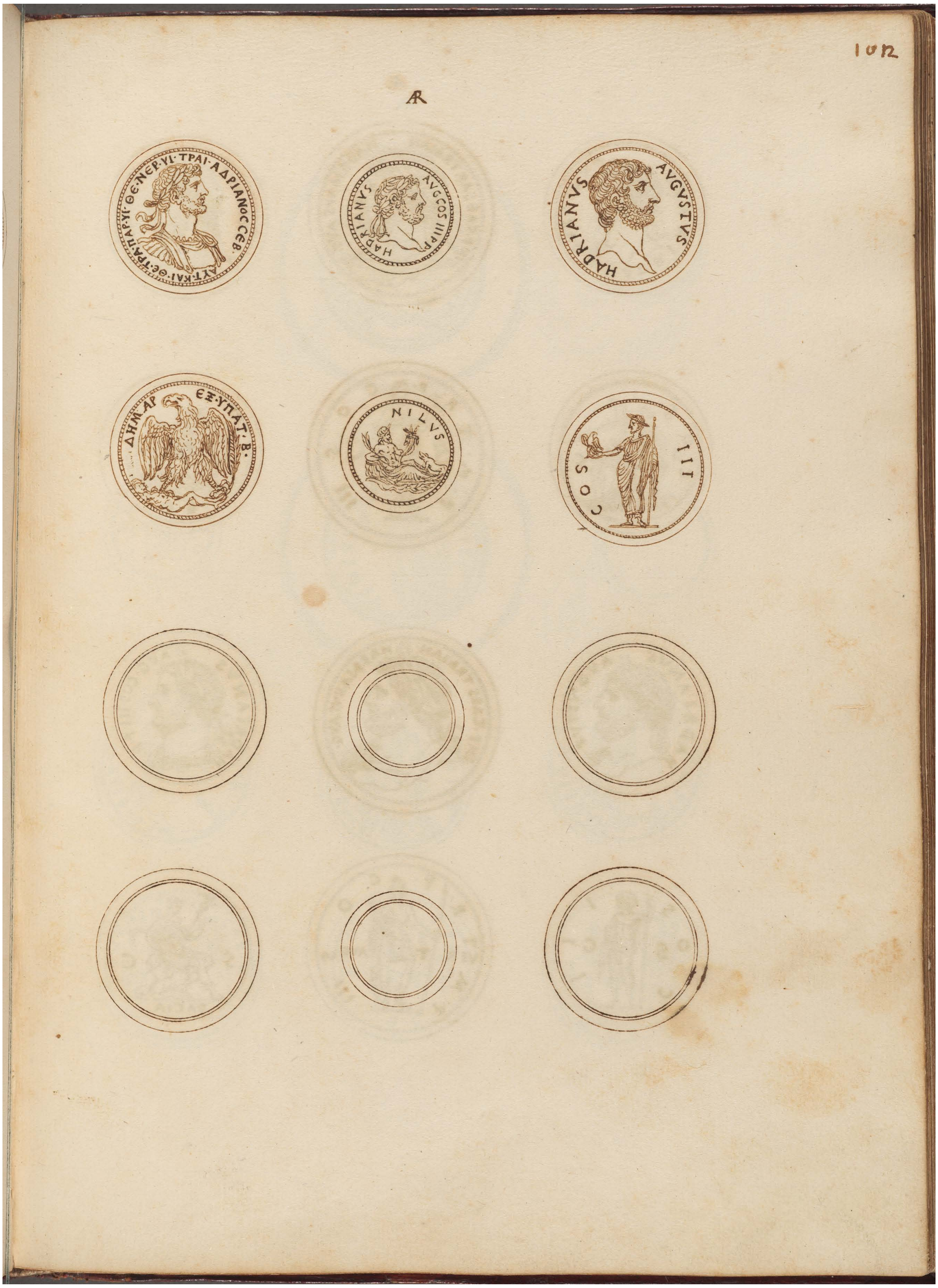
Fol. 100v (cat. no. 885)


101
Æ
ΑΥΤ·ΚΑΙ· ΤΡΑΙ·ΑΔΡΙΑ·CΕΒ
ΑΥΤ·ΚΑΙC·ΤΡΑΙΑΝ· ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC CΕΒ
ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC
ΔΕΚΑΓΟΥ ΒΡΟΝ
L ΙΙ
ΠΕΤΡΑ ΜΗΤ ΡΟΠΟΛΙC
ΑΥΤ·Κ·Μ ΤΡΑΙΑ· ΑΔΡΙΑ·CΕΒ
ΑΥΤ·ΚΑΙC·ΤΡΑΙΑΝ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC CΕΒ
ΑΥΤ·ΚΑΙC·ΤΡΑΙΑΝ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC CΕΒ
LΔ
L ΙΗ
CΑΥΛ ΙΟC ΝΝ

Fol. 101 (cat. nos. 886–891)

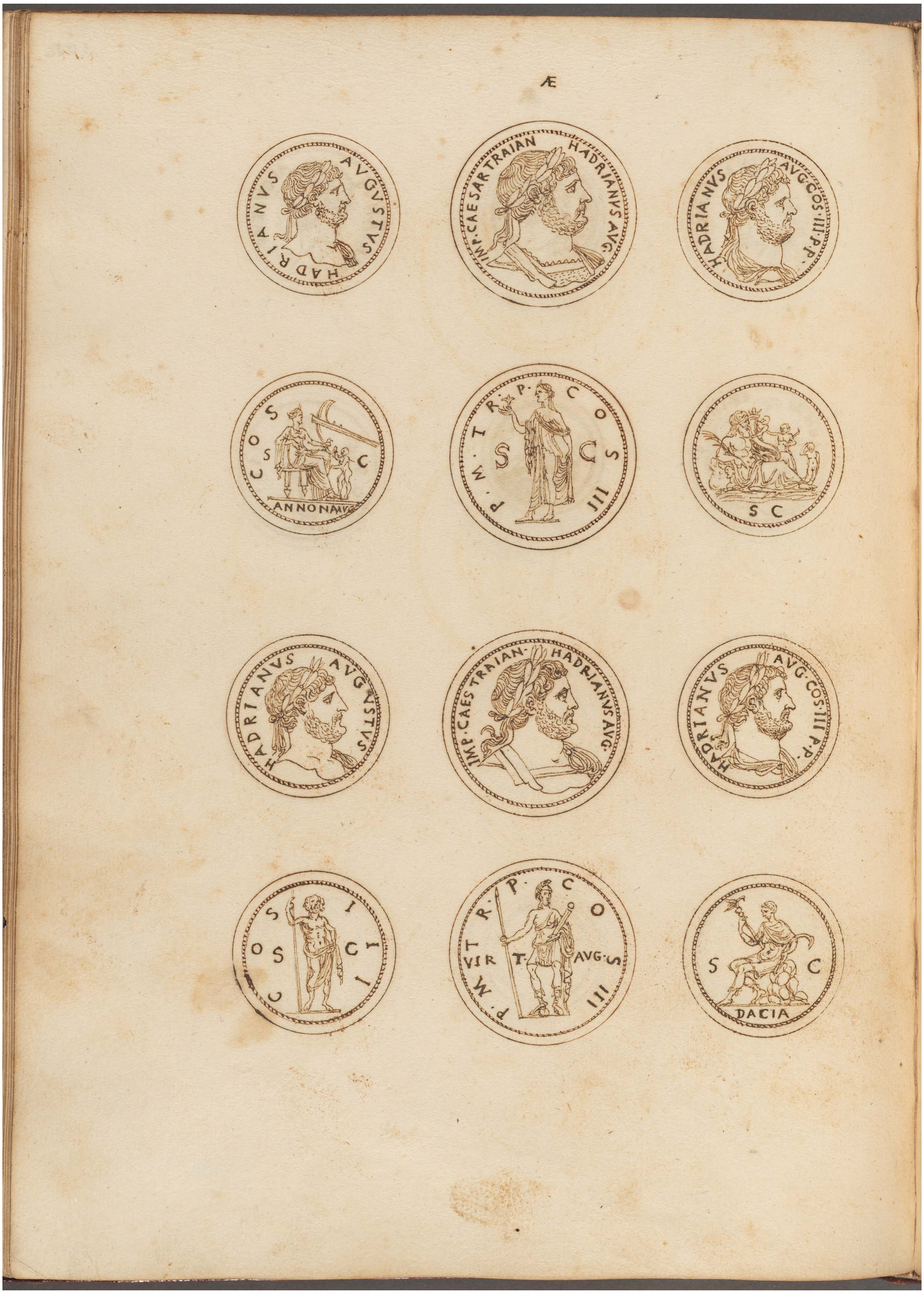

Æ
ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟϹ ΑΥΤΚ
ΑΥΤ·ΚΑΙϹ·ΤΡΑΙΑΝ· ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟϹ ϹΕΒ
ΚΑΡΤΡΑ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟ
ΦΛΑ ϹΑΜΟ ΜΗΤΡΟ· ΚΟΜ
Γ

Fol. 101v (cat. nos. 892–894)

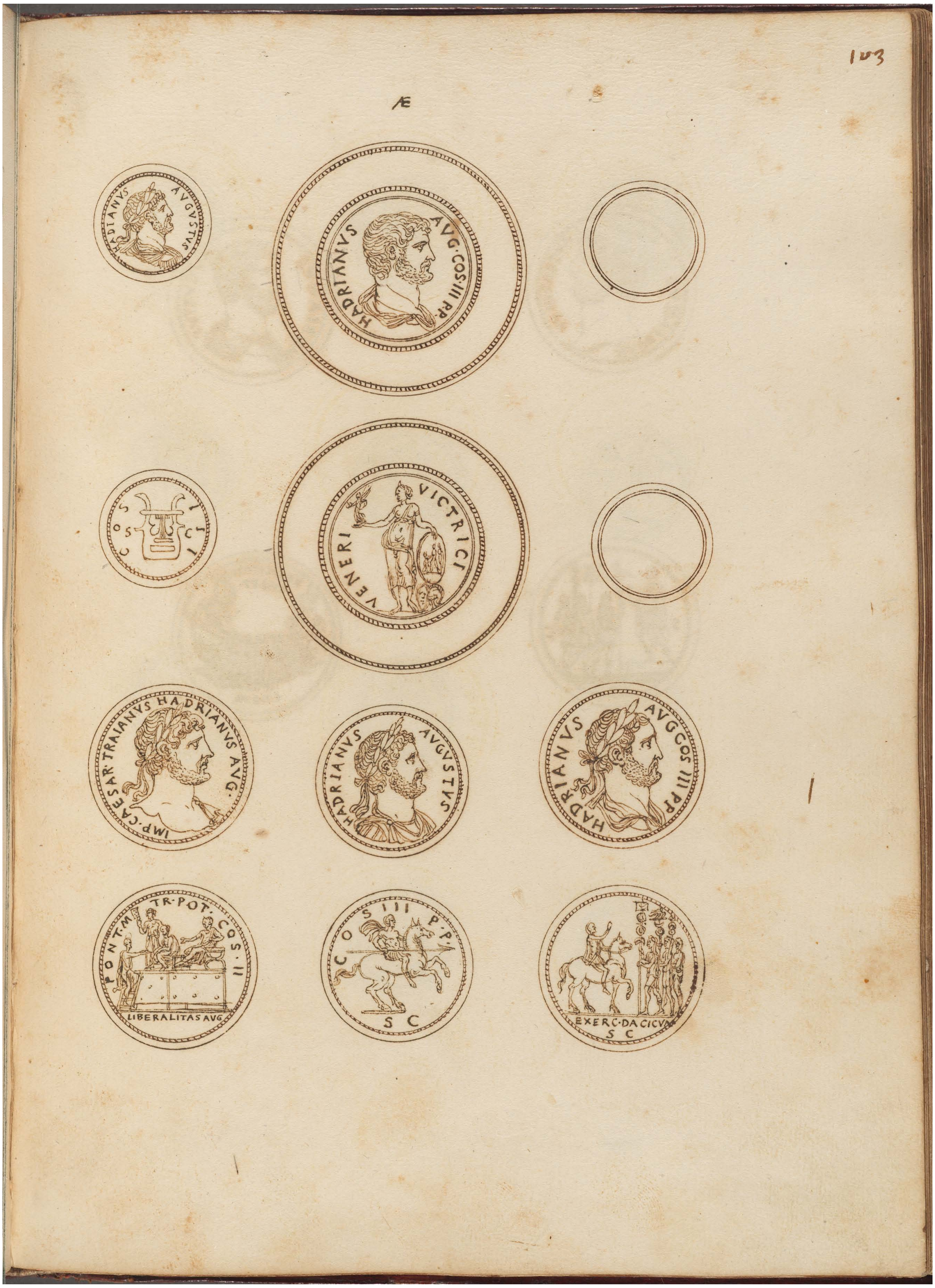

102
AR
ΑΥΤ·ΚΑΙ·ΘΕ·ΤΡΑ·ΠΑΡ·ΥΙ·ΘΕ·ΝΕΡ·ΥΙ·ΤΡΑΙ·ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟϹ ϹΕΒ
HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P
HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS
ΔΗΜ ΑΡ ΕΞ ΥΠΑΤ Β
NILVS
COS III

Fol. 102 (cat. nos. 895–897)

Plate 194

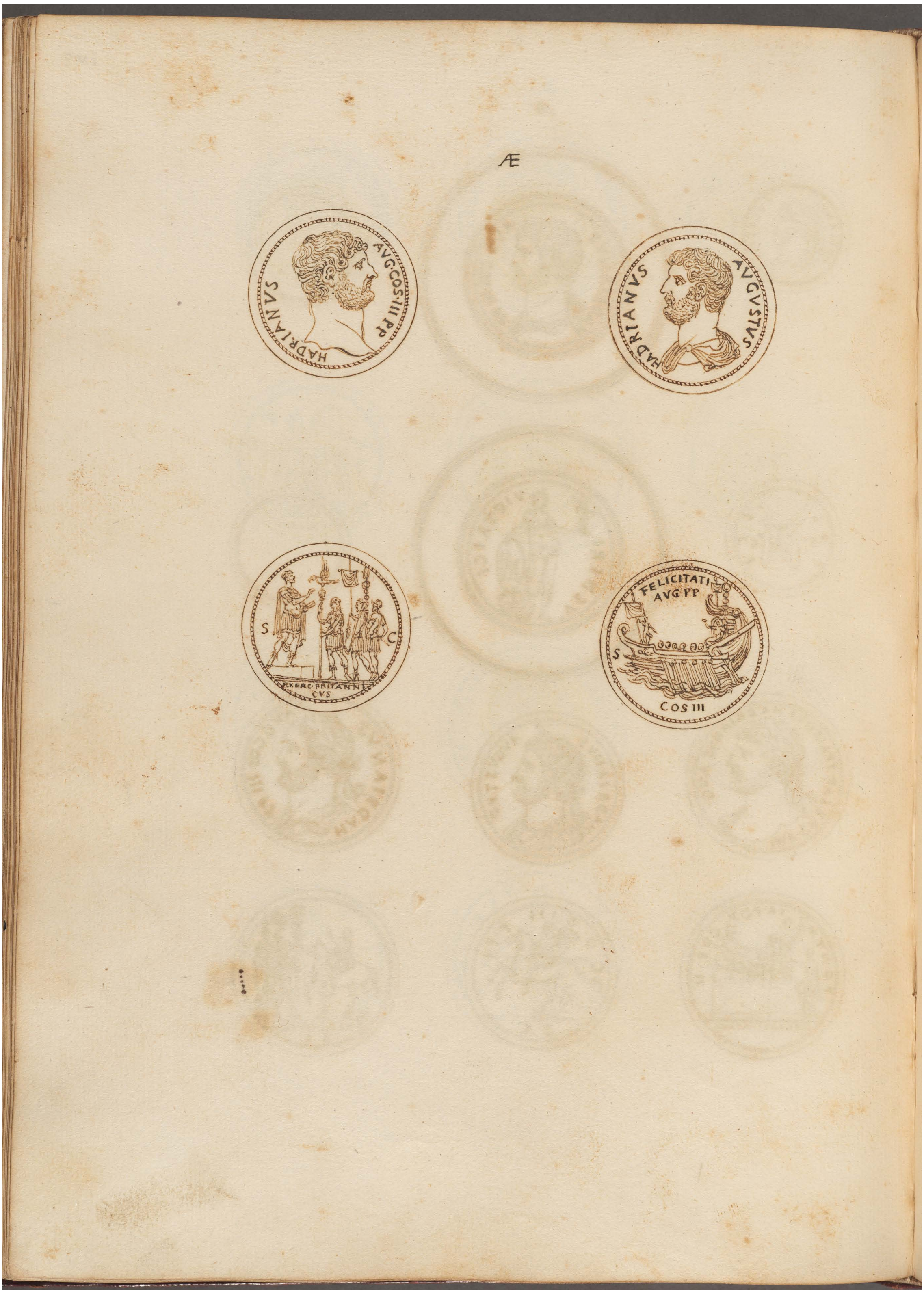

Æ
HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS
IMP·CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG
HADRIANVS AVG·COS·III·P·P·
COS S C
ANNONA AVG
P·M·TR·P·COS III
S C
SC
HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS
IMP·CAES TRAIAN·HADRIANVS AVG·
HADRIANVS AVG·COS·III P·P·
COS III
S C
P·M·TR·P·COS III
VIR T· AVG·S
S C
DACIA

Fol. 102v (cat. nos. 898–903)

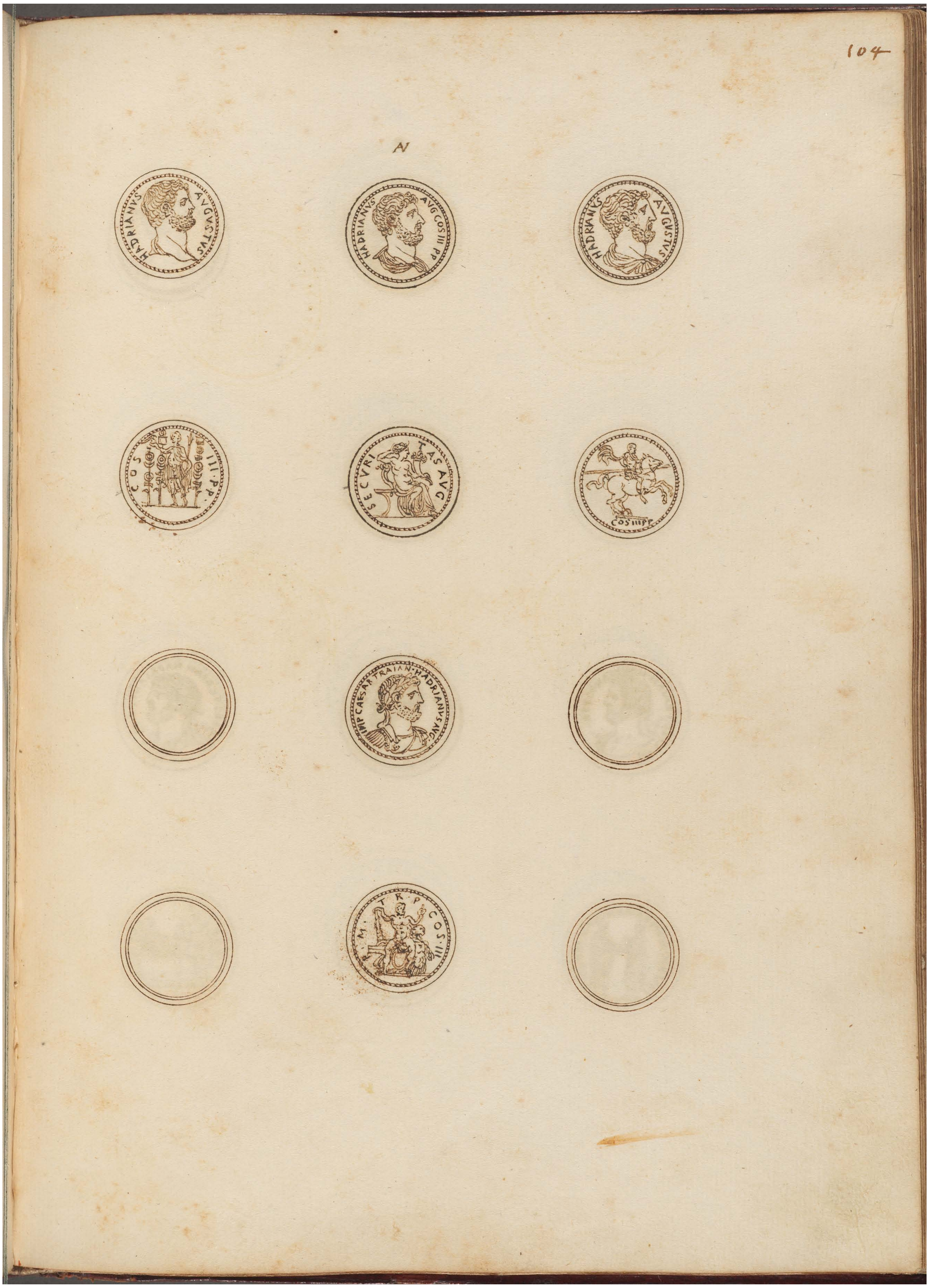

103
Æ
HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS
HADRIANVS AVG·COS·III·P·P·
COS III
S C
VENERI VICTRICI
IMP·CAESAR·TRAIANVS·HADRIANVS·AVG·
HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS
HADRIANVS AVG COS III PP
PONT·M TR·POT·COS·II
LIBERALITAS AVG
COS III P·P·
S C
EXERC·DACICVM
S C

Fol. 103 (cat. nos. 904–908)

Plate 196

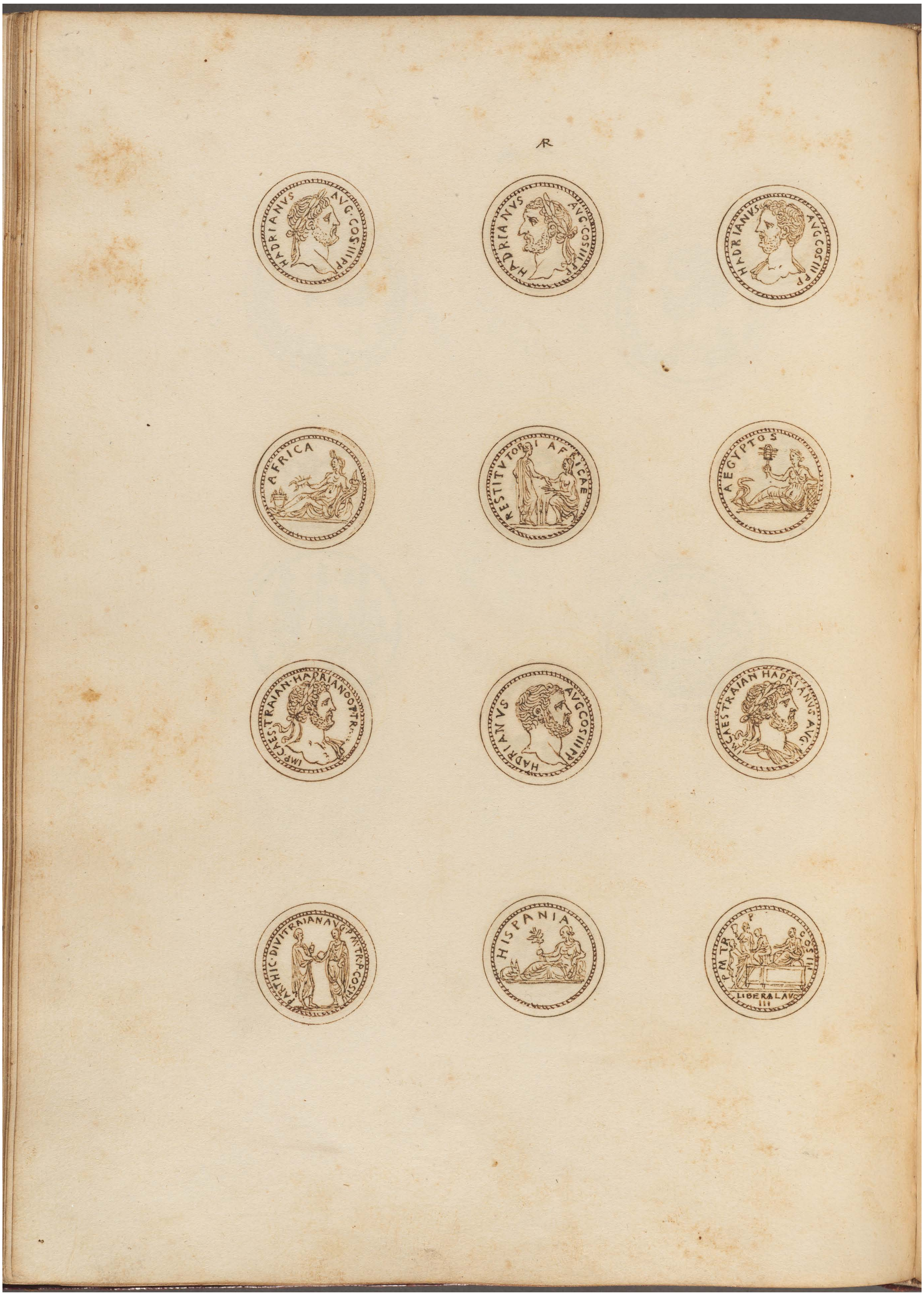

Æ
HADRIANVS AVG COS III PP
HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS
S C
EXERC BRITANNICVS
FELICITATI AVG PP
S C
COS III

Fol. 103v (cat. nos. 909–910)

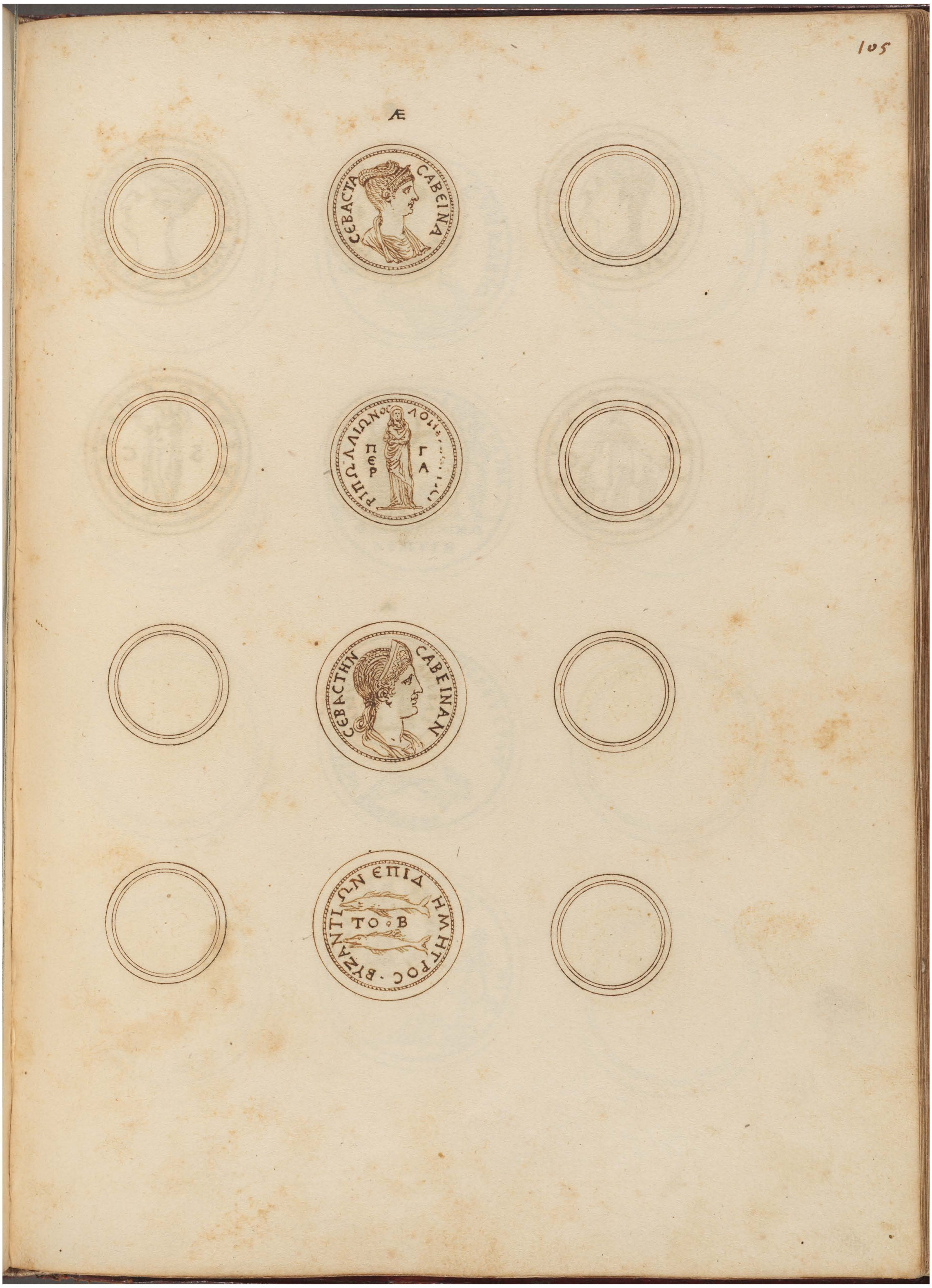

104
AV
HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS
HADRIANVS AVG COS III PP
HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS
COS III PP
SECVRITAS AVG
COS III PP
IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG
P M TR P COS III

Fol. 104 (cat. nos. 911–914)

Plate 198

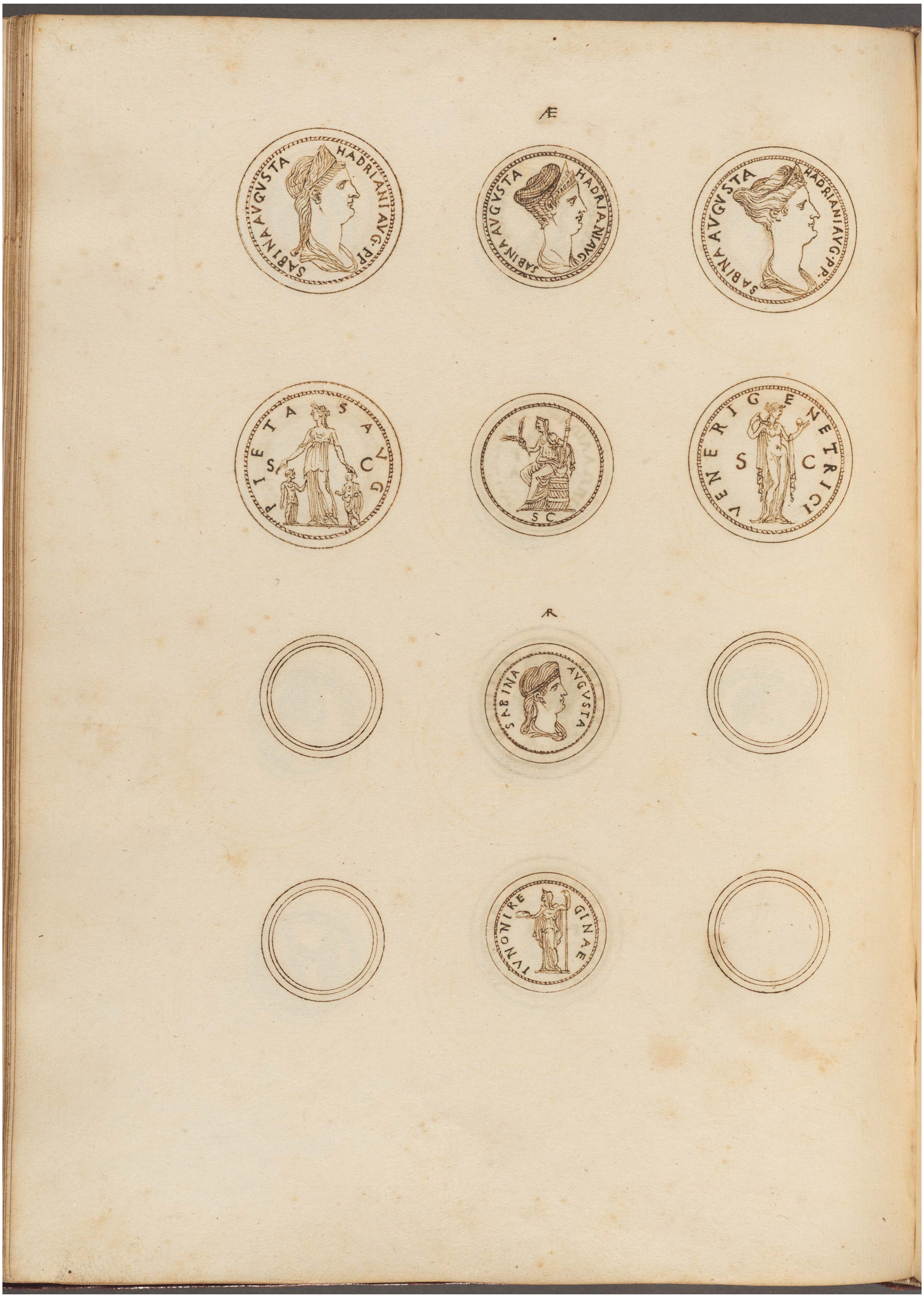

HADRIANVS AVG COS III PP
HADRIANVS AVG COS III P
HADRIANVS AVG COS III PP
AFRICA
RESTITVTORI AFRICAE
AEGYPTOS
IMP CAES TRAIAN HADRIANO OPT
HADRIANVS AVG COS III PP
IMP CAES TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG
PARTHIC DIVI TRAIAN AVG F P M TR P COS II
HISPANIA
P M TR P COS III
LIBERAL AVG III

Fol. 104v (cat. nos. 915–920)

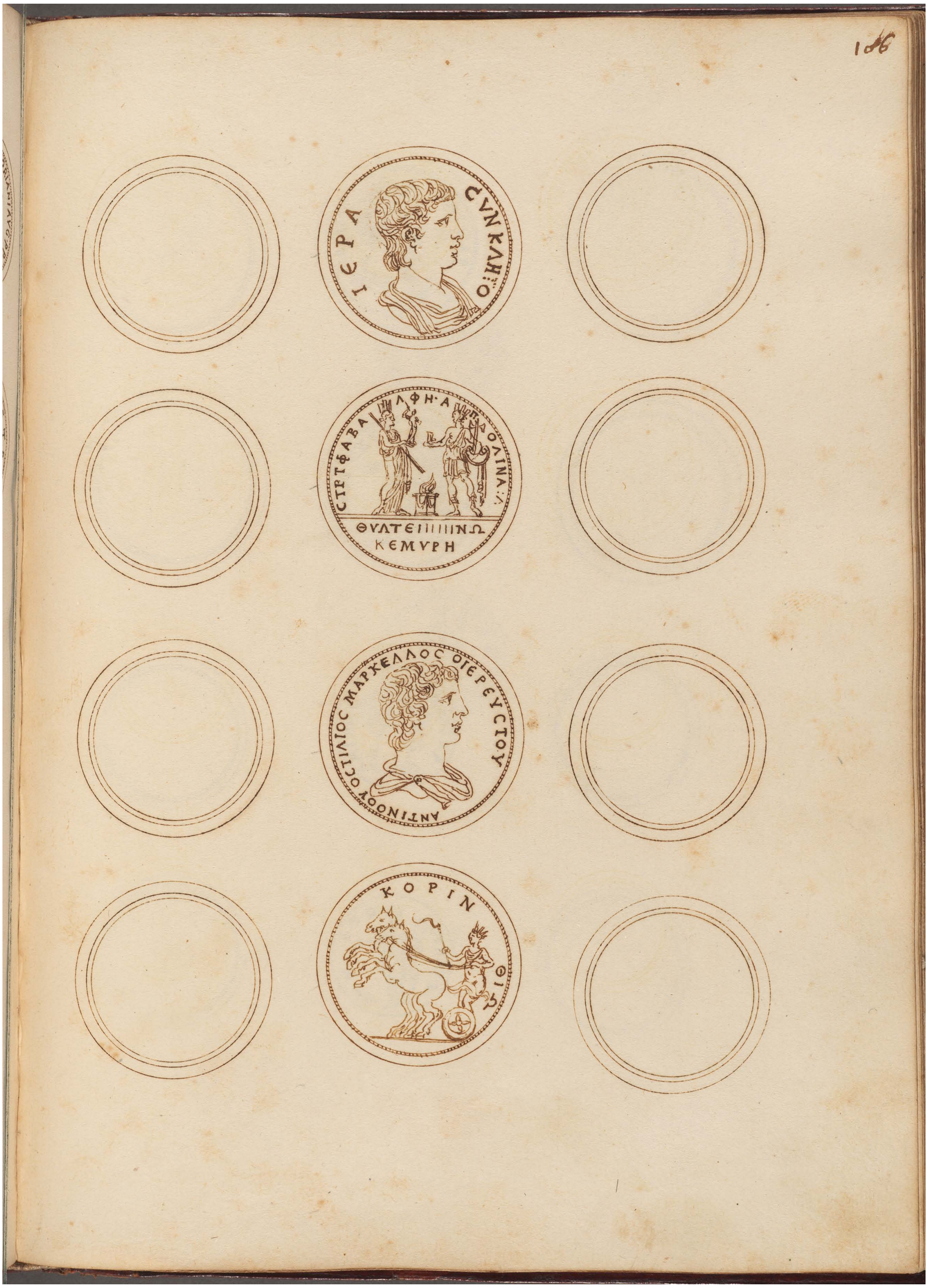

105
Æ
CEBACTA CABEINA
ΡΙΠΩΛΛΙΩΝΟC ΛΟΙ
ΠΕΡ ΓΑ
CEBACTHN CABEINAN
BYZANTIΩN ΕΠΙΔΗΜΗΤΡΟC
TO B

Fol. 105 (cat. nos. 921–922)

Plate 200


Æ
SABINA AVGVSTA HADRIANI AVG P P
SABINA AVGVSTA HADRIANI AVG
SABINA AVGVSTA HADRIANI AVG P P
PIETAS AVG
S C
S C
VENERI GENETRICI
S C
Æ
SABINA AVGVSTA
IVNONI REGINAE

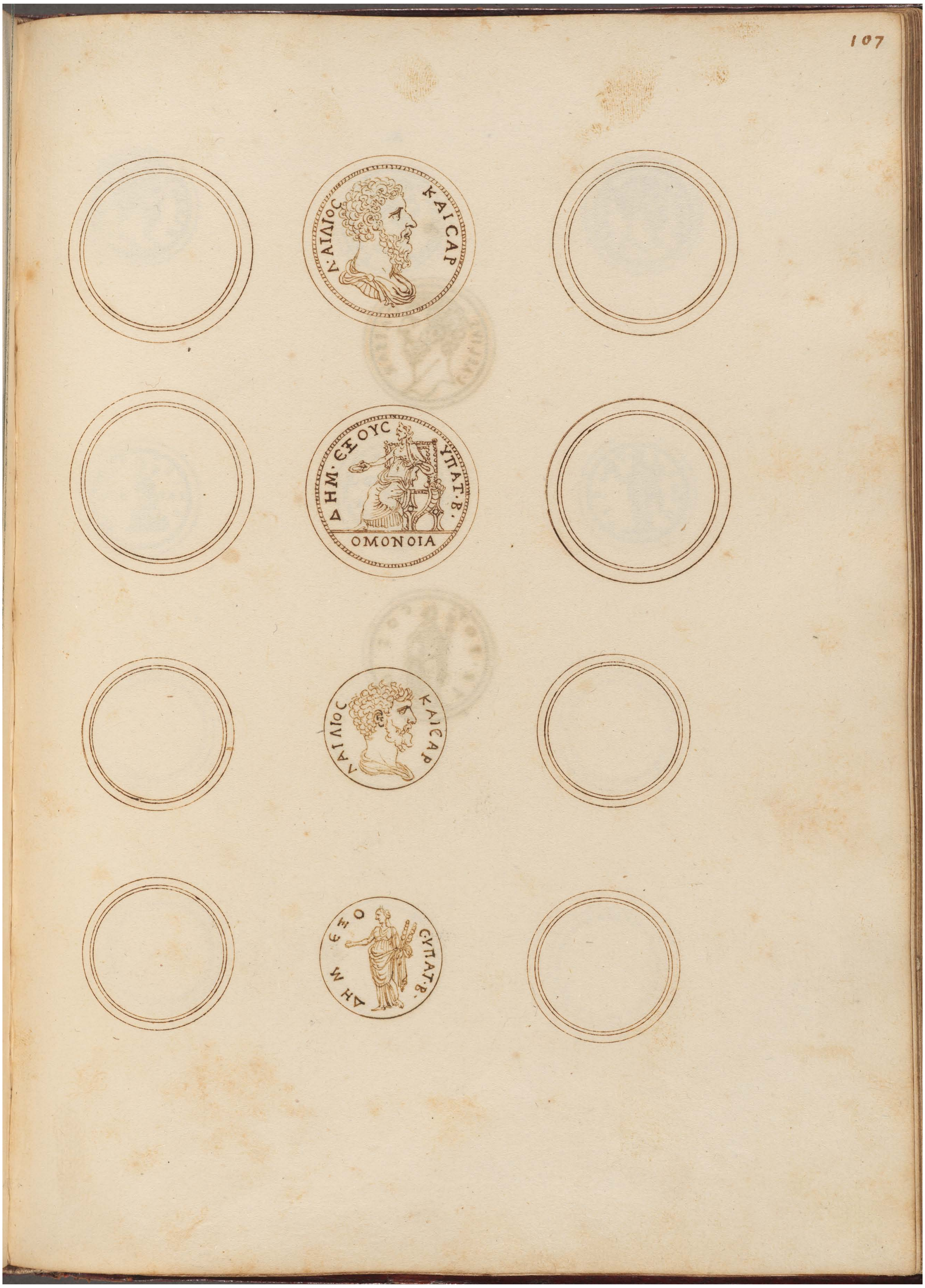
Fol. 105v (cat. nos. 923–926)


106
ΙΕΡΑ ϹΥΝΚΛΗΤΟ
ϹΤΡΤΦΑΒΑΛΦΗ·Α ΠΟΛΙΝΑ
ΘΥΛΤΕΙ||||||ΝΩ
ΚΕΜΥΡΗ
ΟϹΤΙΛΙΟϹ ΜΑΡΚΕΛΛΟϹ Ο ΙΕΡΕΥϹ ΤΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΝΟΟΥ
ΚΟΡΙΝΘΙ

Fol. 106 (cat. nos. 927–928)

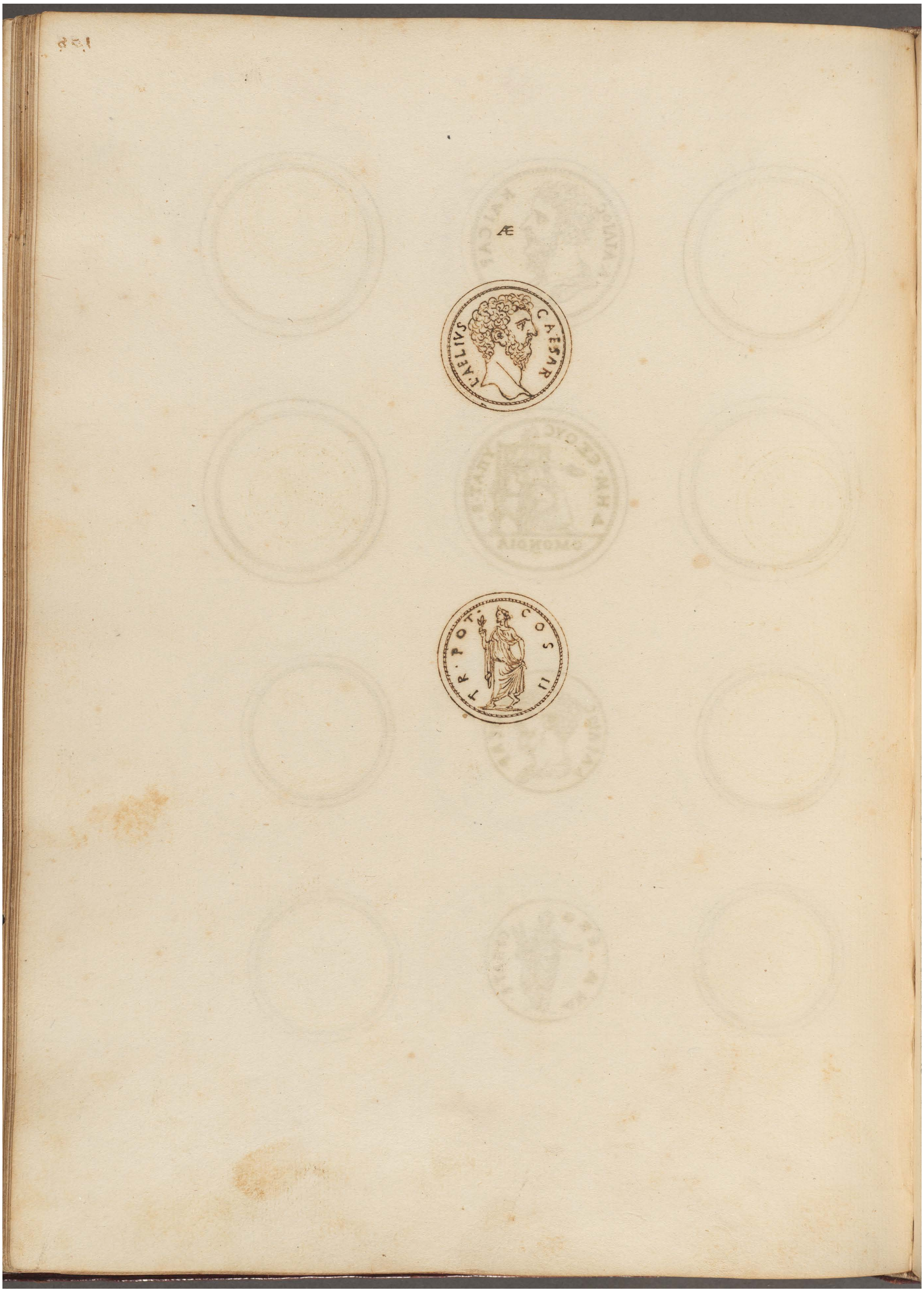
Plate 202

Fol. 106v

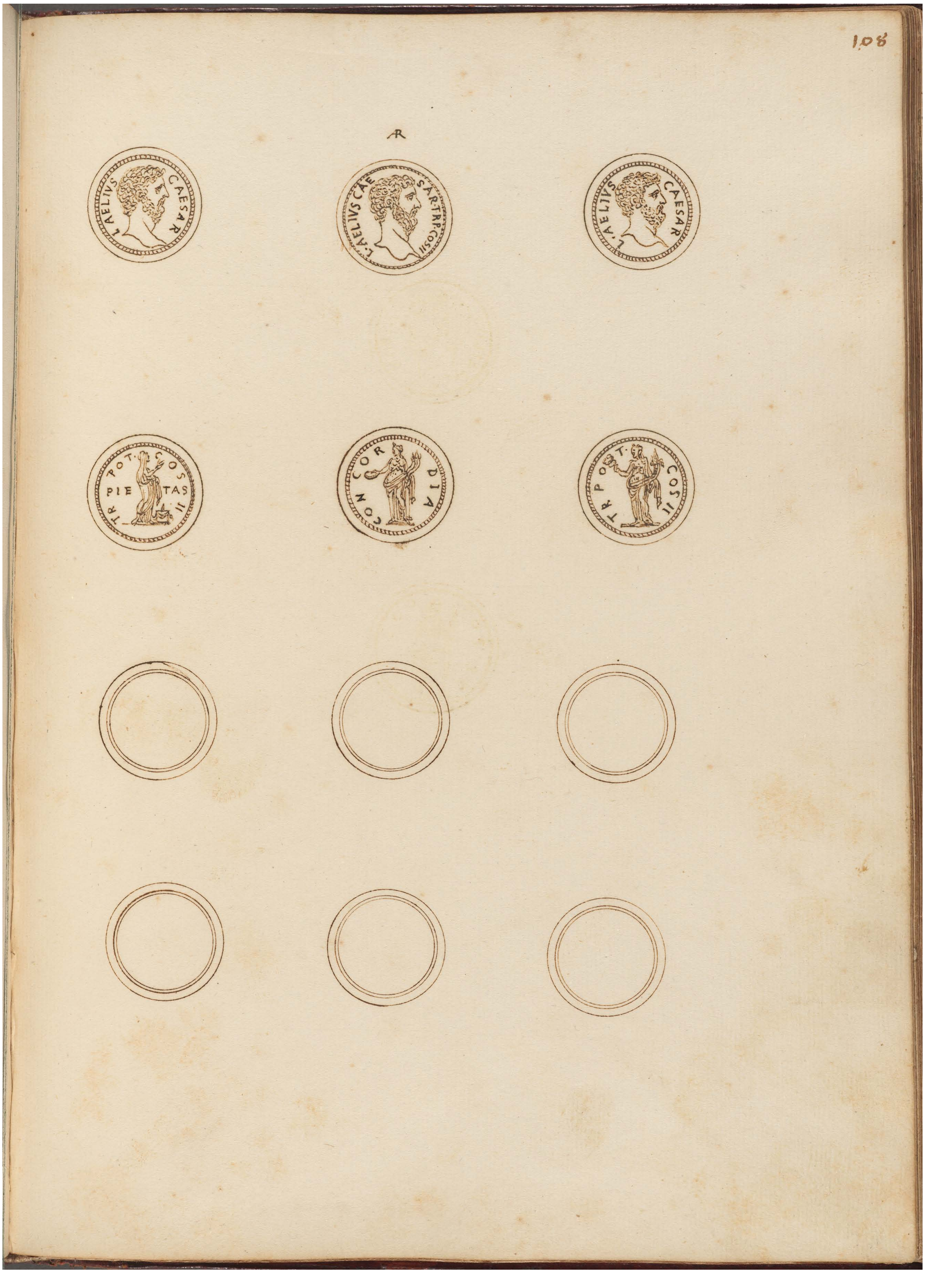

107
Λ·ΑΙΛΙΟϹ ΚΑΙϹΑΡ
ΔΗΜ·ΕΞΟΥϹ ΥΠΑΤ·Β·
ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ
Λ ΑΙΛΙΟϹ ΚΑΙϹΑΡ
ΔΗΜ ΕΞΟ ϹΥΠΑΤ Β·

Fol. 107 (cat. nos. 929–930)

Plate 204

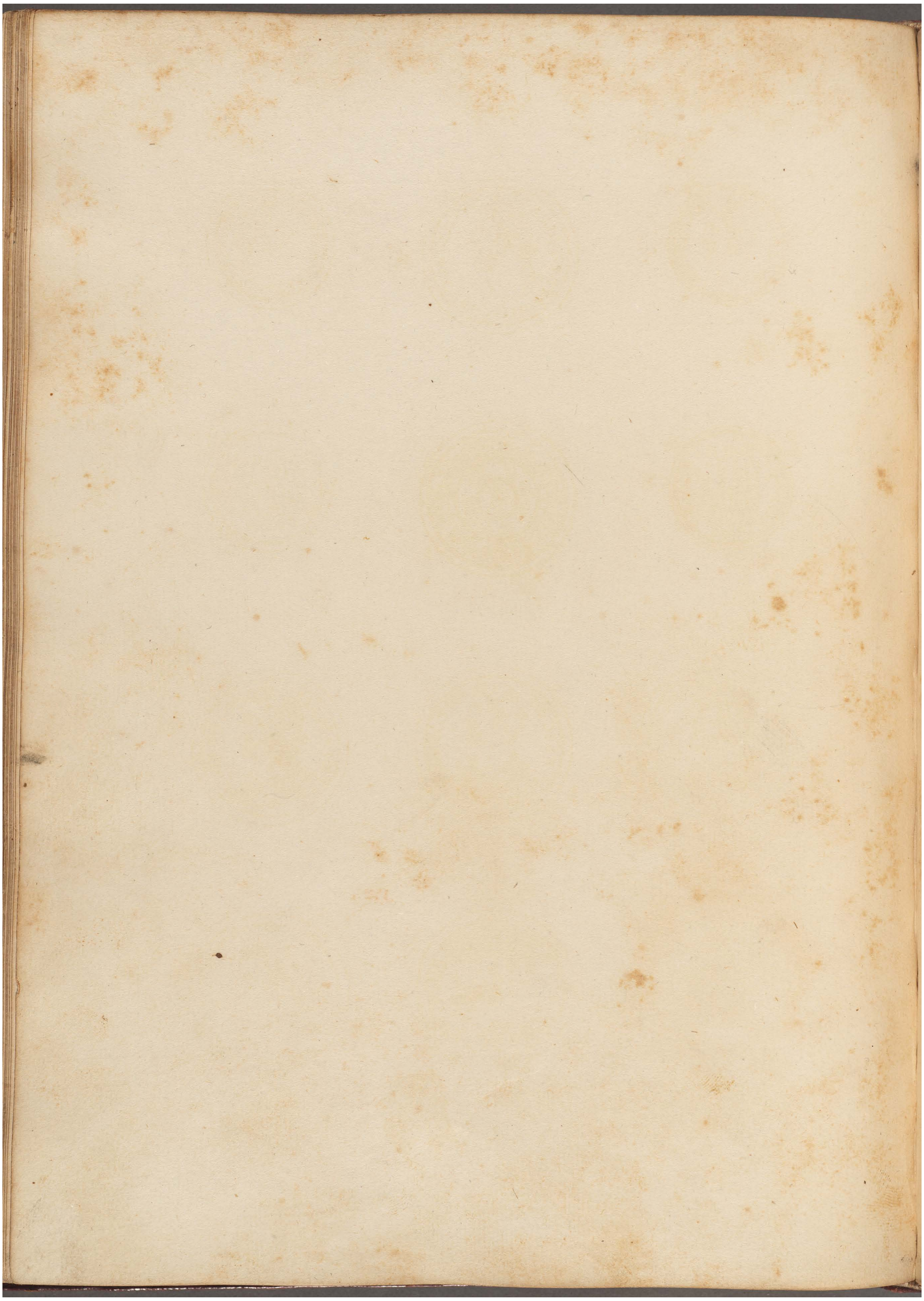

Æ
L·AELIVS CAESAR
TR·POT·COS II

Fol. 107v (cat. no. 931)

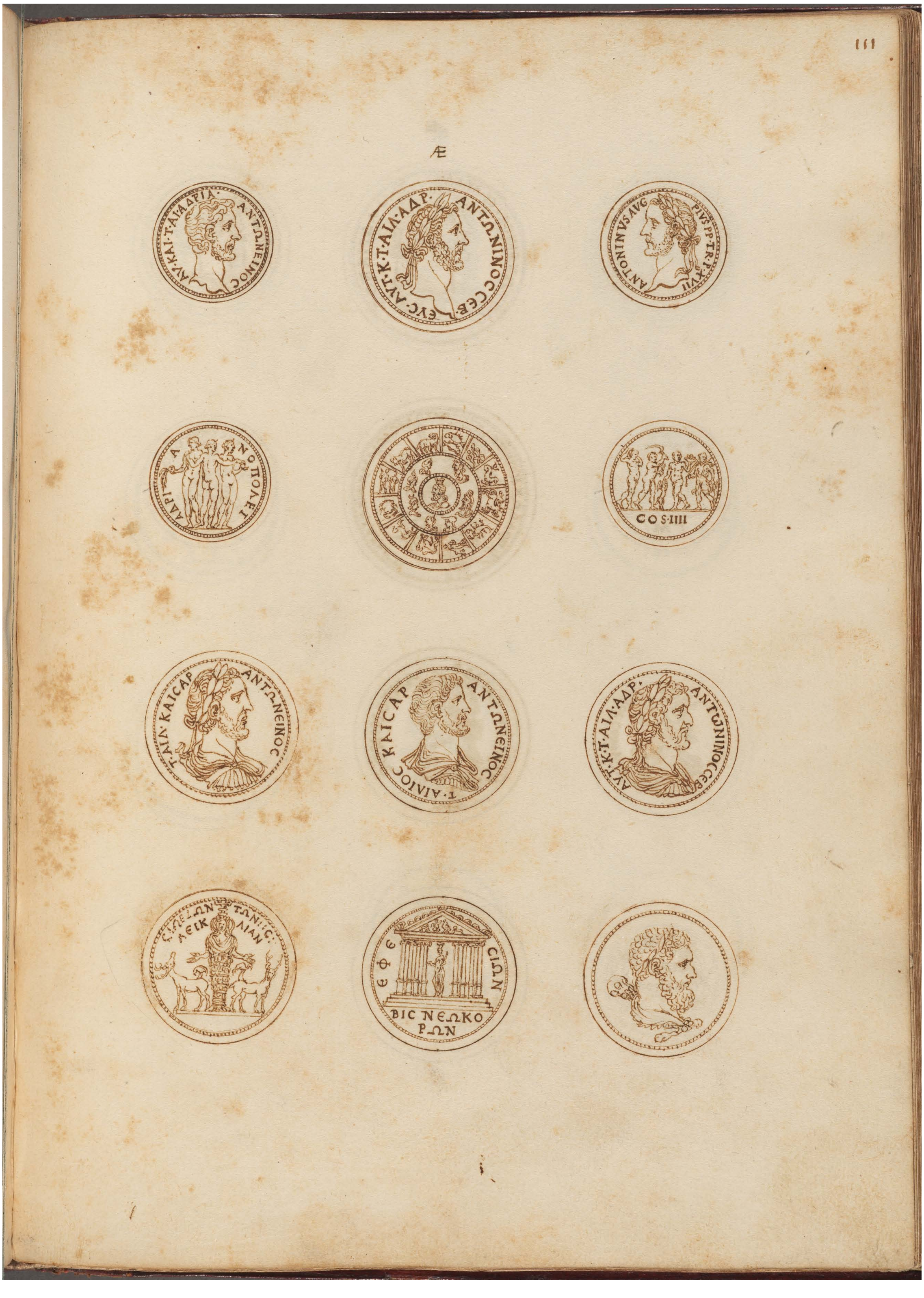

108
AR
L AELIVS CAESAR
L AELIVS CAESAR TR P COS II
L AELIVS CAESAR
TR POT COS II
PIE TAS
CON COR DIA
TR POT COS II

Fol. 108 (cat. nos. 932–934)

Plate 206

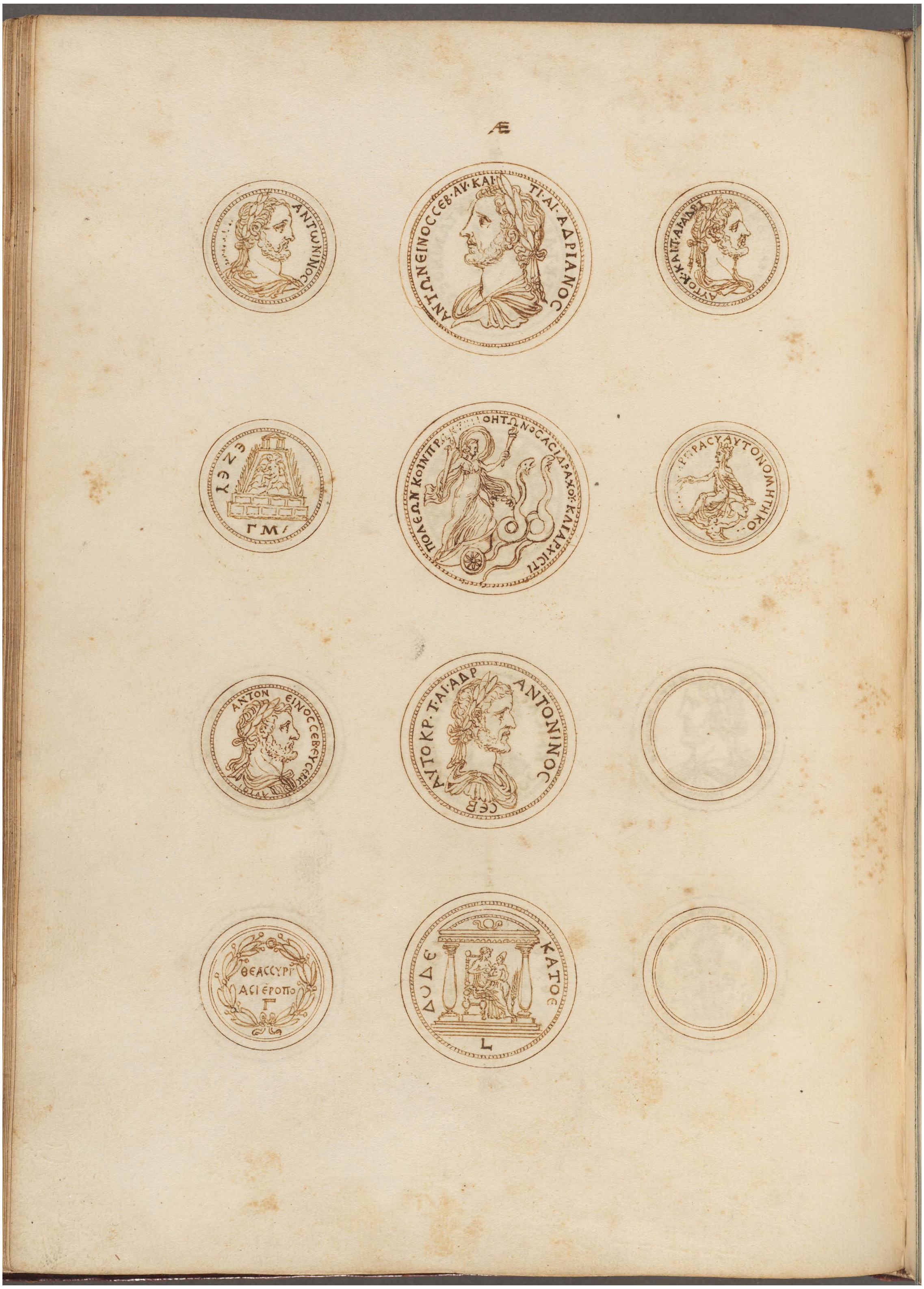


Fol. 110v

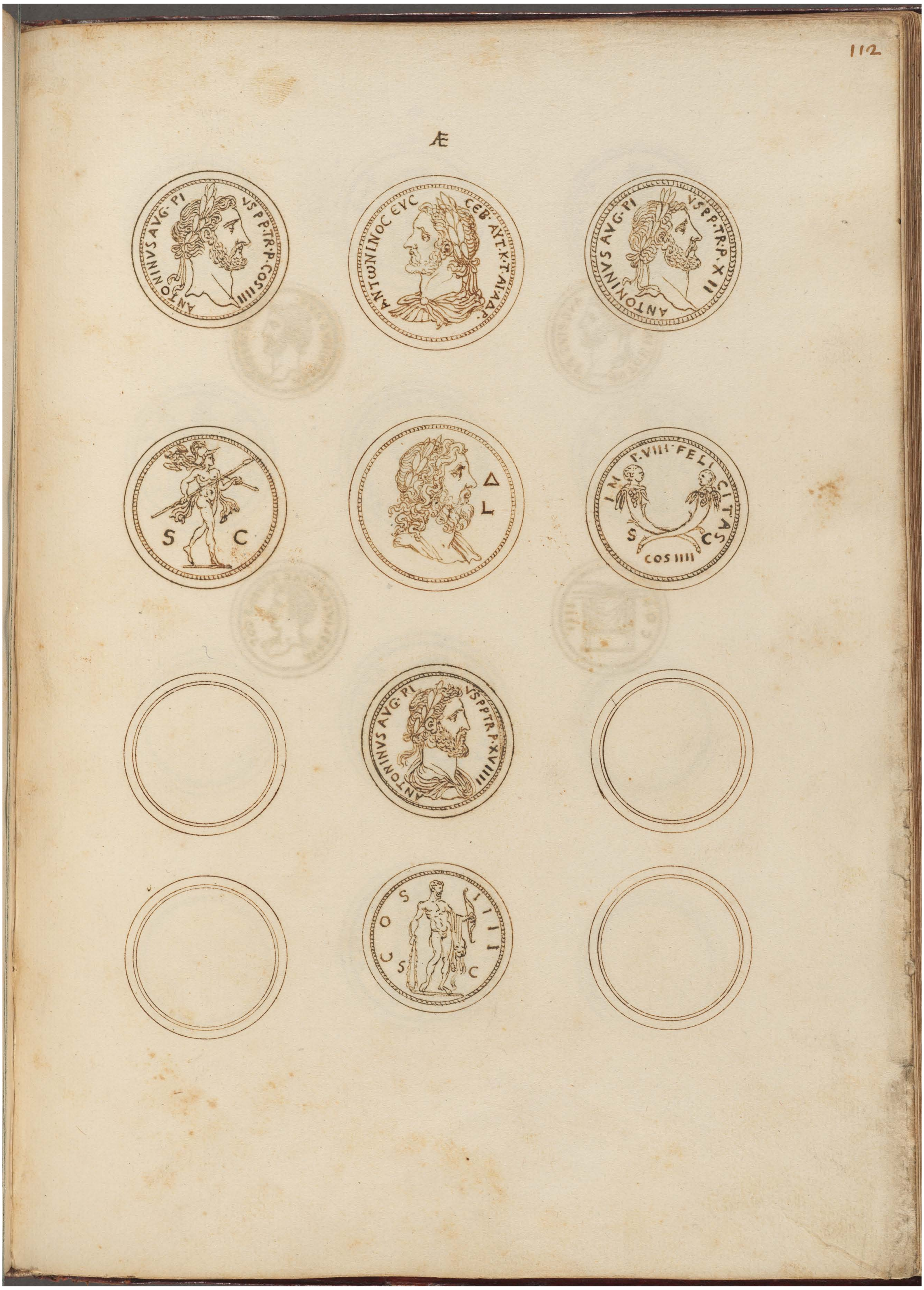

111
Æ
ΑΥ·ΚΑΙ·Τ·ΑΙ·ΑΔΡΙΑ· ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟϹ
ΑΥΤ·Κ·Τ·ΑΙΛ·ΑΔΡ· ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟϹ ϹΕΒ· ΕΥϹ
ANTONINVS AVG PIVS PP TR P XVII
ΑΔΡΙ Α ΝΟΠΟΛΕΙ
COS·IIII
Τ·ΑΙΛ·ΚΑΙϹΑΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟϹ
Τ·ΑΙΛΙΟϹ ΚΑΙϹΑΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟϹ
ΑΥΤ·Κ·Τ·ΑΙΛ·ΑΔΡ· ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟϹ ϹΕΒ
ΑΕΙΚ ΛΙΑΝ
ΕΦΕ ϹΙΩΝ
ΒΙϹ ΝΕΩΚΟ ΡΩΝ

Fol. 111 (cat. nos. 935–940)

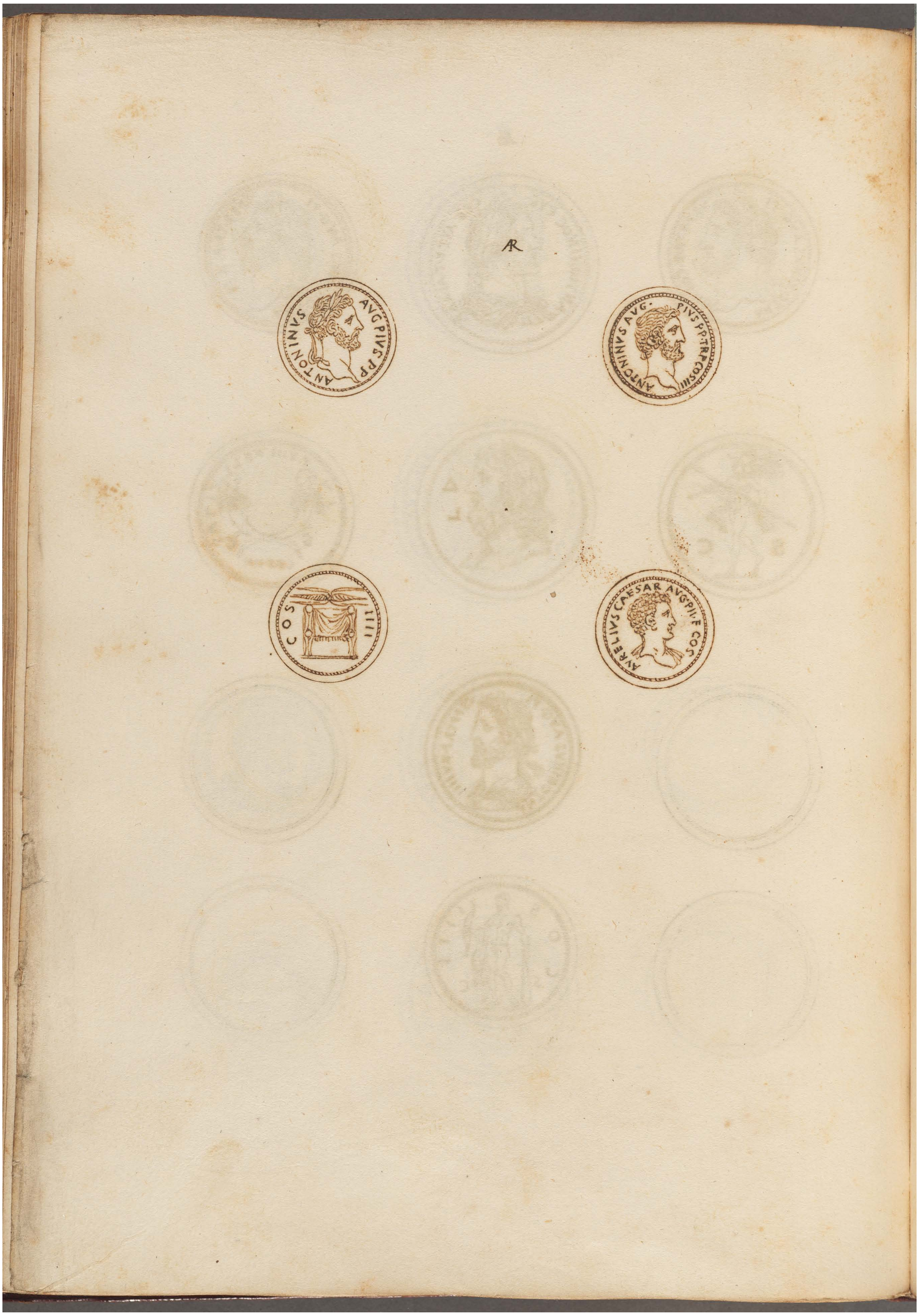
Plate 208


Æ
ANTωNINOC
ANTωNEINOCCEB·AV·KAI ΤΙ·ΑΙ·ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC
ΓΜ
ΑΝΤΟΝ ΕΙΝΟCCΕΒ
ΑΥΤΟΚΡ·Τ·ΑΙ·ΑΔΡ ΑΝΤΟΝΙΝΟC CΕΒ
ΘΕΑCCΥΡΙ
ΑCΙΕΡΟΠΟ
Γ
ΔΟΔΕ ΚΑΤΟC
L

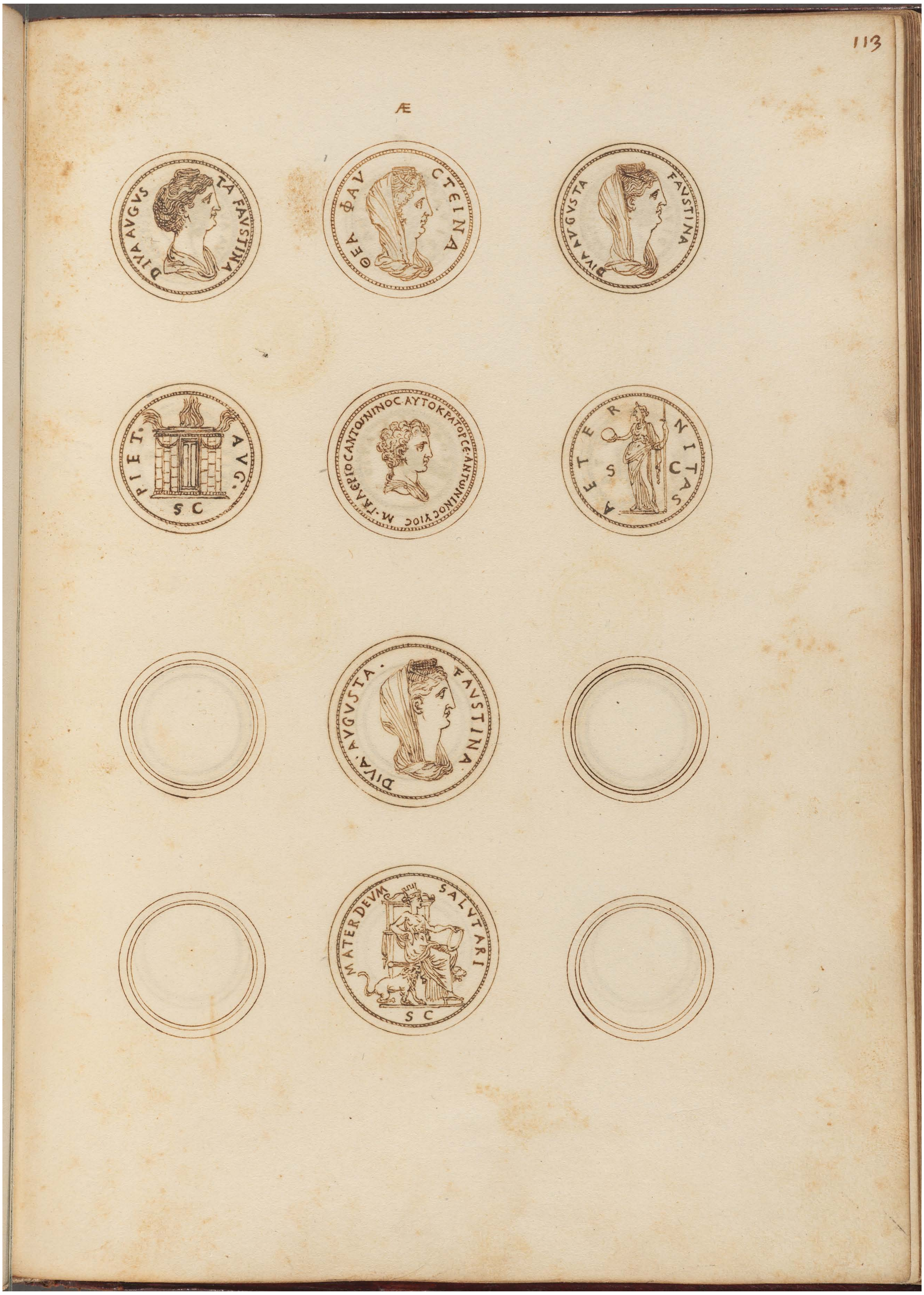
Fol. 111v (cat nos. 941–945)


112
Æ
ANTONINVS AVG·PI VS·P·P·TR·P·COS·IIII
ANTωNINOC EVC CEB·AVT·K·T·AI·AΔ
ANTONINVS AVG·PI VS·P·P·TR·P·XII
S C
Δ L
IMP·VIII·FELICITAS S C COS IIII
ANTONINVS AVG·PI VS·P·P·TR·P·XVIIII
COS IIII S C

Fol. 112 (cat. nos. 946–949)

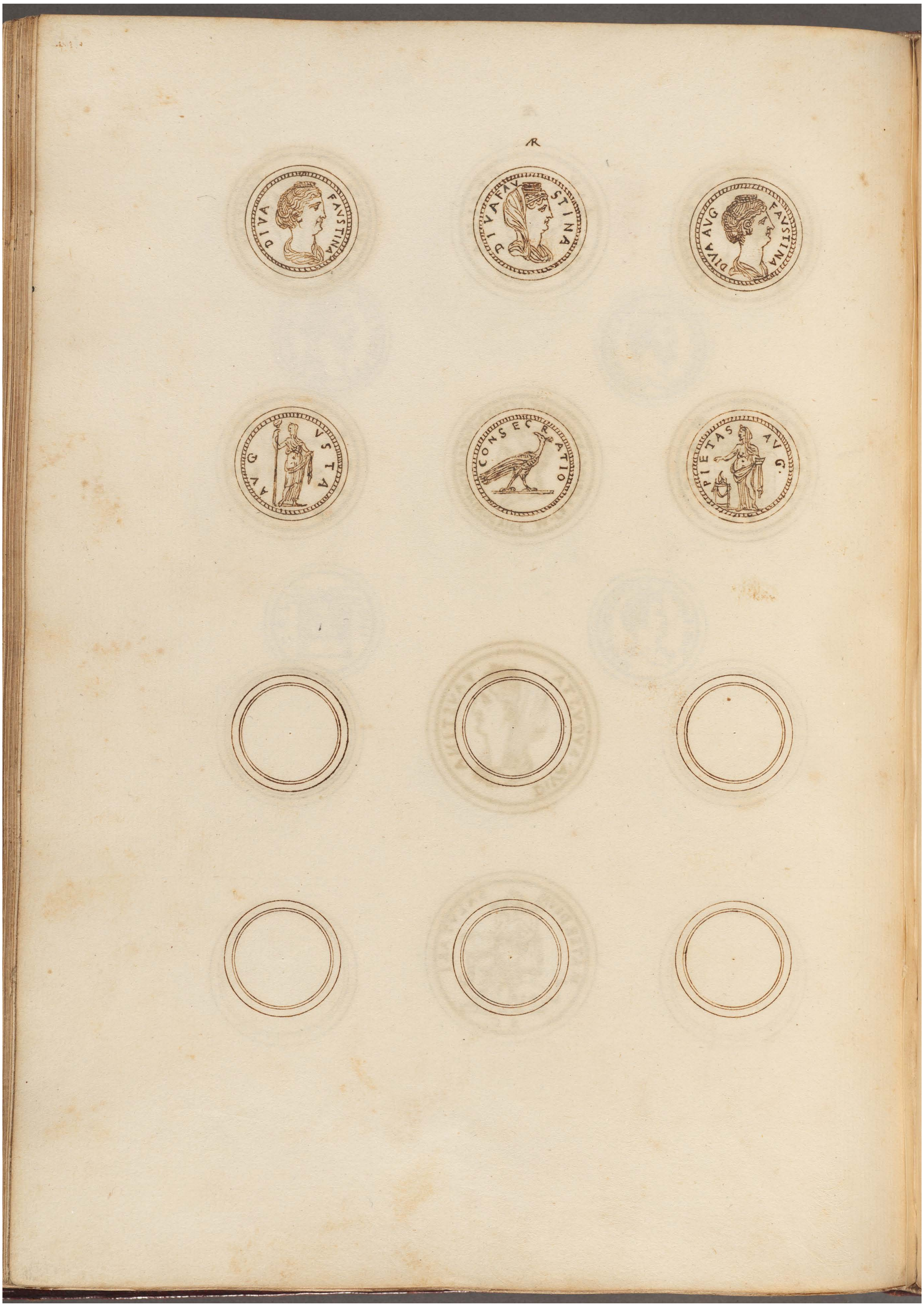

ÆR
ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P
ANTONINVS AVG · PIVS P P TR P COS III
COS IIII
AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG PII F COS

Fol. 112v (cat. nos. 950–951)


113
Æ
DIVA AVGVS TA FAVSTINA
ΘΕΑ ΦΑΥ CTEINA
DIVA AVGVSTA FAVSTINA
PIET. AVG.
S C
M·ΓΑΛΕΡΙΟCΑΝΤωΝΙΝΟC·ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡCΕ·ΑΝΤωΝΙΝΟCΥΙΟC
AETERNITAS
S C
DIVA·AVGVSTA· FAVSTINA
MATER DEVM SALVTARI
S C

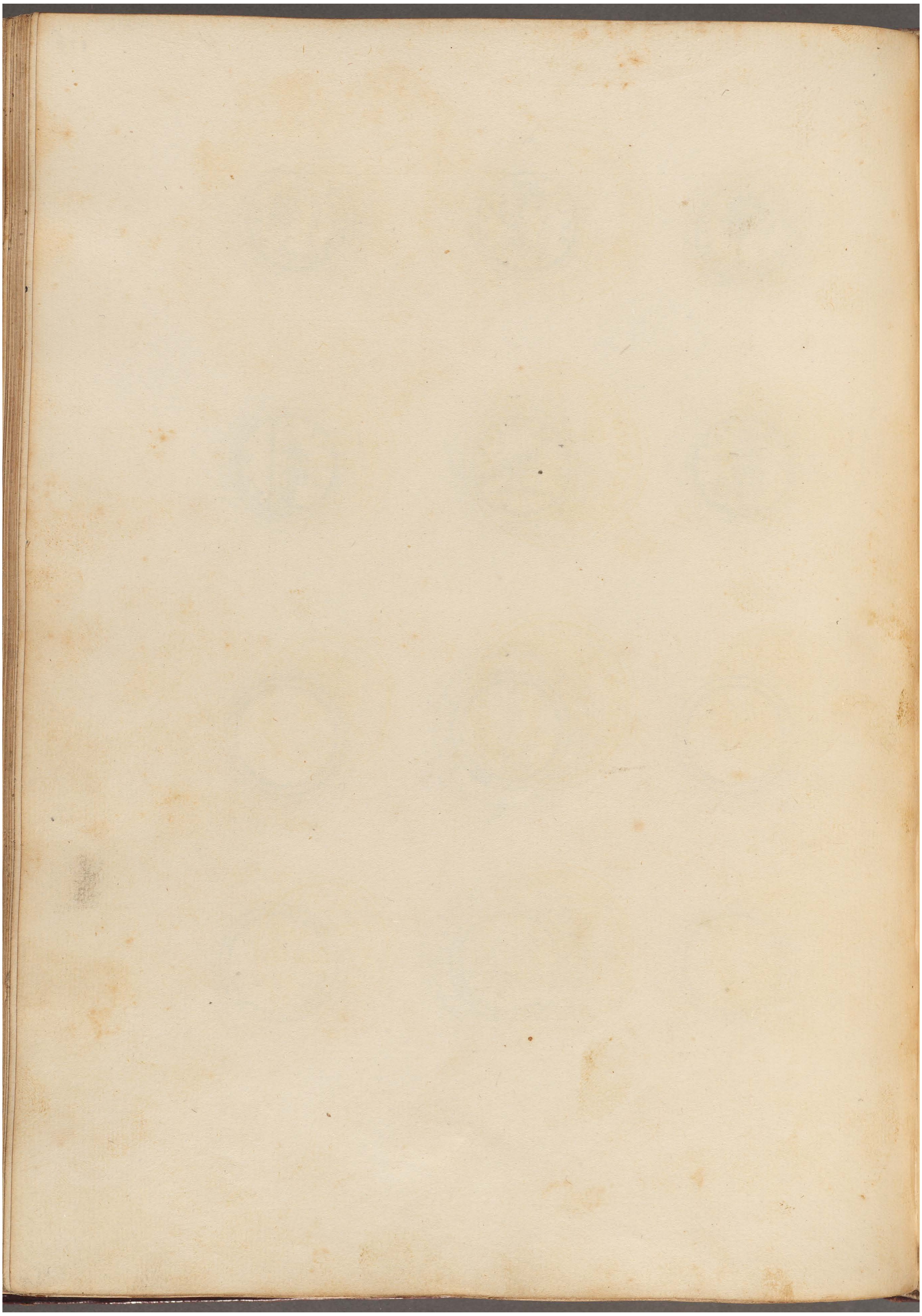
Fol. 113 (cat. nos. 952–955)

Plate 212

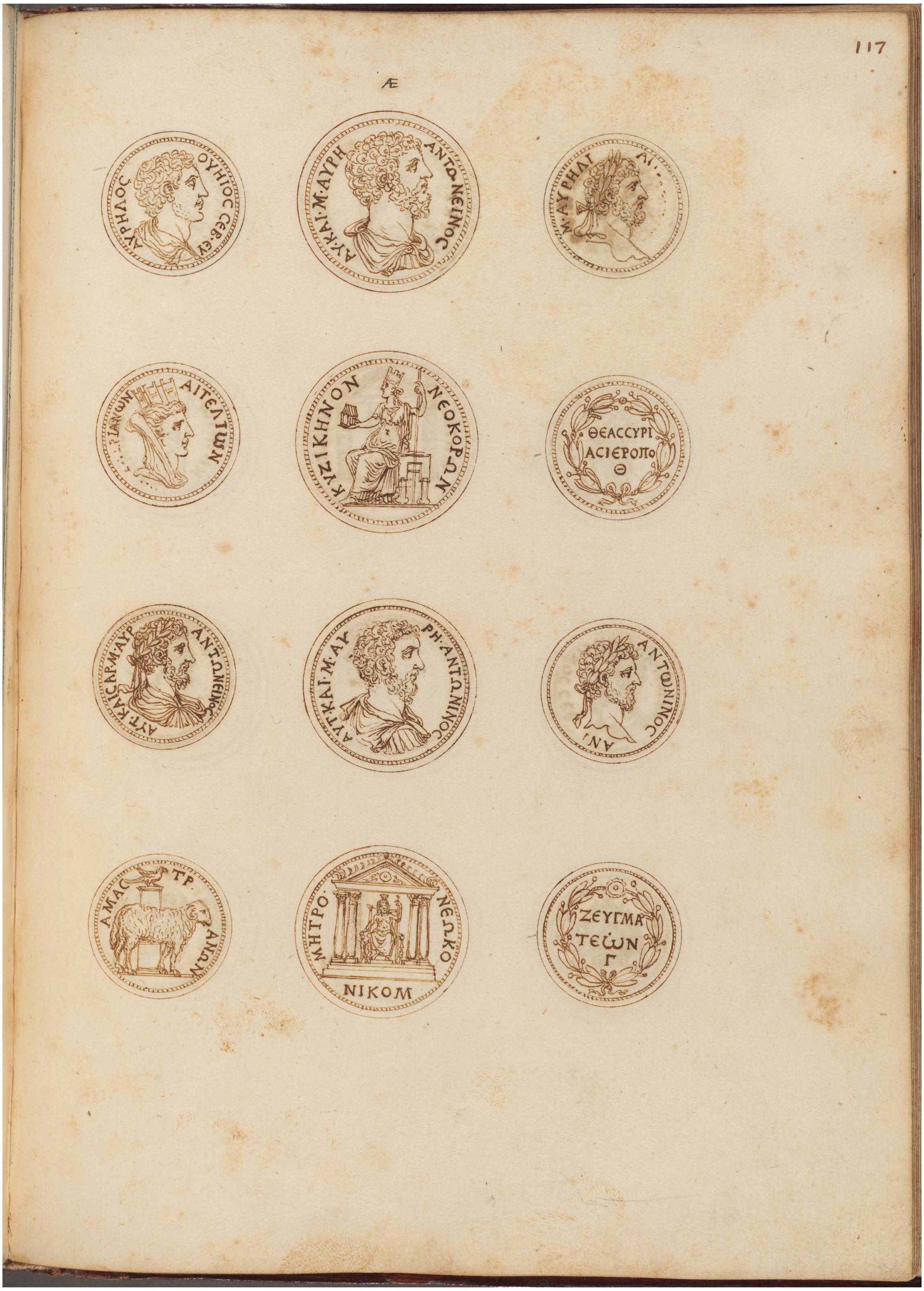

AR
DIVA FAVSTINA
DIVA FAVSTINA
DIVA AVG FAVSTINA
AVGVSTA
CONSECRATIO
PIETAS AVG.

Fol. 113v (cat. nos. 956–958)

Plate 214

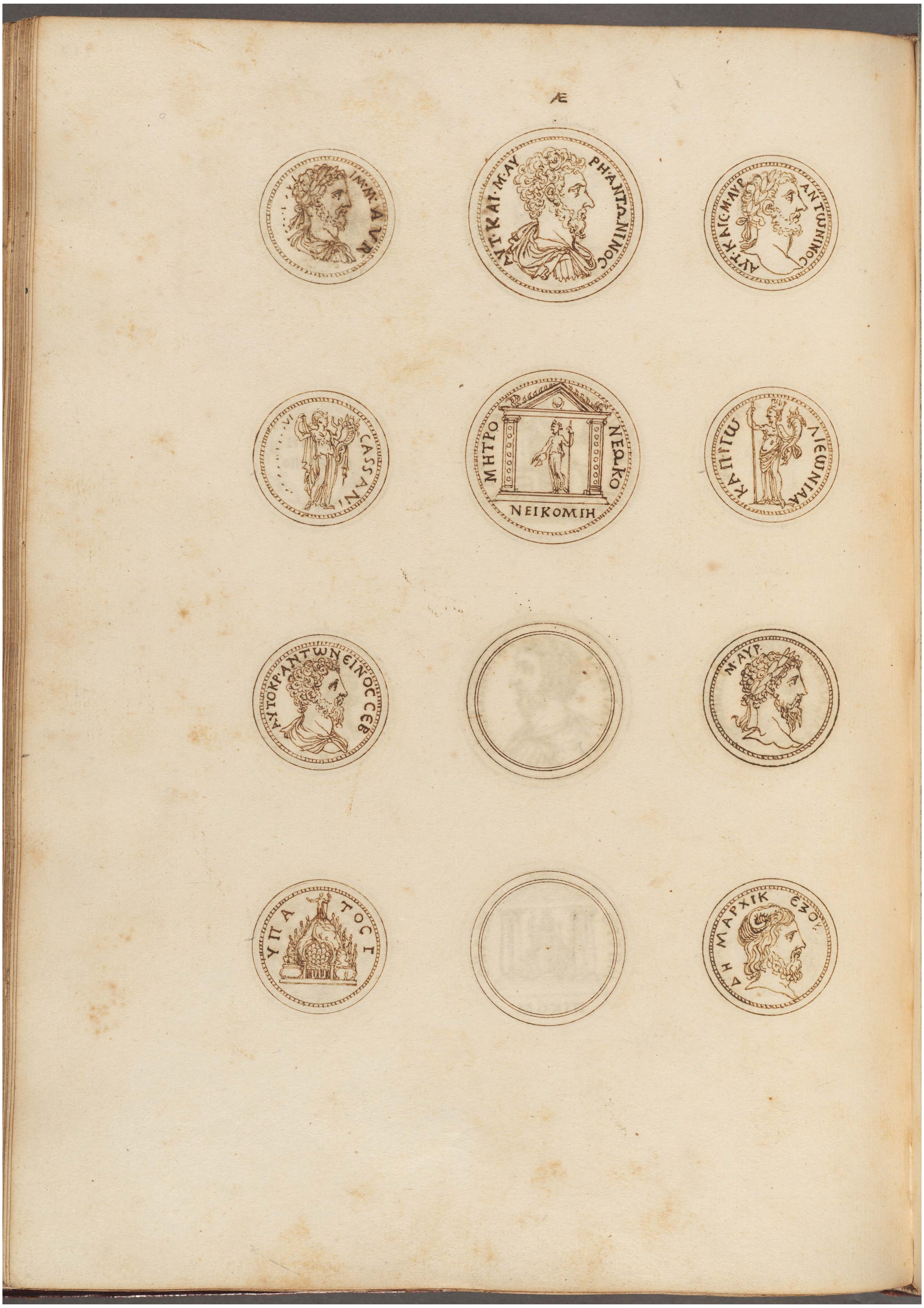


Fol. 116v

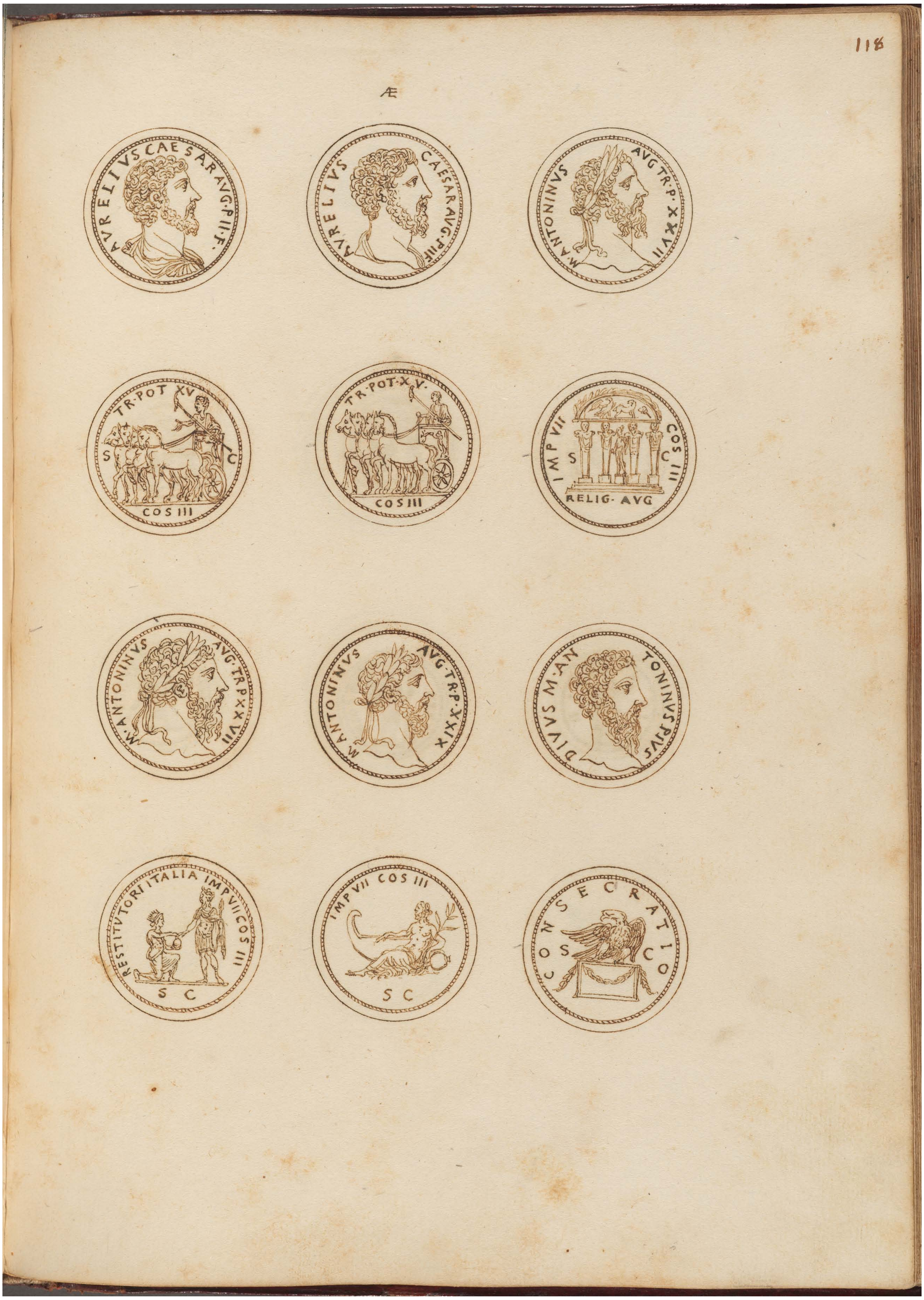

117
Æ
ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟC ΟΥΗΡΟC CΕΒ·ΕΥ
ΑΥ·ΚΑΙ·Μ·ΑΥΡΗ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC
Μ·ΑΥΡΗΛΙ ΑΙ
...ΡΙΑΝΩΝ ΑΙΤΕΛΙΩΝ
ΚΥΖΙΚΗΝΟΝ ΝΕΟΚΟΡΩΝ
ΘΕΑCCΥΡΙ
ΑCΙΕΡΟΠΟ
Θ
ΑΥΤ·ΚΑΙCΑΡ·Μ·ΑΥΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC
ΑΥΤ·ΚΑΙ·Μ·ΑΥ ΡΗ·ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC
ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC ΑΝΙ
ΑΜΑC ΤΡ ΑΝΩΝ
ΜΗΤΡΟ ΝΕΩΚΟ
ΝΙΚΟΜ
ΖΕΥΓΜΑ
ΤΕΩΝ
Γ

Fol. 117 (cat. nos. 959–964)

Plate 216

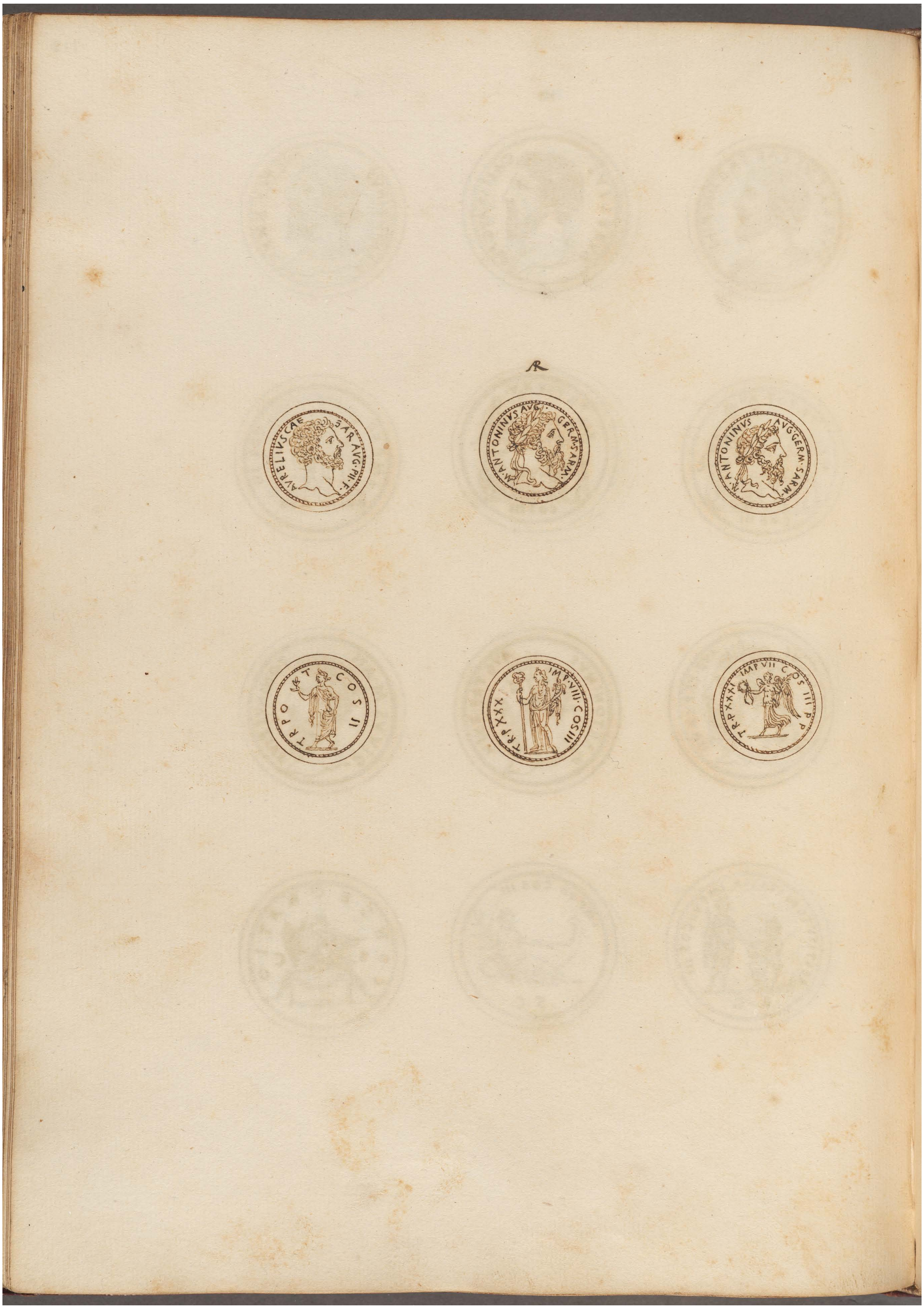

Æ
IMM·AVR
AYT·KAI·M·AY PH·ANTΩNINOC
AYT·KAIC·M·AYP ANTΩNINOC
VI CASSAN
MHTPO NEΩKO
NEIKOMIH
KAΠΠΓΩ ΛIEΩNIAA
AYTOKP·ANTΩNEINOC CEB
M·AYP
YΠA TOCΓ
ΔH MAPXIK EΞOY

Fol. 117v (cat. nos. 965–969)

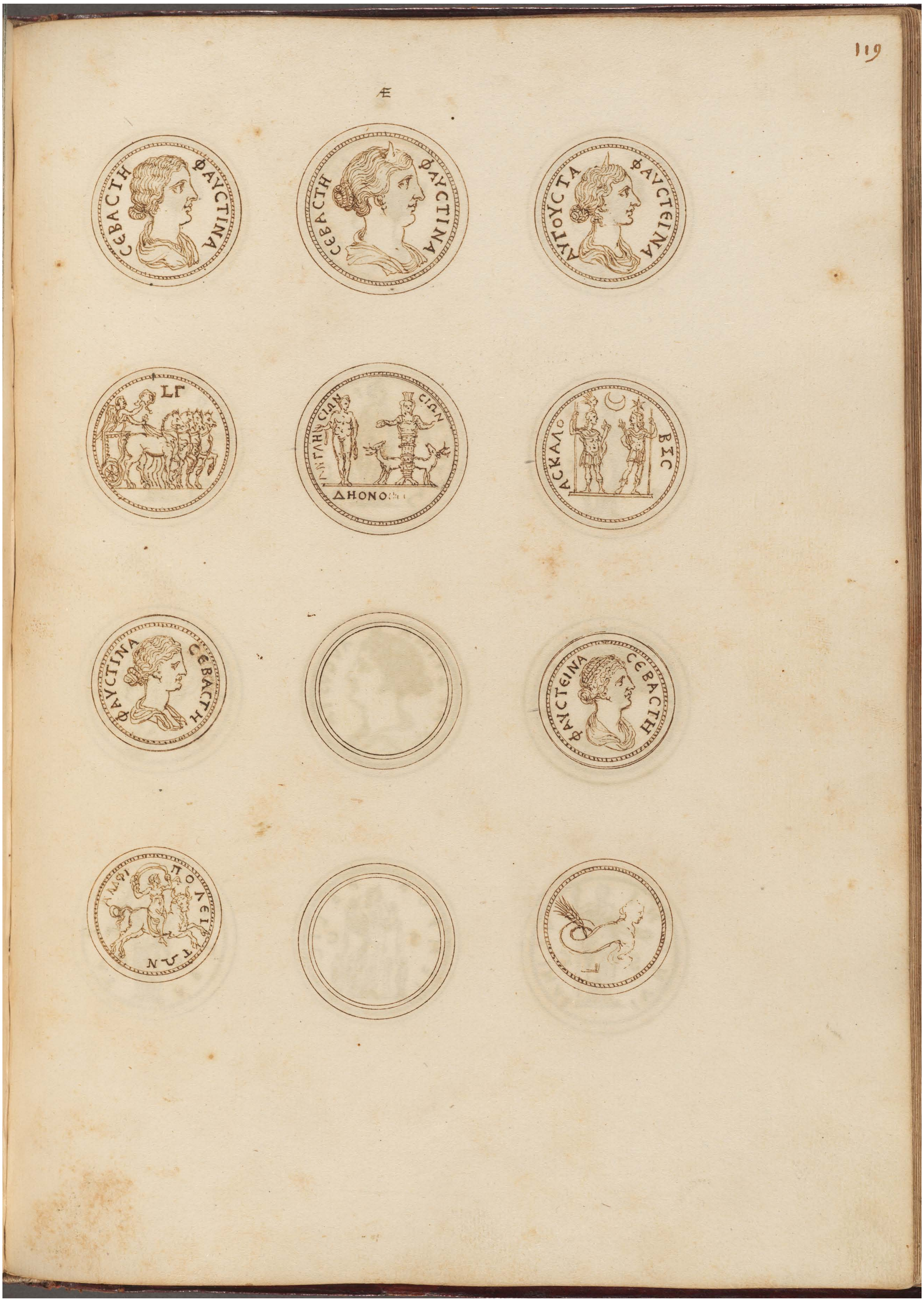

118
Æ
AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG·PII·F·
AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG·PII·F
M·ANTONINVS AVG·TR·P·XXVII
TR·POT XV
S C
COS III
TR·POT·XV·
COS III
IMP VII COS III
S C
RELIG· AVG
M·ANTONINVS AVG·TR·P·XXVII
M·ANTONINVS AVG·TR·P·XXIX
DIVVS M·AN TONINVS PIVS
RESTITVTORI ITALIA IMP VII COS III
S C
IMP VII COS III
S C
CONSECRATIO
S C

Fol. 118 (cat. nos. 970–975)

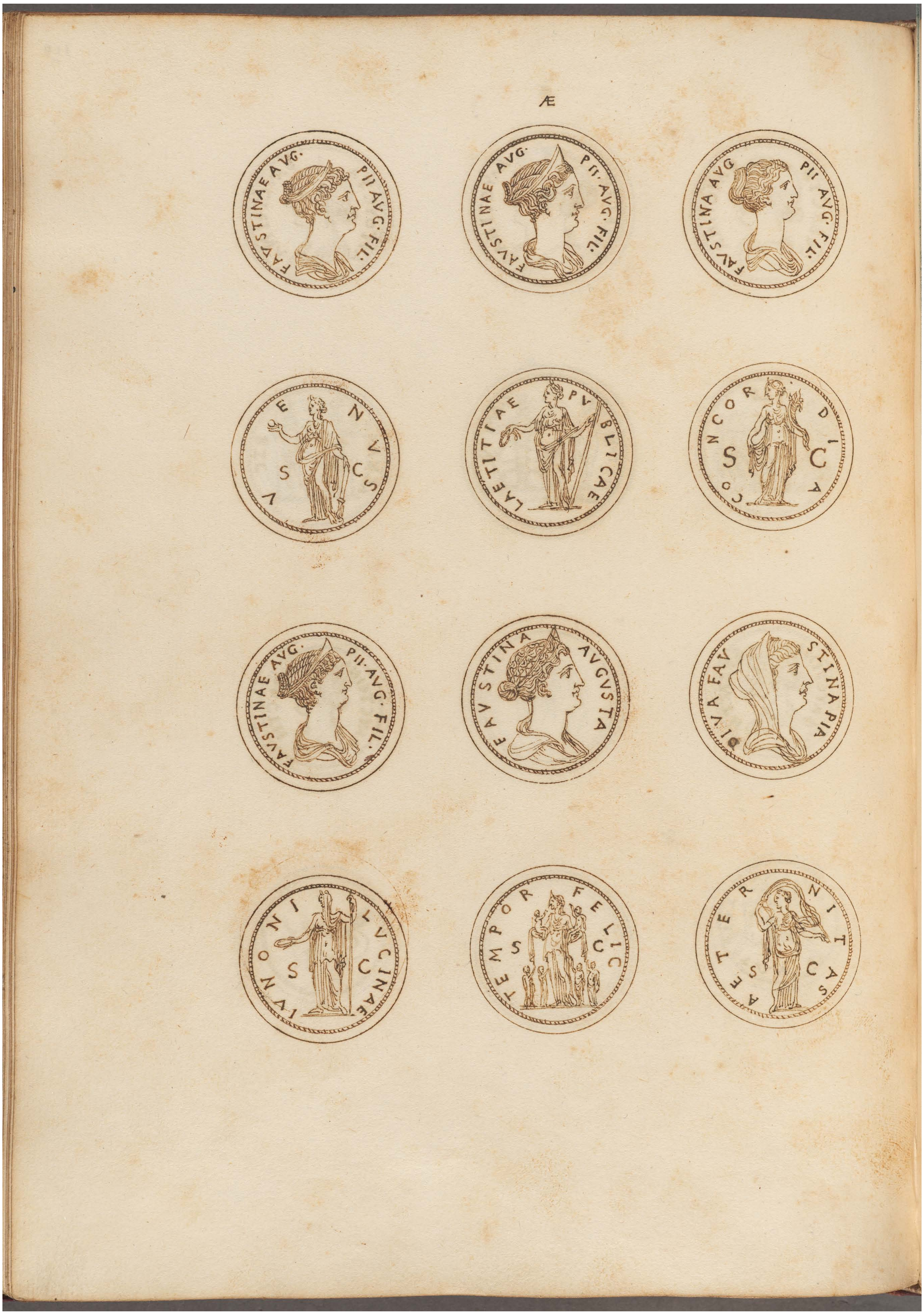
Plate 218


R
AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG PII F
M ANTONINVS AVG GERM SARM
M ANTONINVS AVG GERM SARM
TR POT COS II
TR P XXX IMP VIII COS III
TR P XXXI IMP VII COS III P P

Fol. 118v (cat. nos. 976–978)


119
Æ
CEBACTH ΦAVCTINA
CEBACTH ΦAVCTINA
AVΓOVCTA ΦAVCTEINA
LΓ
ΑCΚΑΛΩ ΒΣC
ΦAVCTINA CEBACTH
ΦAVCTEINA CEBACTH
ΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ

Fol. 119 (cat. nos. 979–983)

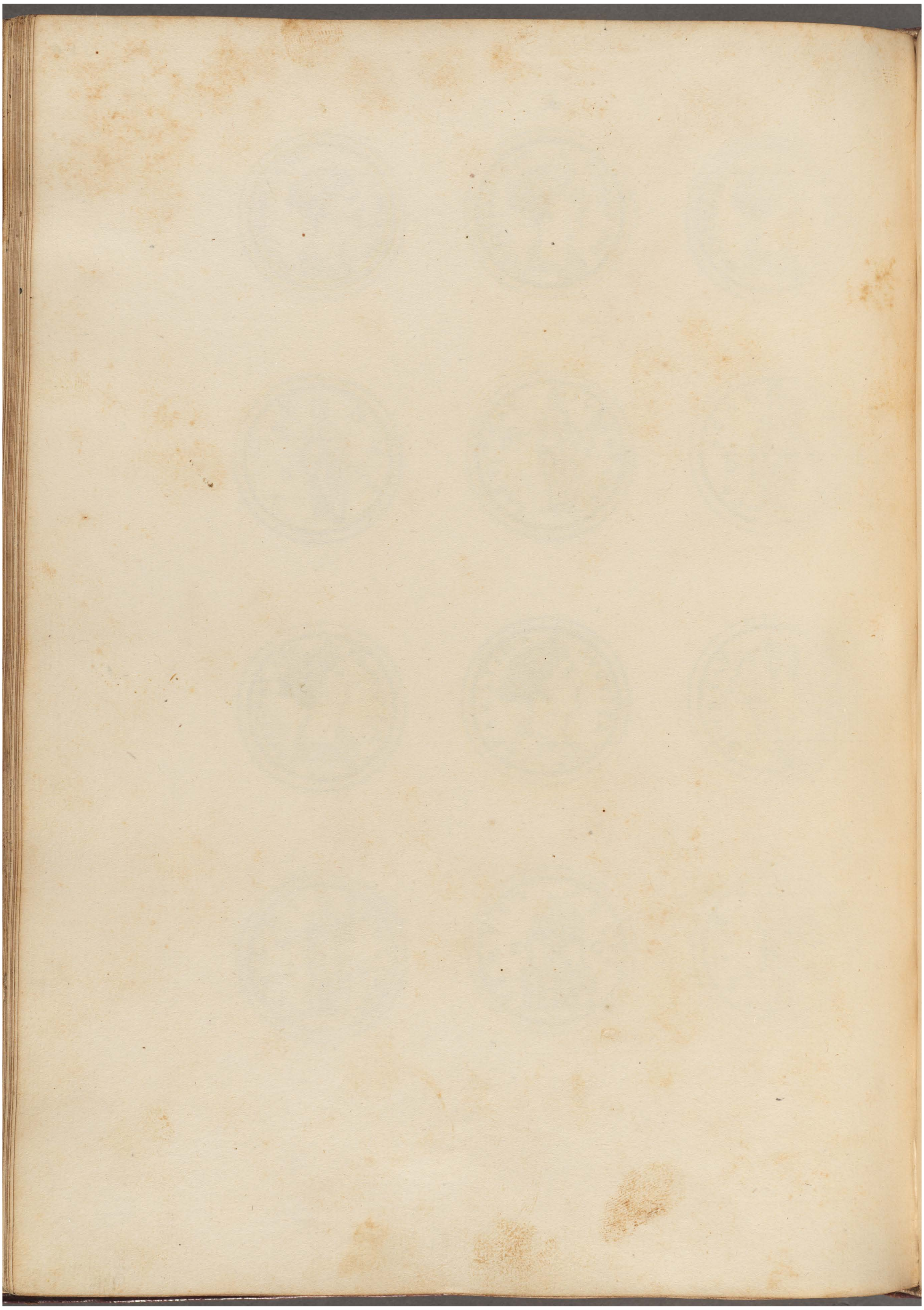

Æ
FAVSTINAE AVG· PII AVG· FIL·
FAVSTINAE AVG· PII AVG· FIL·
FAVSTINA AVG PII AVG· FIL·
VENVS S C
LAETITIAE PVBLICAE
CONCORDIA S C
FAVSTINAE AVG· PII AVG· FIL·
FAVSTINA AVGVSTA
IVA FAVSTINA PIA
IVNONI LVCINAE S C
TEMPOR FELIC S C
AETERNITAS S C

Fol. 119v (cat. nos. 984–989)

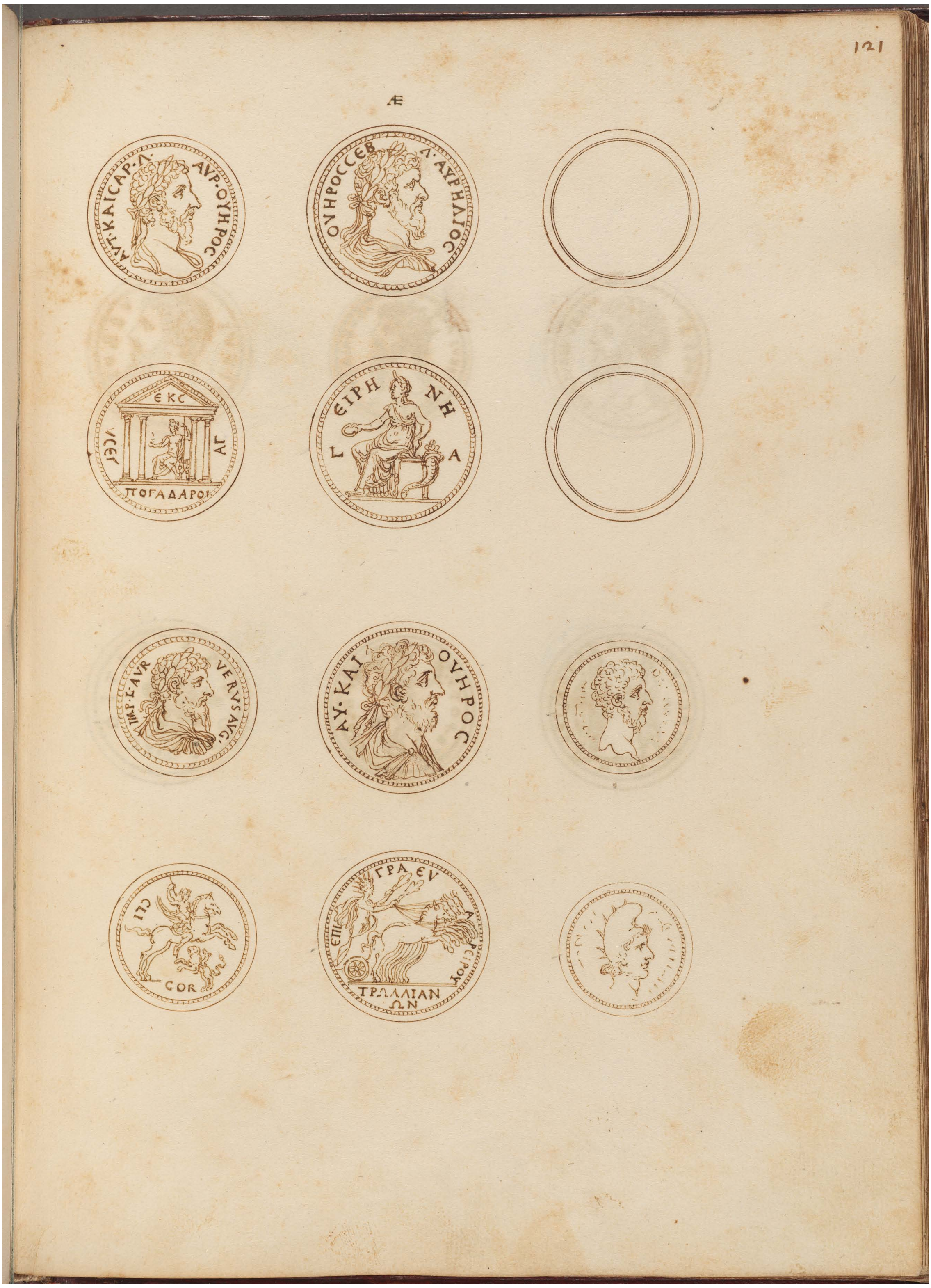
120

Fol. 120

Plate 222

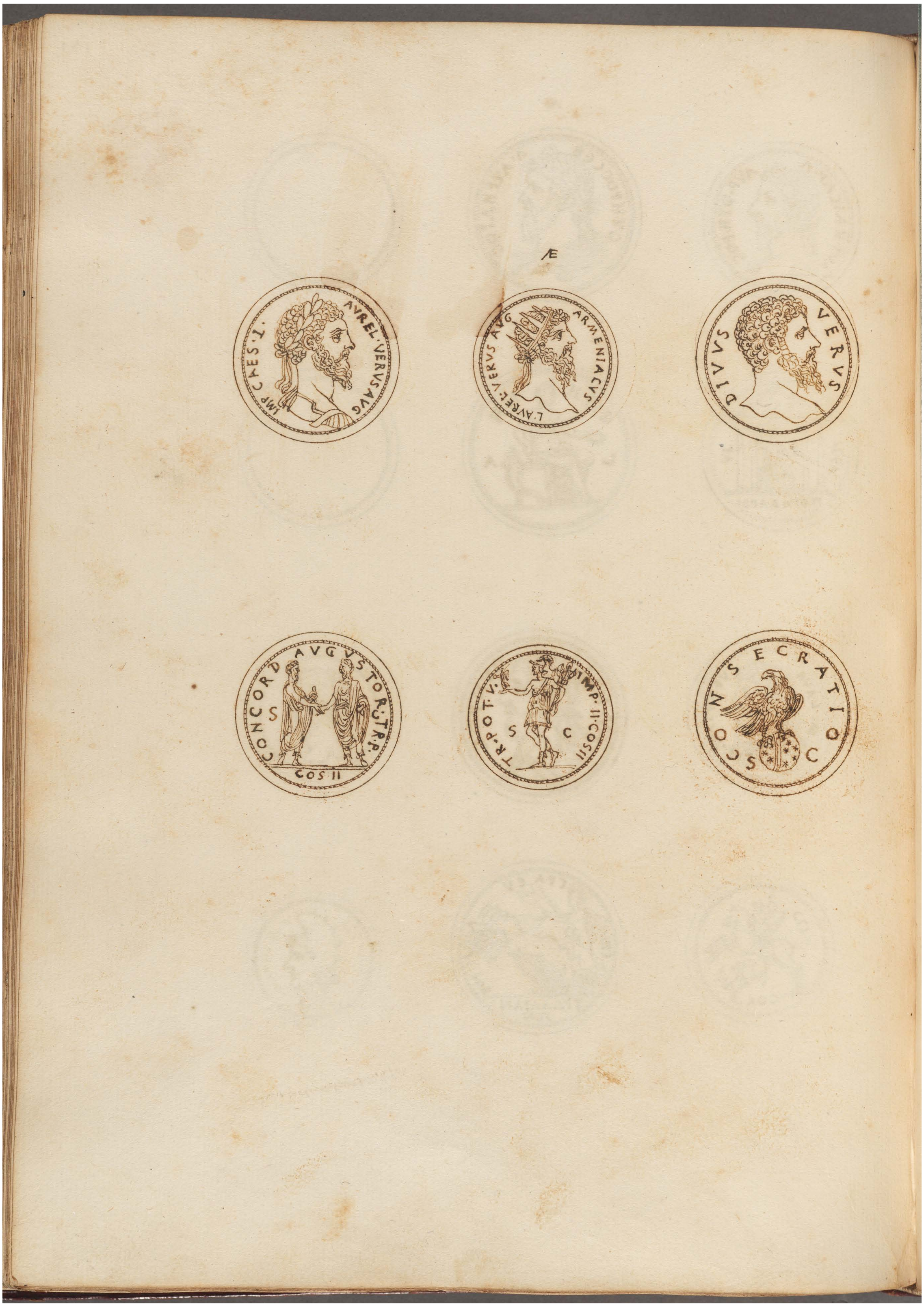


Fol. 120v

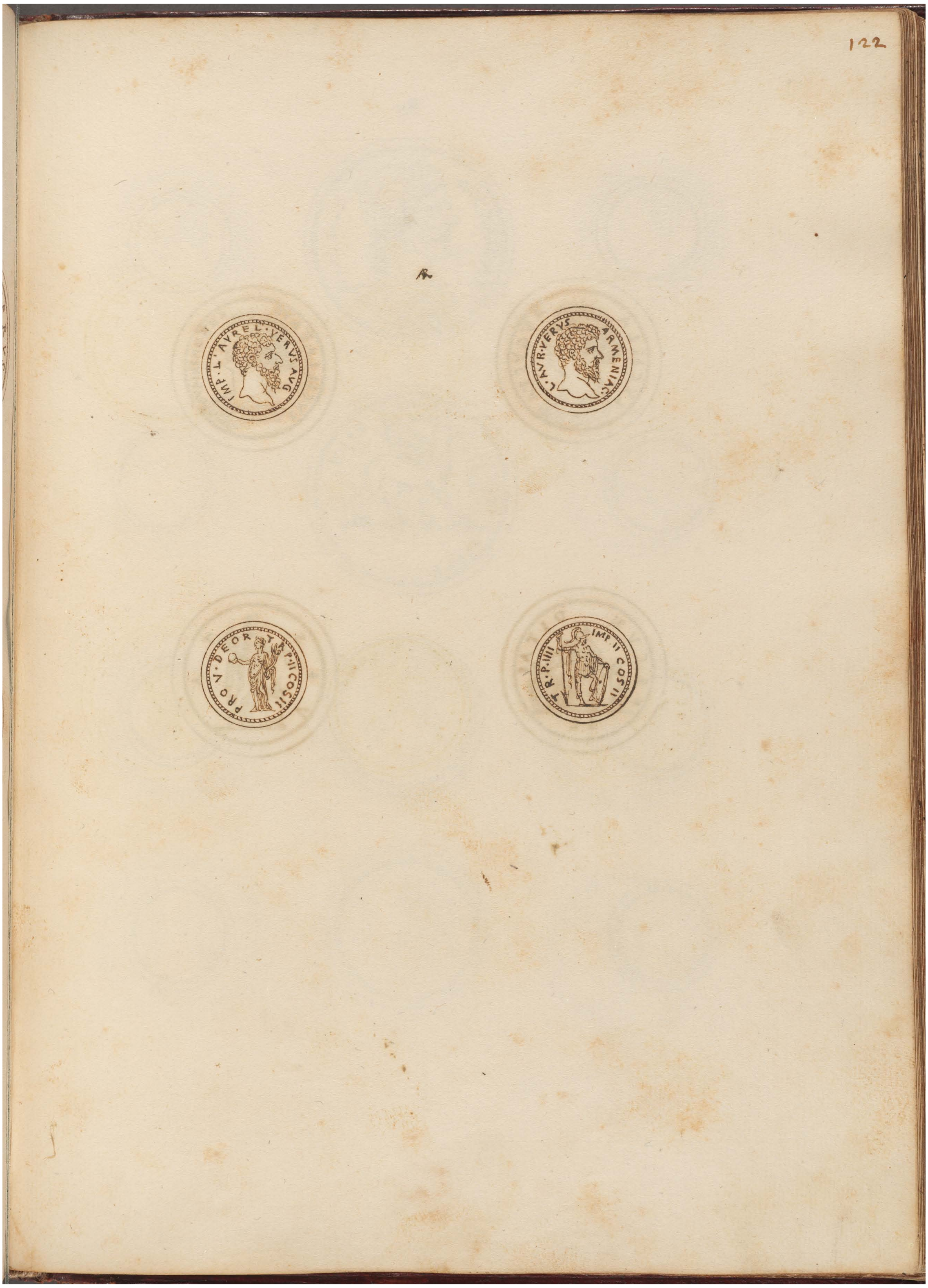

121
Æ
ΑΥΤ·ΚΑΙCΑΡ·Λ· ΑΥΡ·ΟΥΗΡΟC
ΟΥΗΡΟCCΕΒ Λ·ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟC
ΕΚC
ΠΟΓΑΔΑΡΟΙ
ΕΙΡΗ ΝΗ
Γ Α
IMP·L·AVR VERVS AVG.
ΑΥ·ΚΑΙ ΟΥΗΡΟC
COR
ΓΡΑ ΕΥ
ΕΠΙ
ΤΡΑΛΛΙΑΝ ΩΝ

Fol. 121 (cat. nos. 990–994)

Plate 224

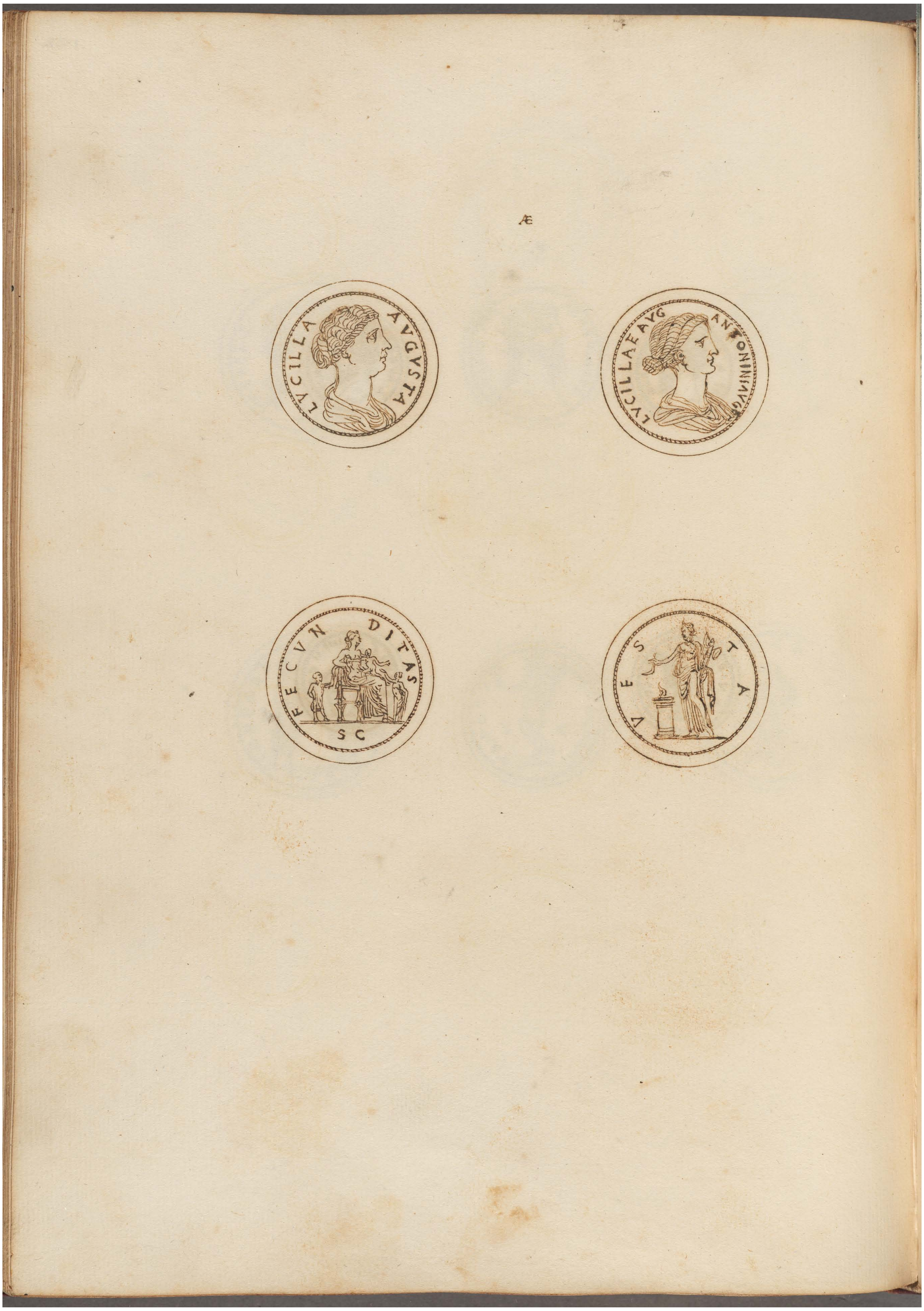

Æ
IMP·CAES·L·AVREL·VERVS·AVG
L·AVREL·VERVS·AVG ARMENIACVS
DIVVS VERVS
CONCORD AVGVSTOR·TR·P·
S
COS II
TR·POT·V·IMP·II·COS·II
S C
CONSECRATIO
S C

Fol. 121v (cat. nos. 995–997)

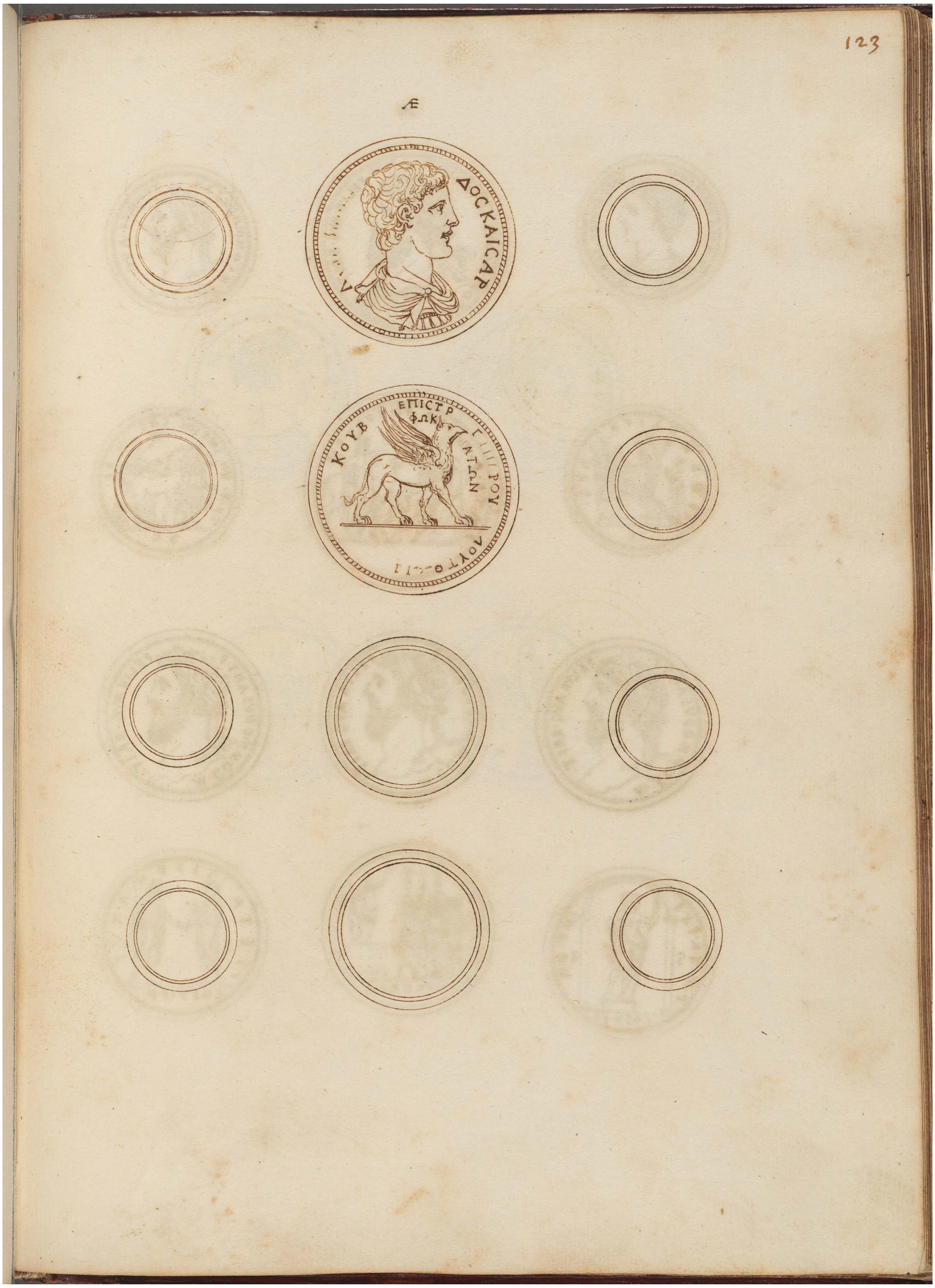

122
IMP·L·AVREL·VERVS AVG
L·AVR·VERVS ARMENIAC
PROV·DEOR TR P·II COS II
TR·P·IIII IMP II COS II

Fol. 122 (cat. nos. 998–999)

Plate 226

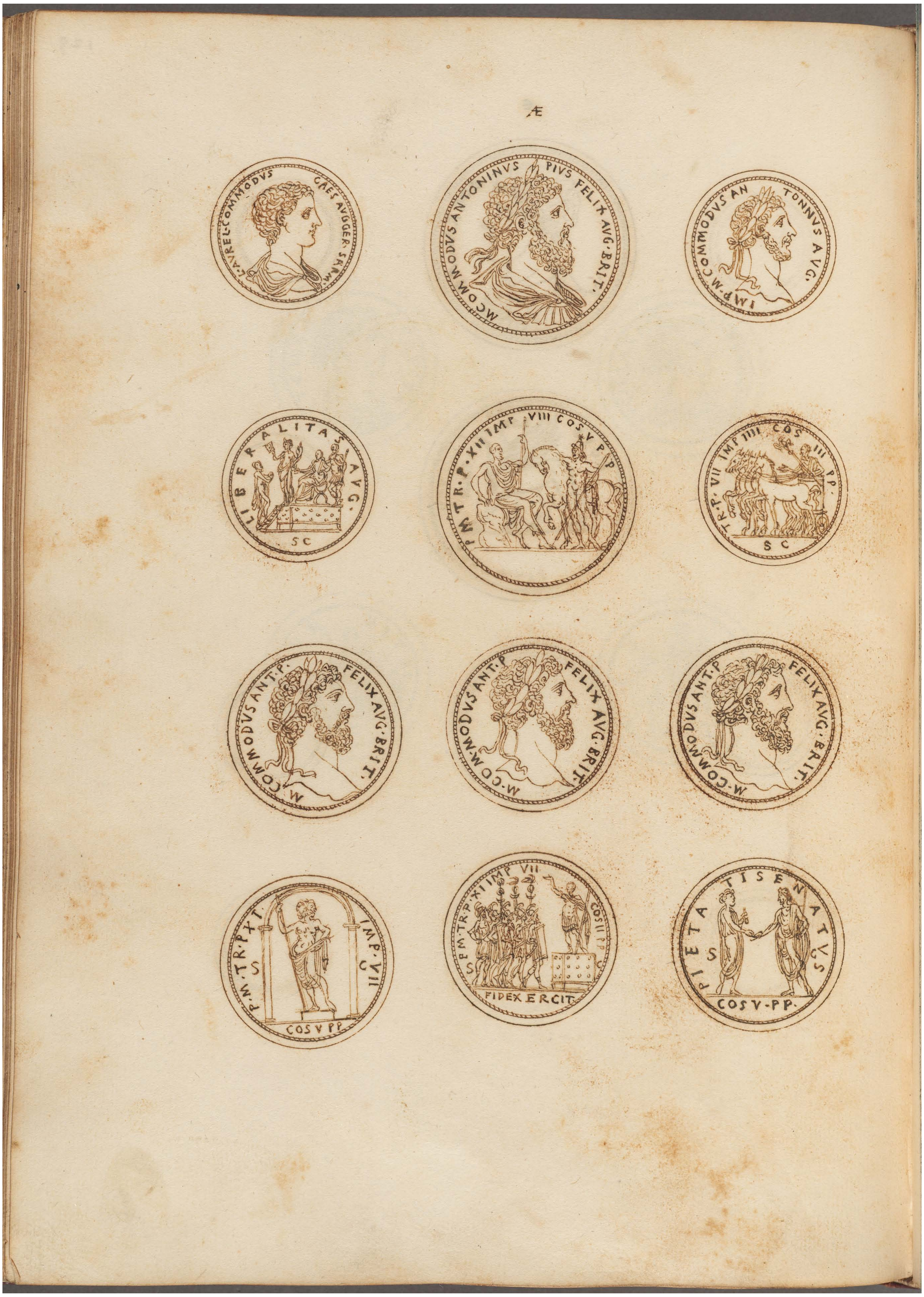

Æ
LVCILLA AVGVSTA
LVCILLAE AVG ANTONINI AVG
FECVNDITAS
SC
VESTA

Fol. 122v (cat. nos. 1000–1001)

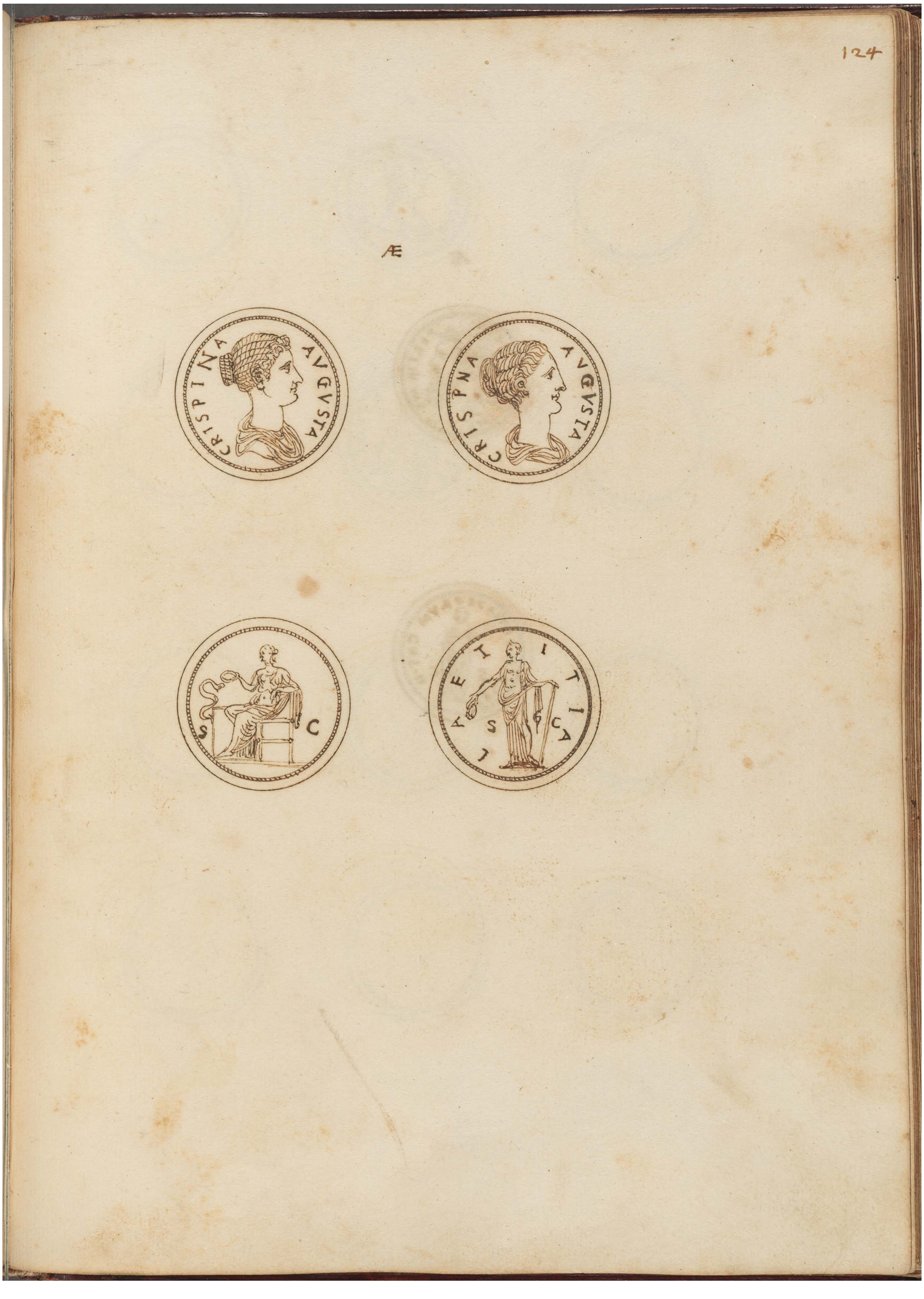

123
Æ
ΔΟϹΚΑΙϹΑΡ
ΕΠΙϹΤΡ
ΦΛΚ
ΚΟΥΒ
ΝΤΩΝ
ΡΟΥ
ΛΟΥΤΟ

Fol. 123 (cat. no. 1002)

Plate 228

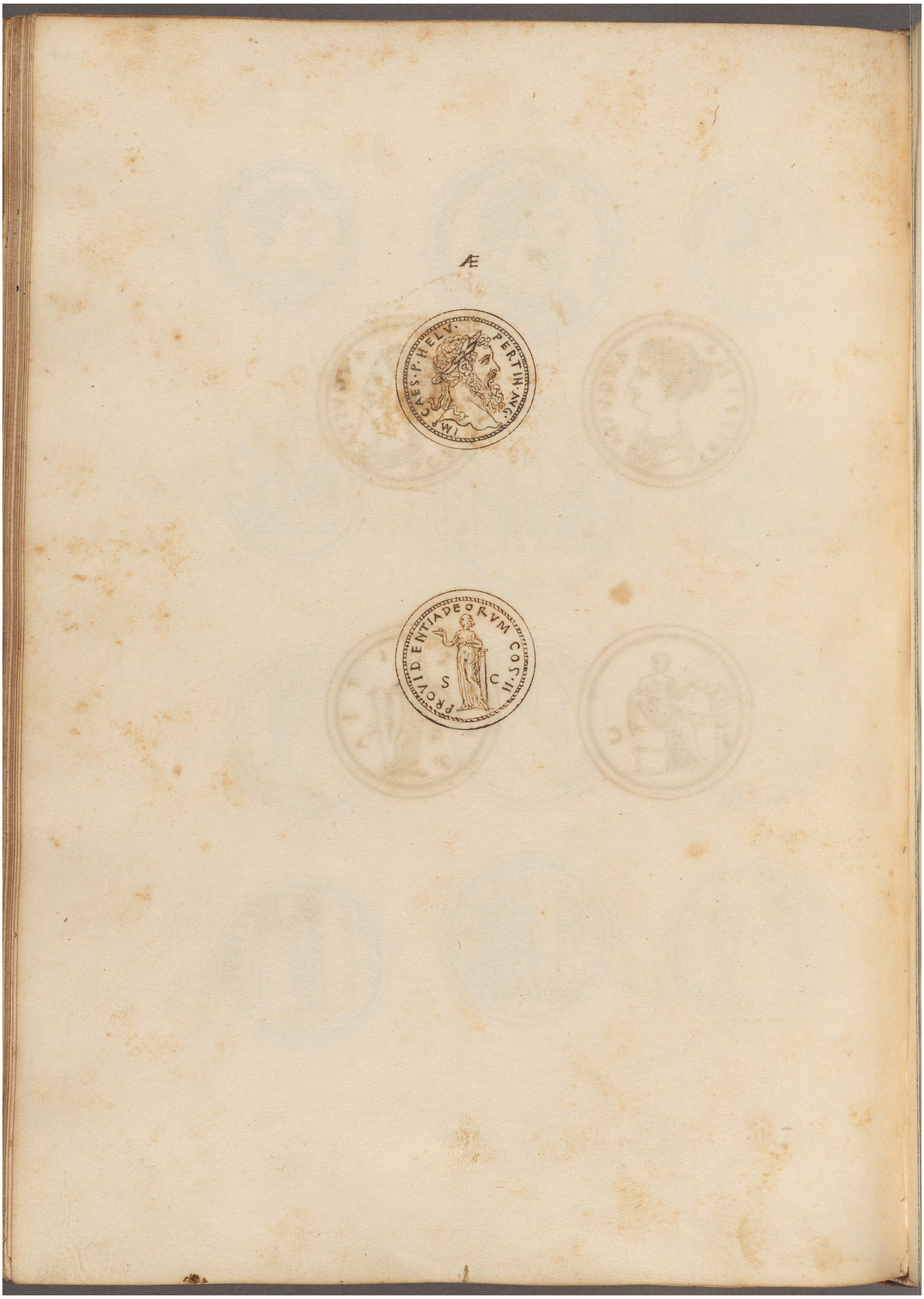

Æ
L·AVREL·COMMODVS CAES AVGGER·SARM·
M·COM MODVS ANTONINVS PIVS FELIX AVG·BRIT·
IMP·M·COMMODVS AN TONNVS AVG·
LIBERALITAS AVG·
SC
P·M·TR·P·XII IMP VIII COS V P P
TR·P·VII IMP IIII COS III P·P·
S C
M·COMMODVS ANT·P FELIX AVG·BRIT·
M·COMMODVS ANT·P FELIX AVG·BRIT·
M·COMMODVS ANT·P FELIX AVG·BRIT·
P·M·TR·P·XI IMP·VII
S C
COS V PP
P·M·TR·P·XIIMP VII COS II PP
S C
FIDEXERCIT
PIETATI SENATVS
S C
COS V·PP·

Fol. 123v (cat. nos. 1003–1008)

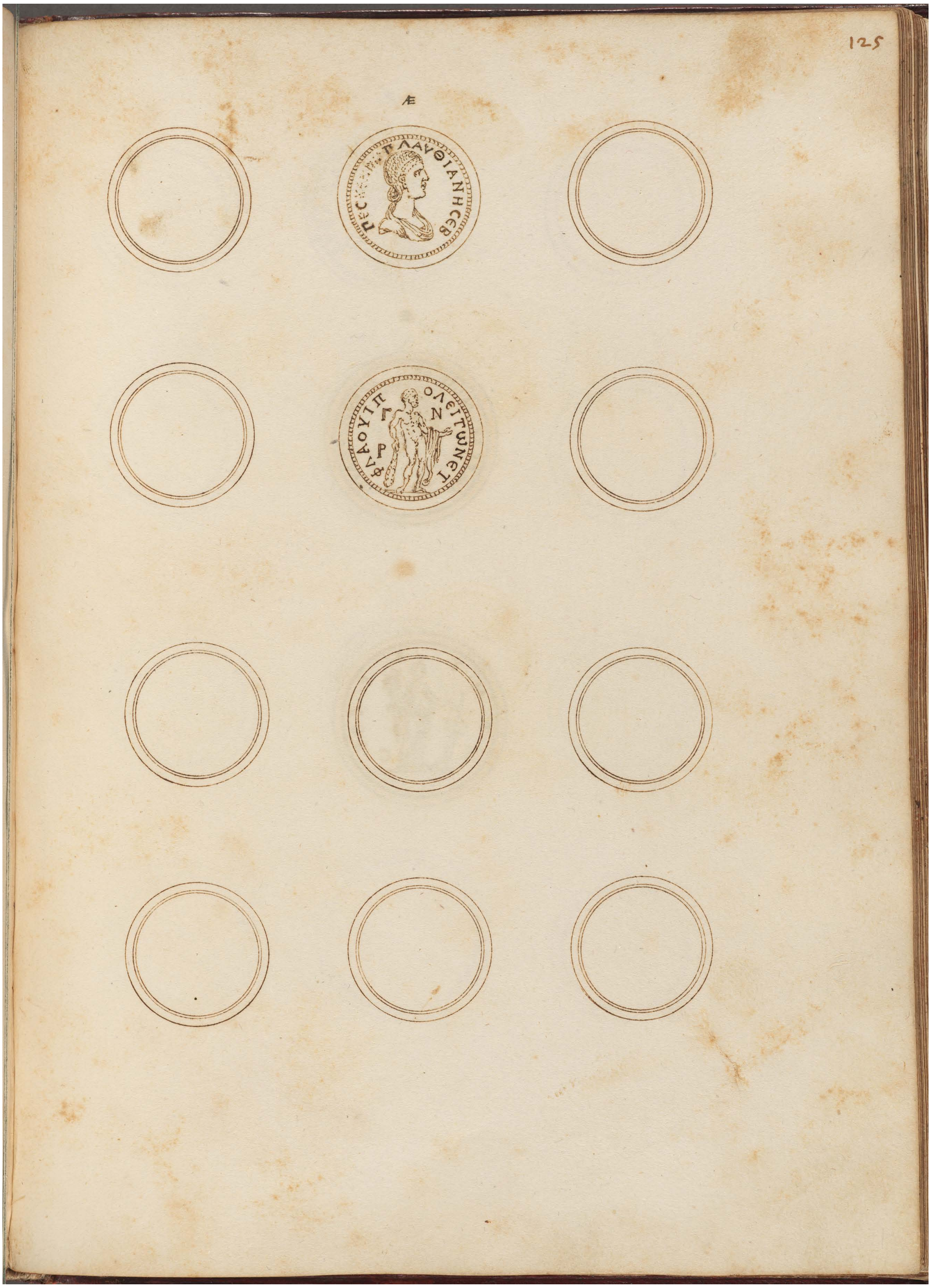

124
Æ
CRISPINA AVGVSTA
CRISPNA AVGVSTA
S C
LAETITIA
S C

Fol. 124 (cat. nos. 1009–1010)

Plate 230

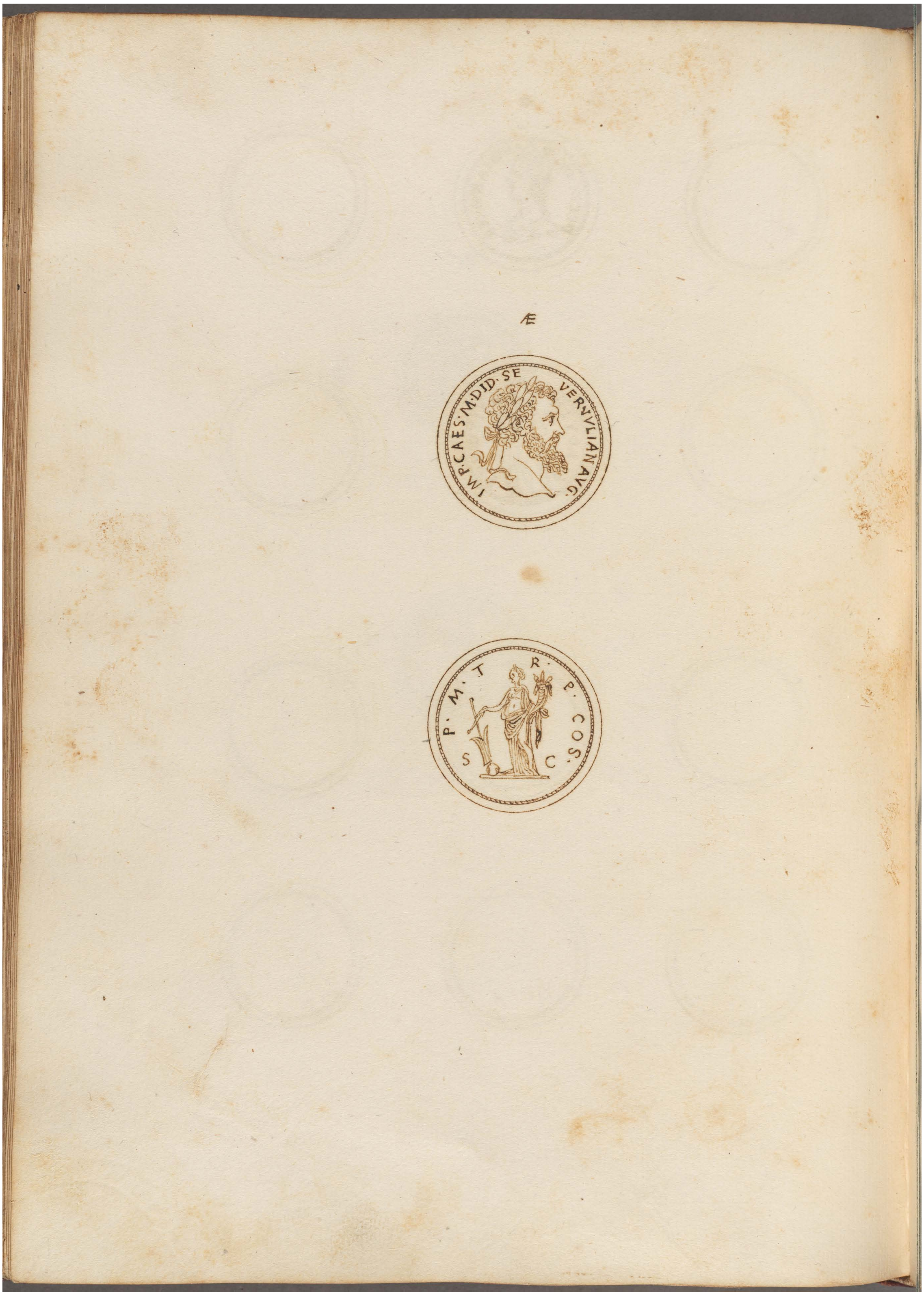

Æ
IMP·CAES·P·HELV· PERTIN·AVG·
PROVIDENTIA DEORVM COS·II
S C

Fol. 124v (cat. no. 1011)

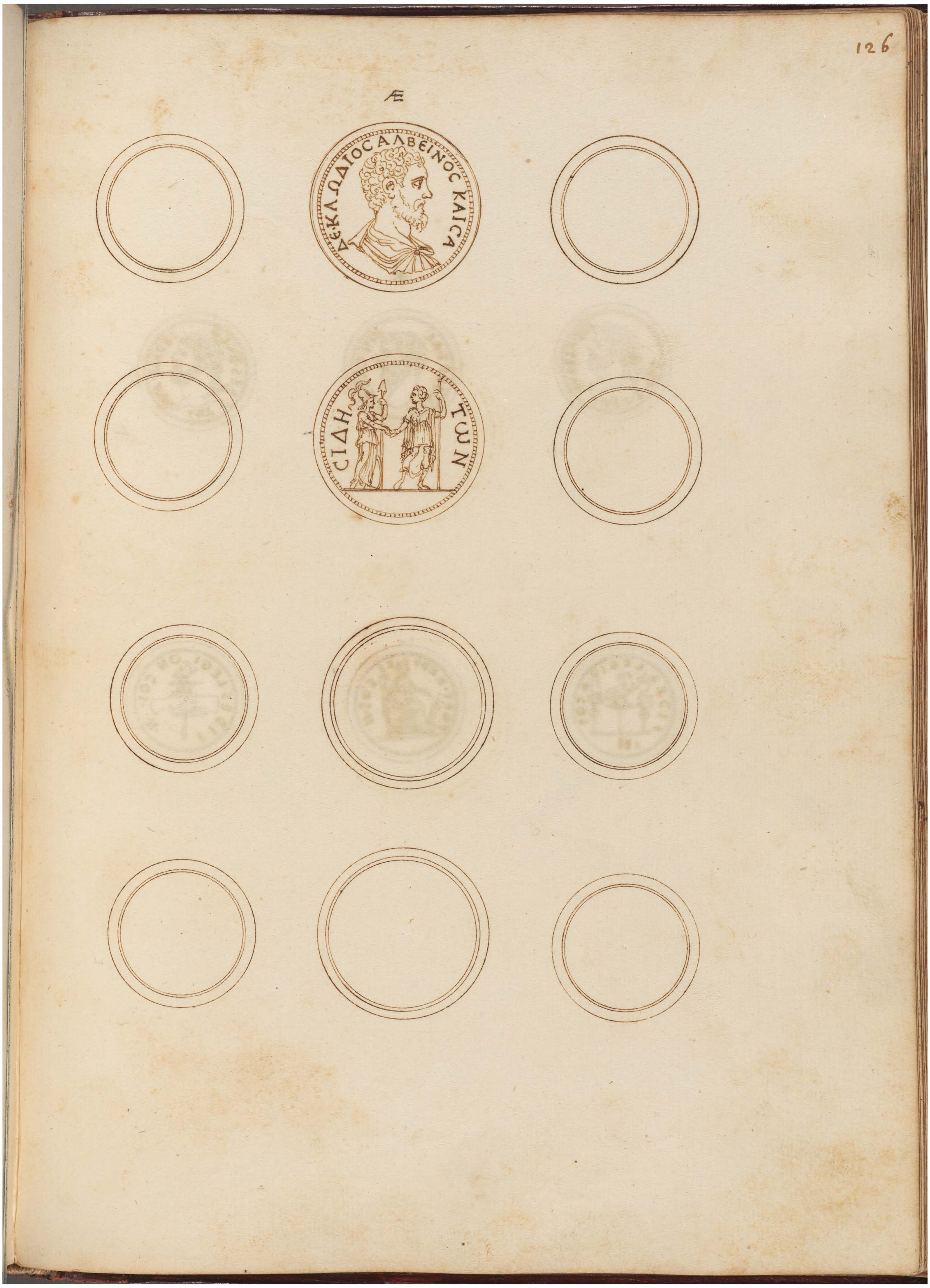

125
Æ
ΠΕϹΚ… ΠΛΑΥΘΙΑΝΗϹΕΒ
ΦΛΑΟΥΙΠ ΟΛΕΙΤΩΝΕΤ
Γ Ν
Ρ

Fol. 125 (cat. no. 1012)

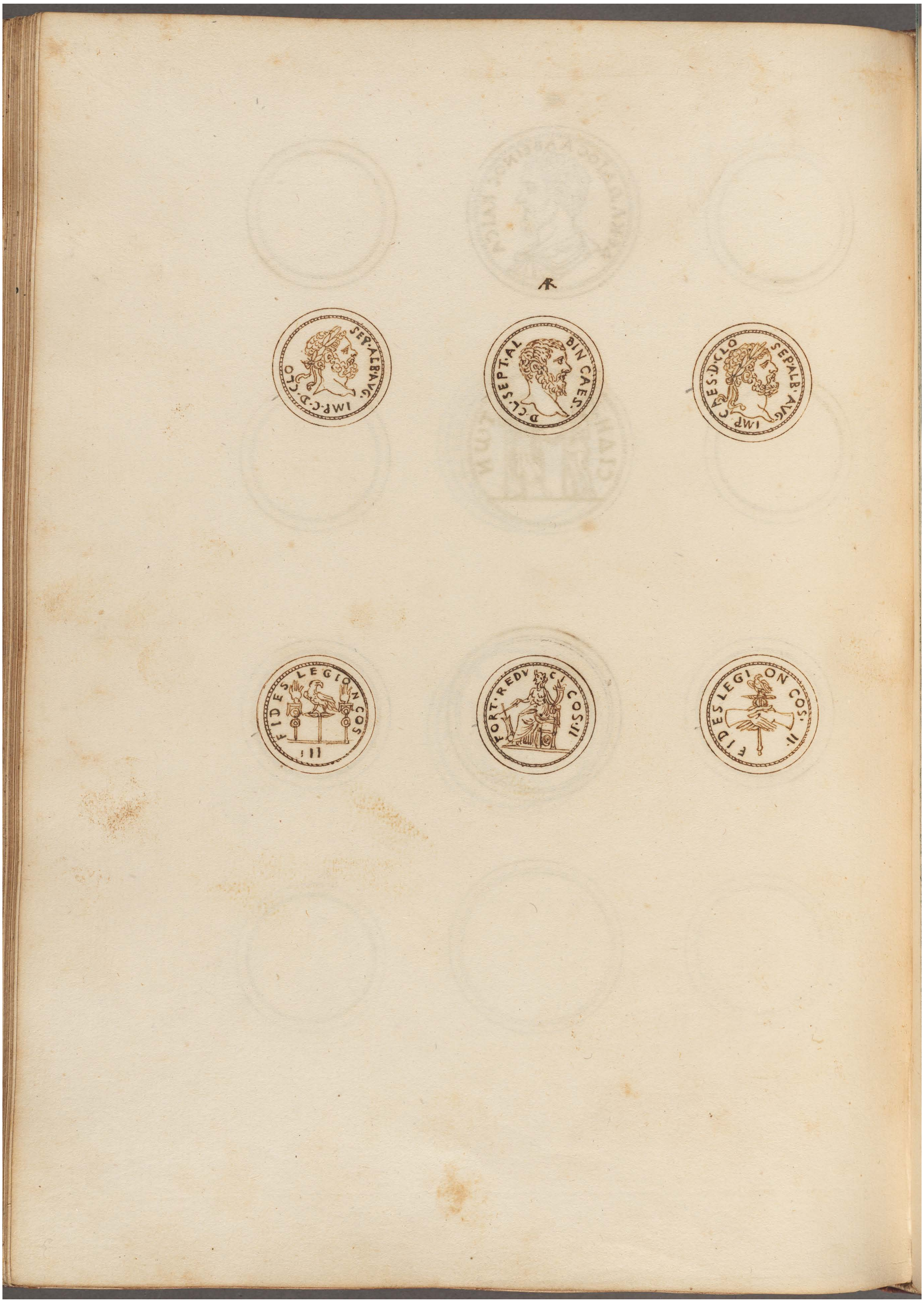
Plate 232


Æ
IMP·CAES·M·DID·SE VERVLIAN AVG
P·M·T R·P·COS·
S C

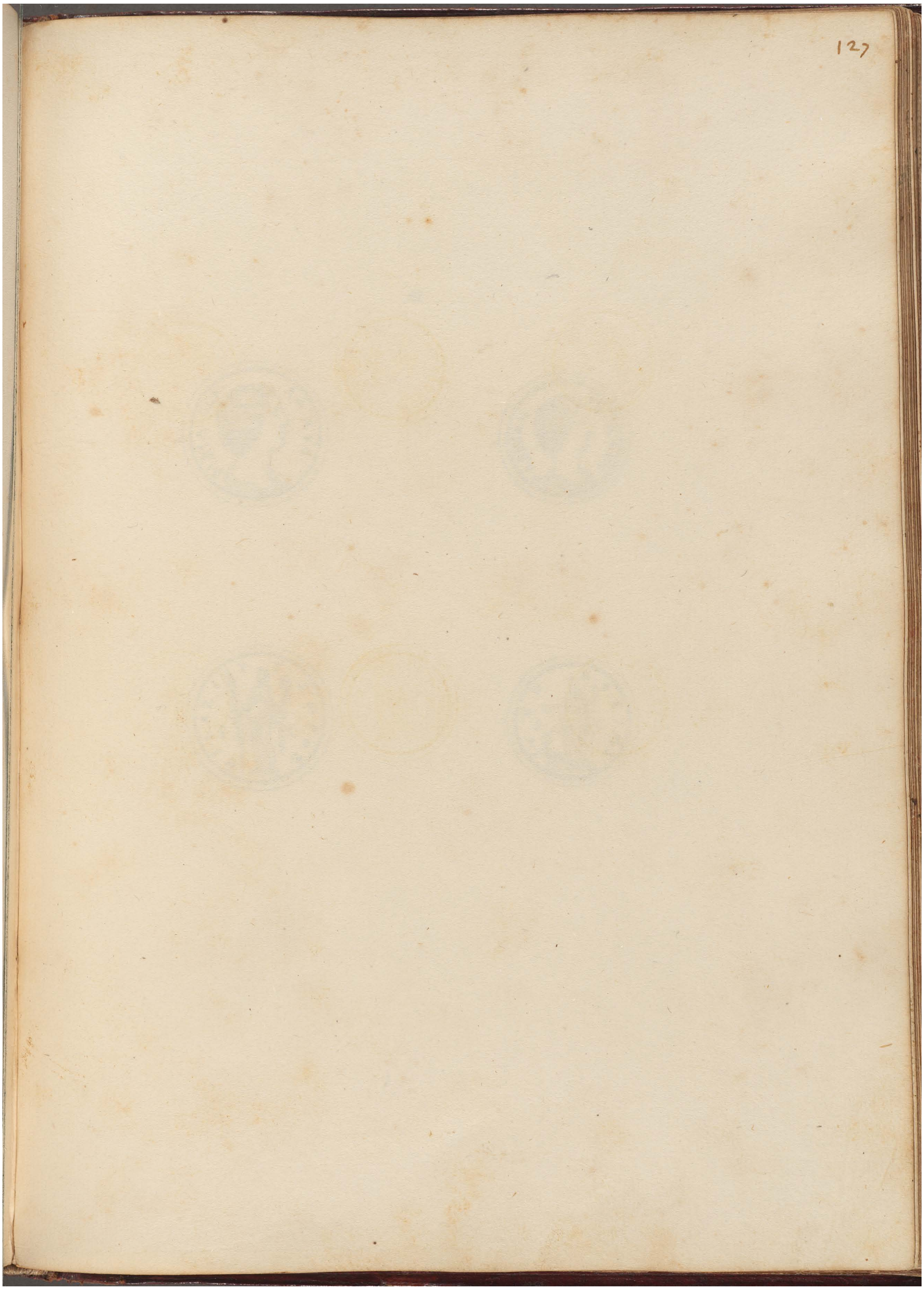
Fol. 125v (cat. no. 1013)


126
Æ
ΔΕΚΛΩΔΙΟϹ ΑΛΒΕΙΝΟϹ ΚΑΙϹΑ
ϹΙΔΗ ΤΩΝ

Fol. 126 (cat. no. 1014)

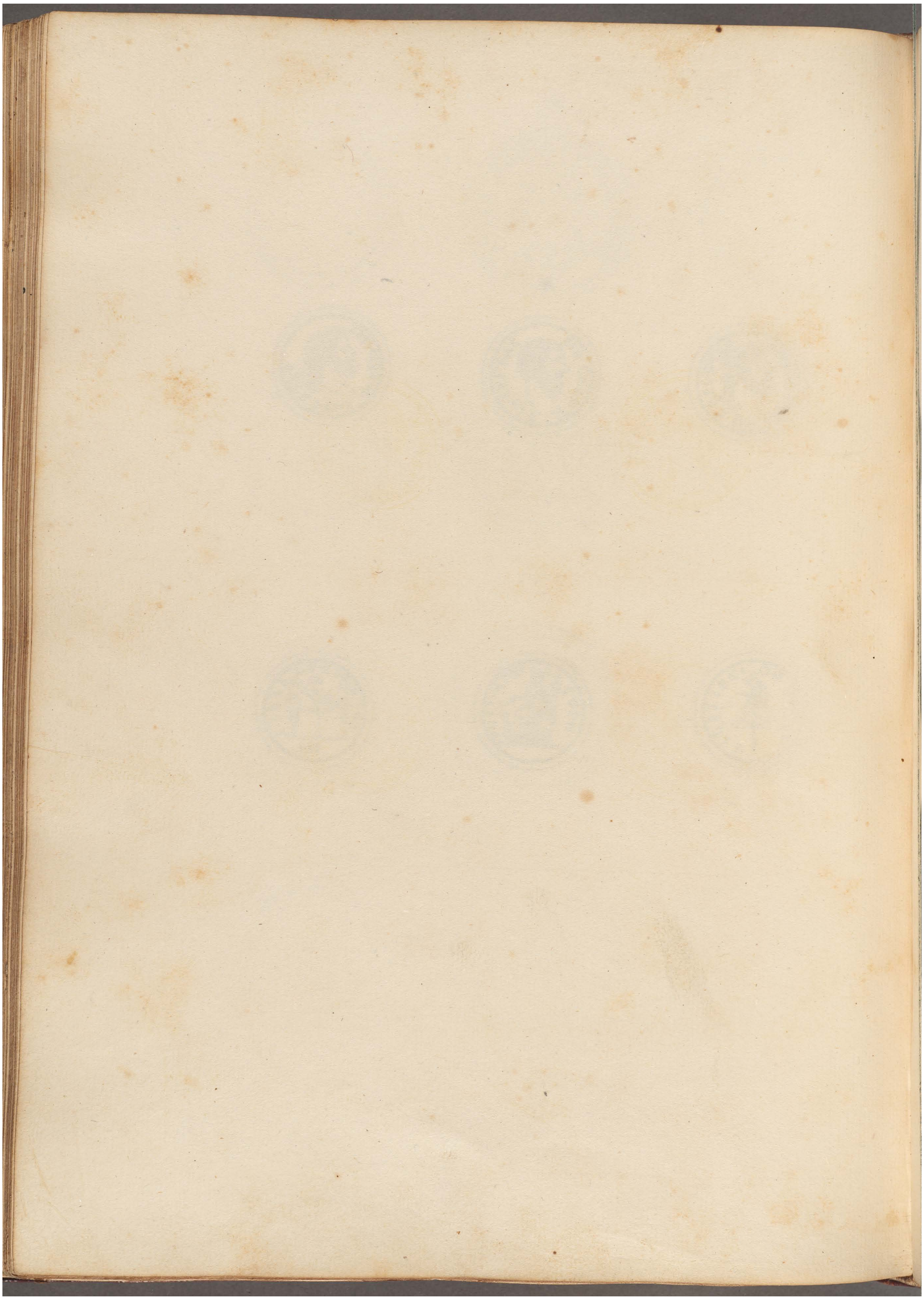

IMP·C·D·CLO SEP·ALB·AVG
D·CL·SEPT·ALBIN CAES
IMP CAES·D·CLO SEP·ALB·AVG
FIDES LEGION COS II
FORT·REDV·CI COS II
FIDES LEGION COS II

Fol. 126v (cat. nos. 1015–1017)

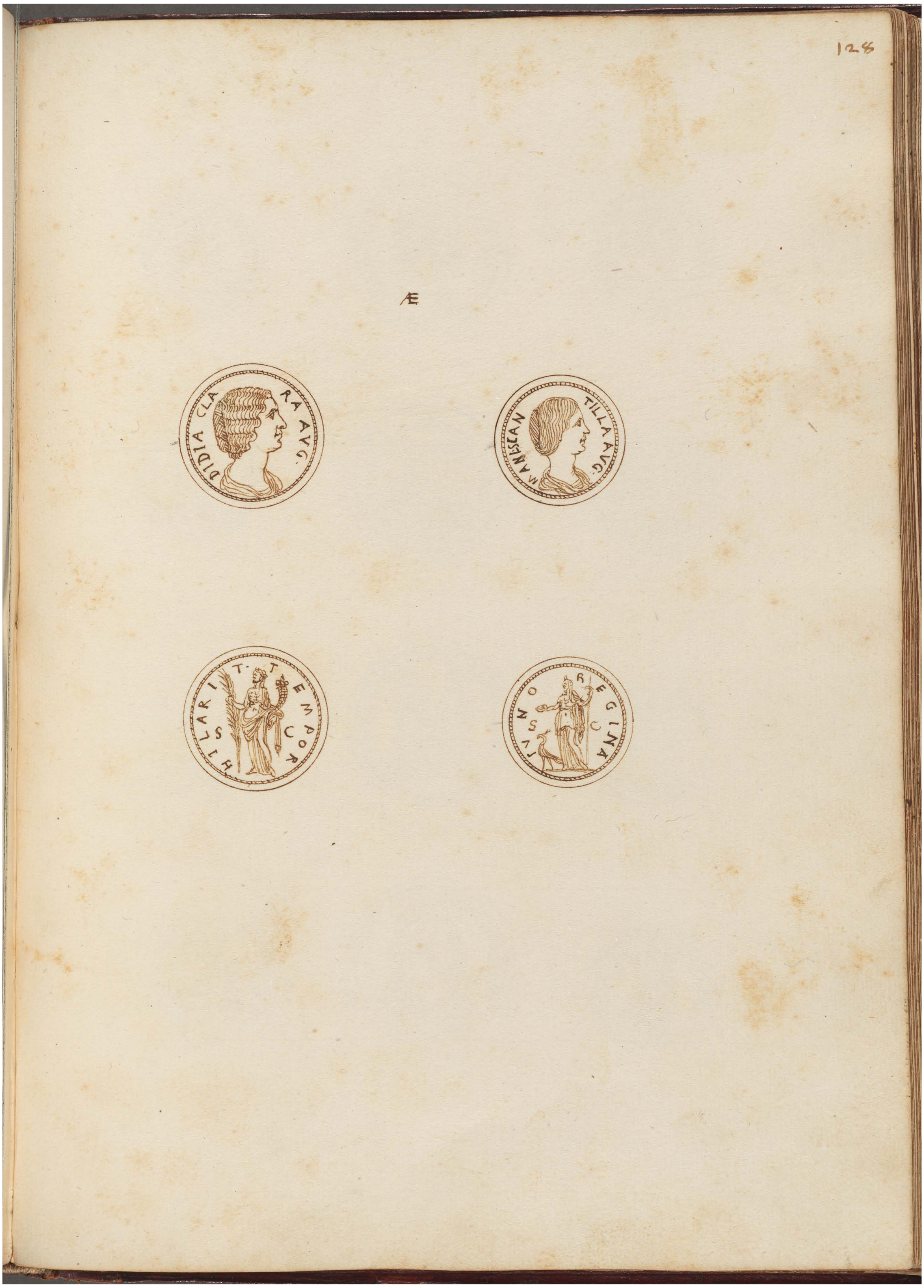


Fol. 127

Plate 236

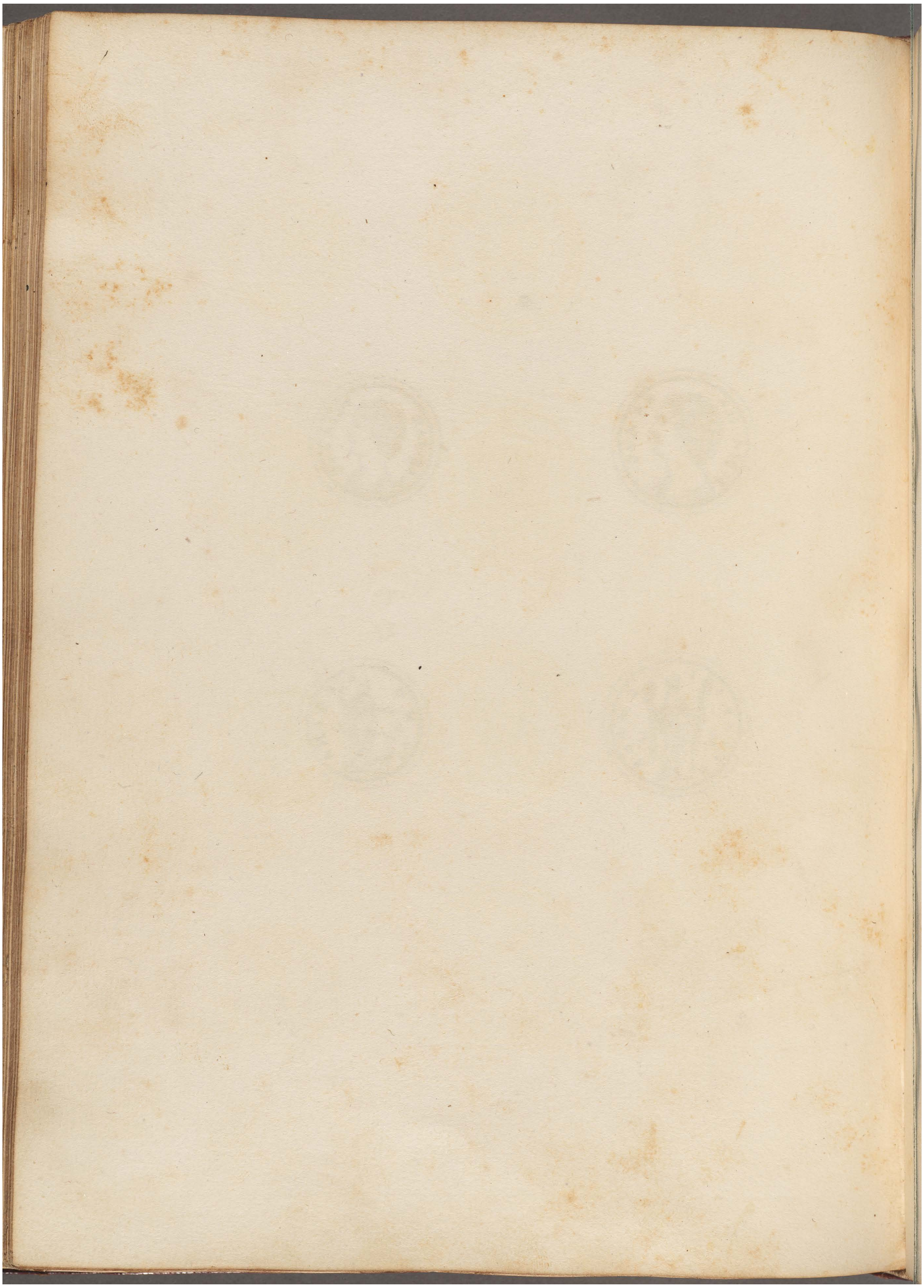


Fol. 127v

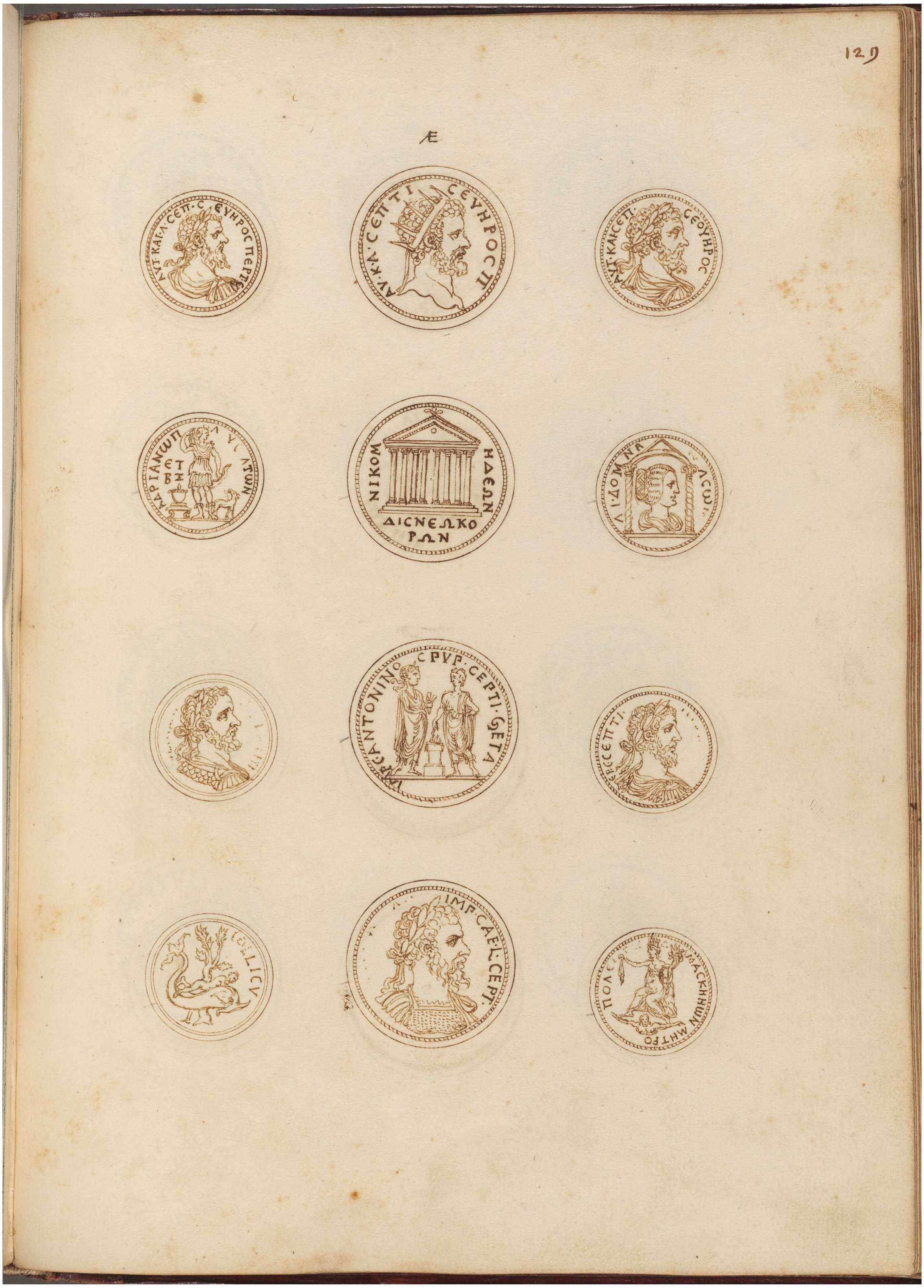

128
Æ
DIDIA CLA RA AVG
MANLSCAN TILLA AVG
HILARIT TEMPOR
S C
IVNO REGINA
S C

Fol. 128 (cat. nos. 1018–1019)

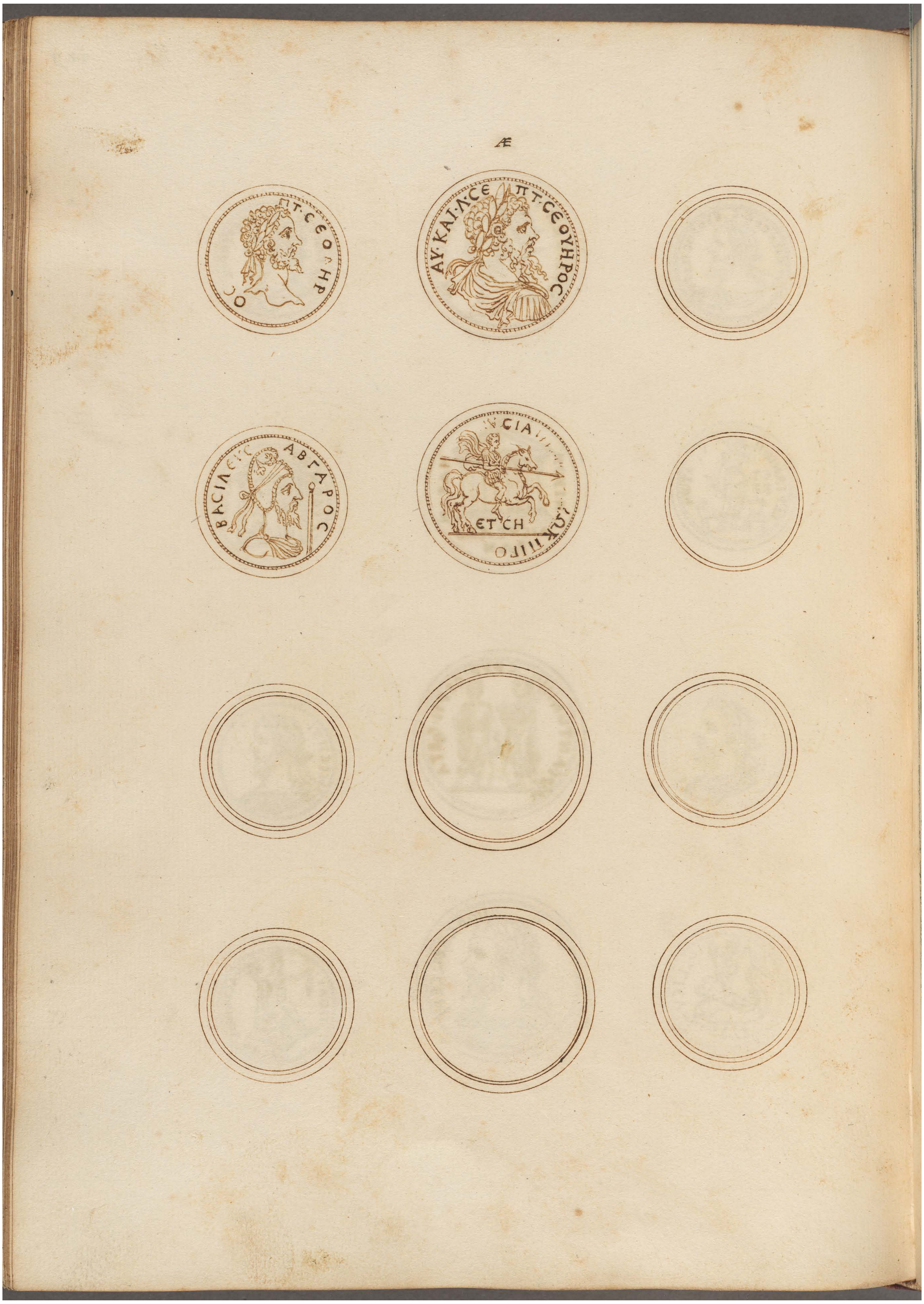
Plate 238



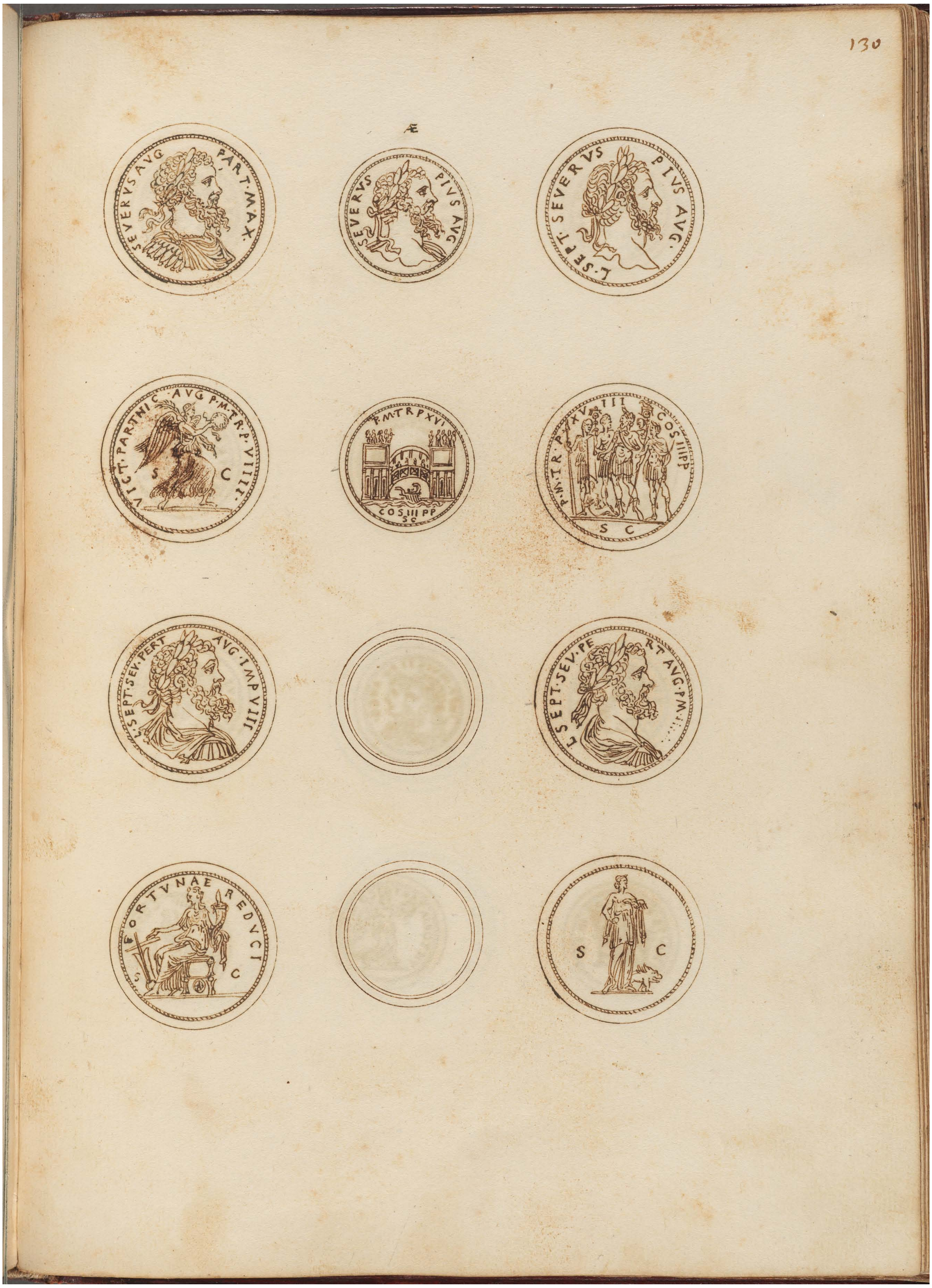
Fol. 128v


129
Æ
ΑΥΤ·ΚΑΙ·Λ·ϹΕΠ·Ϲ·ϹΕΥΗΡΟϹ ΠΕΡΤΙ
ΑΥ·Κ·Λ·ϹΕΠΤΙ ϹΕΥΗΡΟϹ Π
ΑΥΤ·ΚΑΙϹΕΠ· ϹΕΟΥΗΡΟϹ
ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΠ ΑΥ ΛΤΩΝ ΕΤ ΒΞ
ΝΙΚΟΜ ΗΔΕΩΝ ΔΙϹΝΕΩΚΟ ΡΩΝ
ΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ ΑϹΩ
IMP·CAES·ANTONINO CPVP·CEPTI·GETA
ΦΕϹϹΕΠΤΙ
FELICI
IMP·CAES·CEPT
ΠΟΛΕ ΑϹΚΛΗΠΙΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟ

Fol. 129 (cat. nos. 1020–1025)

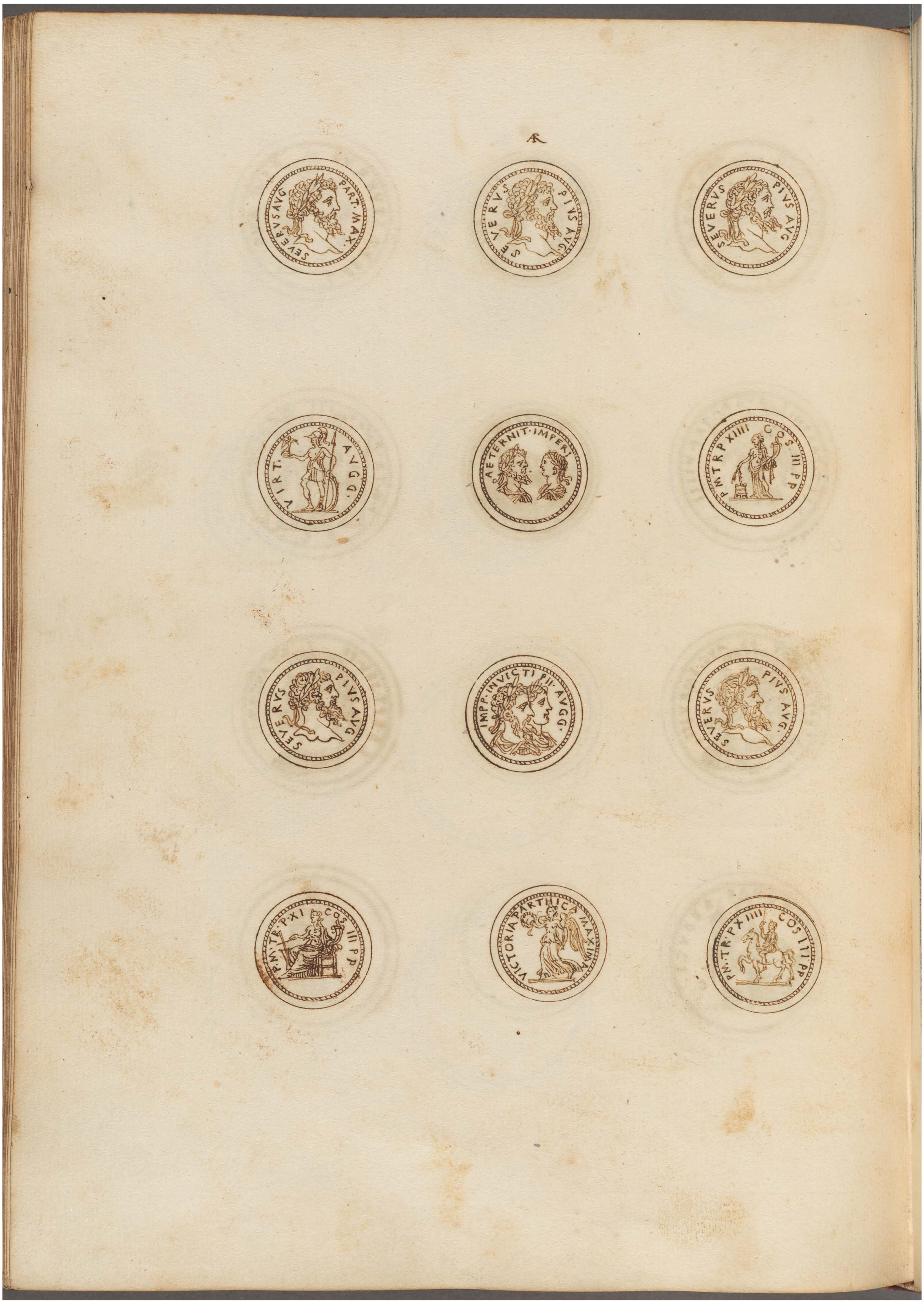

Æ
ΠΤ·СЄΟΛΗΡ ΟϹ
ΑΥ·ΚΑΙ·Λ·СЄΠΤ·СЄΟΥΗΡΟϹ
ΒΑϹΙΛЄΥϹ ΑΒΓΑΡΟϹ
ϹΙΑ
ЄΤ ϹΗ

Fol. 129v (cat. nos. 1026–1027)


130
Æ
SEVERVS AVG PART·MAX·
SEVERVS PIVS AVG
L·SEPT·SEVERVS PIVS AVG·
VICT·PARTHIC·AVG·P·M·TR·P·VIIII·
S C
P·M·TR·P·XVI
COS·IIII·PP
SC
P·M·TR·P·XVIII COS IIII PP
S C
L·SEPT·SEV·PERT AVG·IMP·VIII
L·SEPT·SEV·PERT AVG·P·M·....
FORTVNAE REDVCI
S C
S C

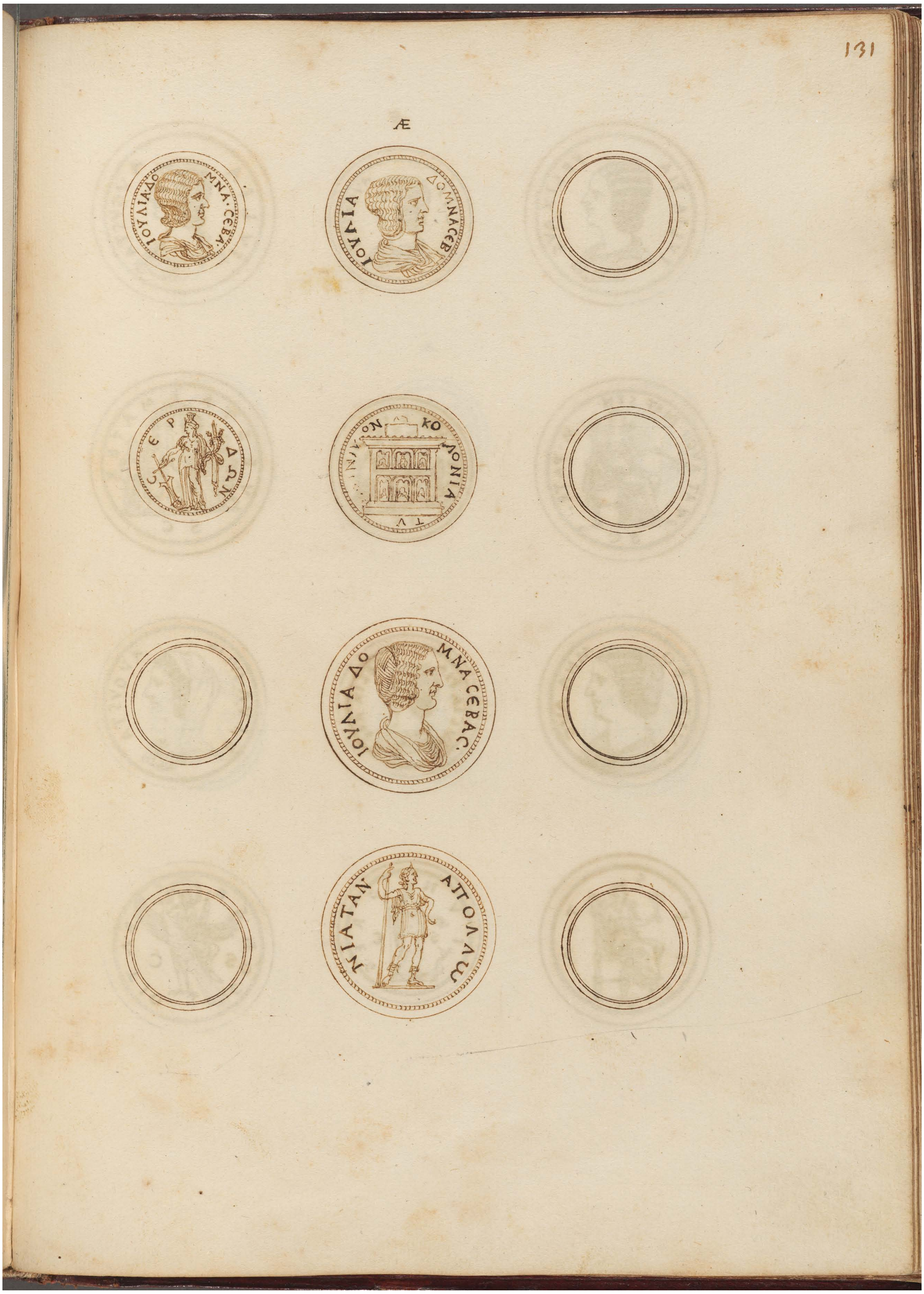
Fol. 130 (cat. nos. 1028–1032)

Plate 242


R
SEVERVS AVG PART MAX
SEVERVS PIVS AVG
SEVERVS PIVS AVG
VIRT AVGG.
AETERNIT IMPERI
P M TR P XIIII COS III PP
SEVERVS PIVS AVG
IMPP INVICTI PII AVGG.
SEVERVS PIVS AVG.
P·M·TR·P·XI COS III PP
VICTORIA PARTHICA MAXIMA
P·M·TR·P·XIIII COS III PP

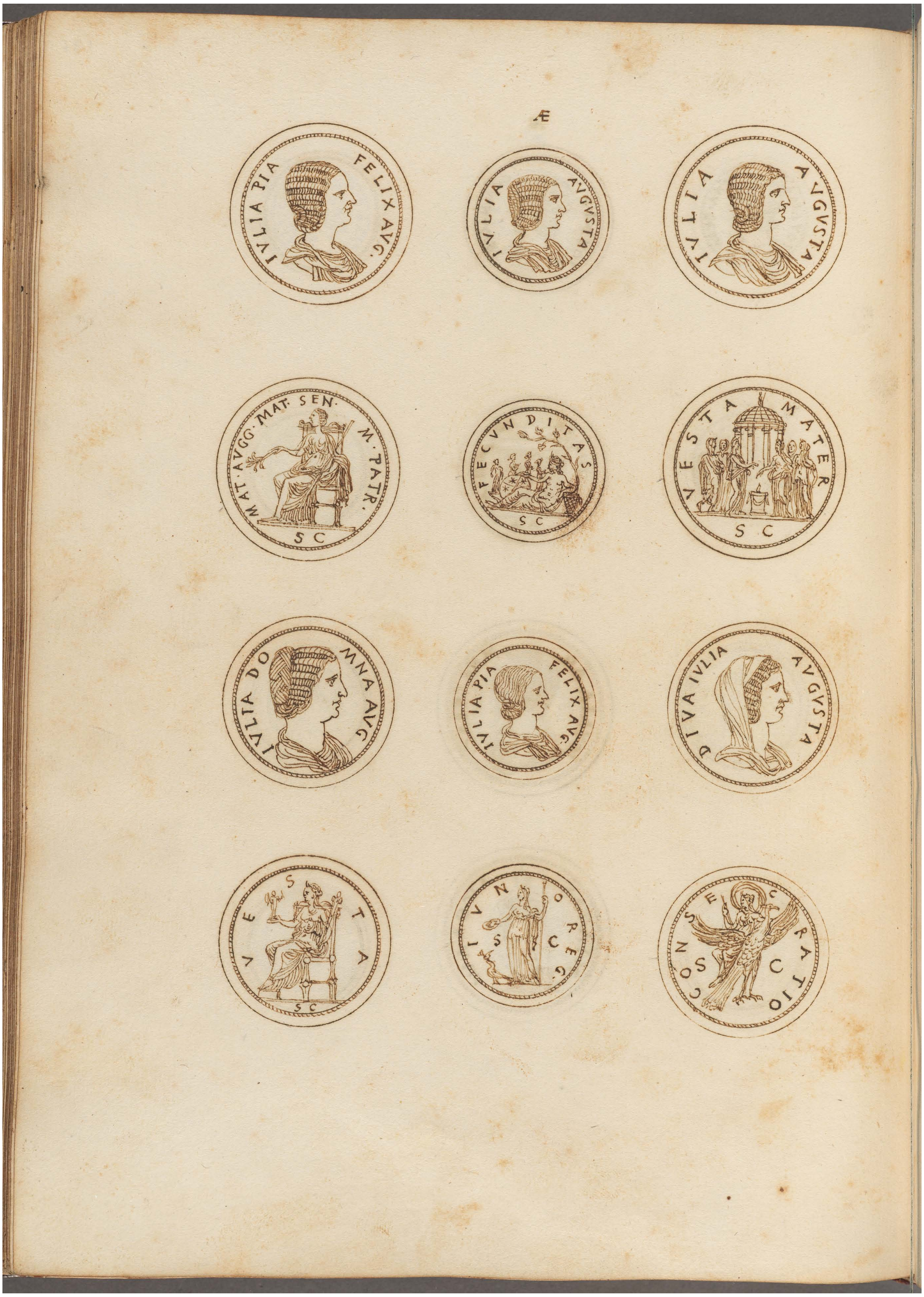
Fol. 130v (cat. nos. 1033–1038)

Plate 243

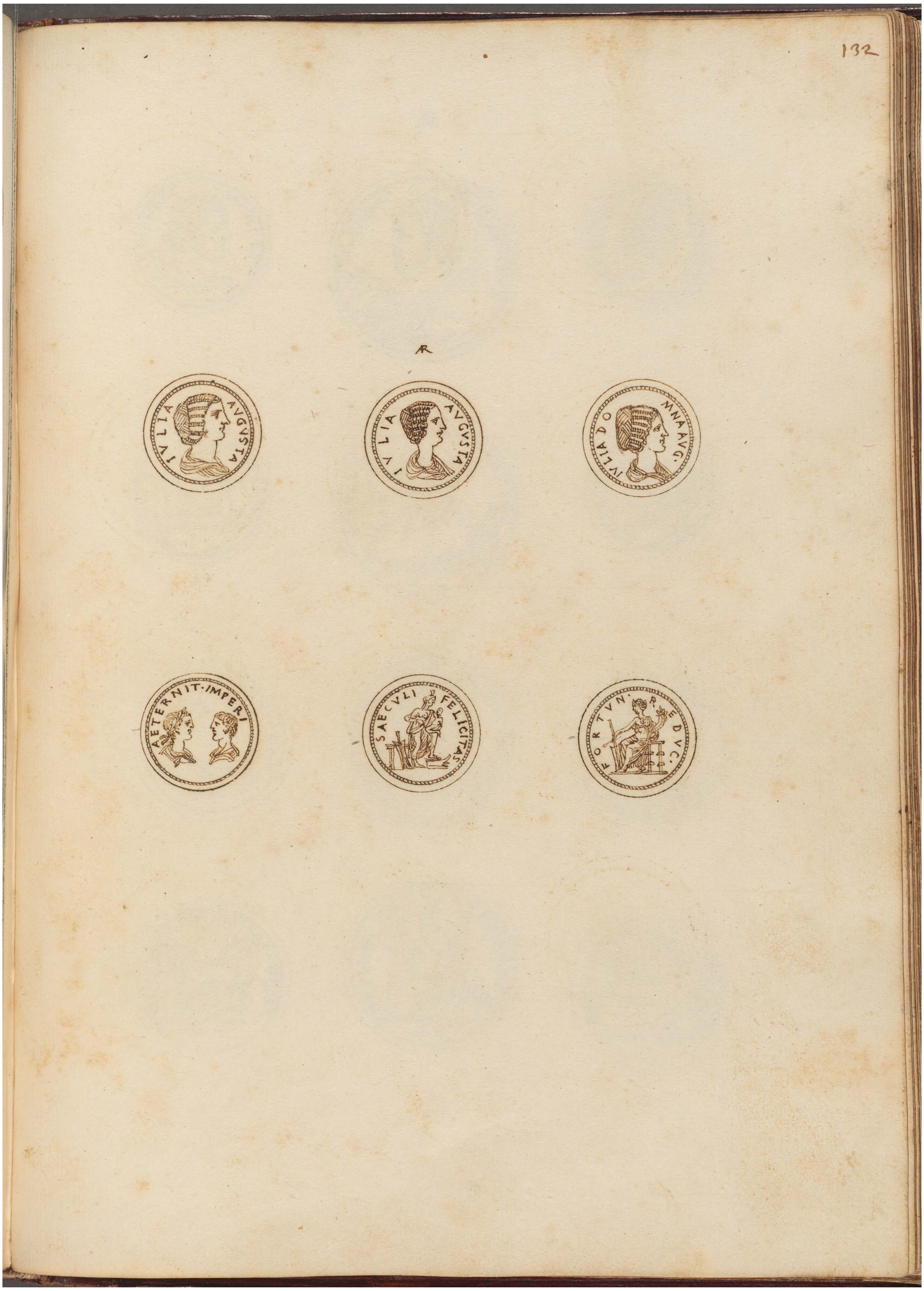

131
Æ
ΙΟΥΛΙΑΔΟ ΜΝΑ·CΕΒΑ·
ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑCΕΒ
C Ε Ρ ΔΩΝ
ΚΟ ΛΟΝΙΑ ΤΥ ΝΩΝ
ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟ ΜΝΑ CΕΒΑC.
ΝΙΑΤΑΝ ΑΠΟΛΛΩ

Fol. 131 (cat. nos. 1039–1041)

Plate 244

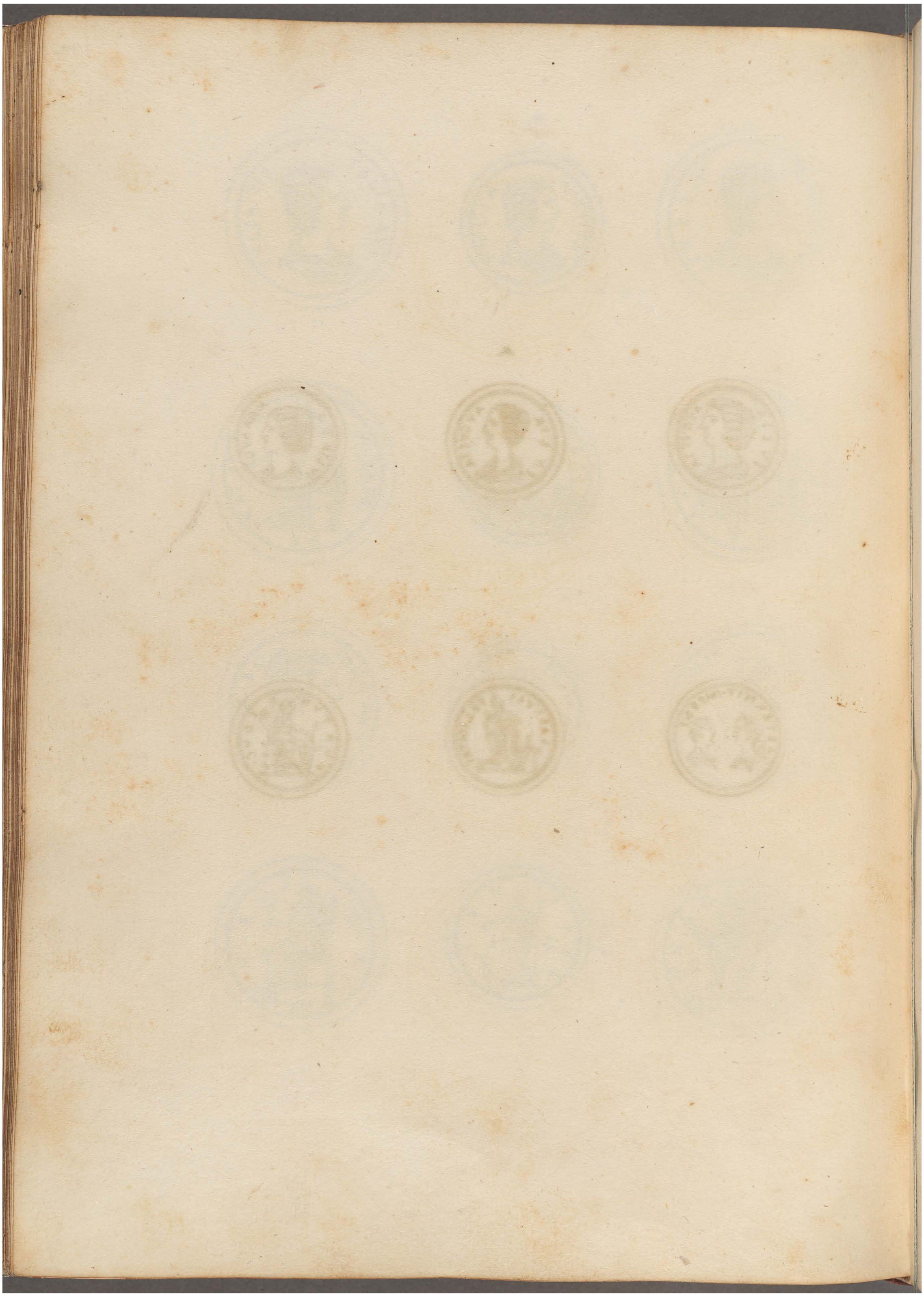

Æ
IVLIA PIA FELIX AVG.
IVLIA AVGVSTA
IVLIA AVGVSTA
MAT·AVGG·MAT·SEN·M·PATR·
SC
FECVNDITAS
SC
VESTA MATER
SC
IVLIA DOMNA AVG
IVLIA PIA FELIX AVG.
DIVA IVLIA AVGVSTA
VESTA
SC
IVNO REG·
S C
CONSECRATIO
S C

Fol. 131v (cat. nos. 1042–1047)

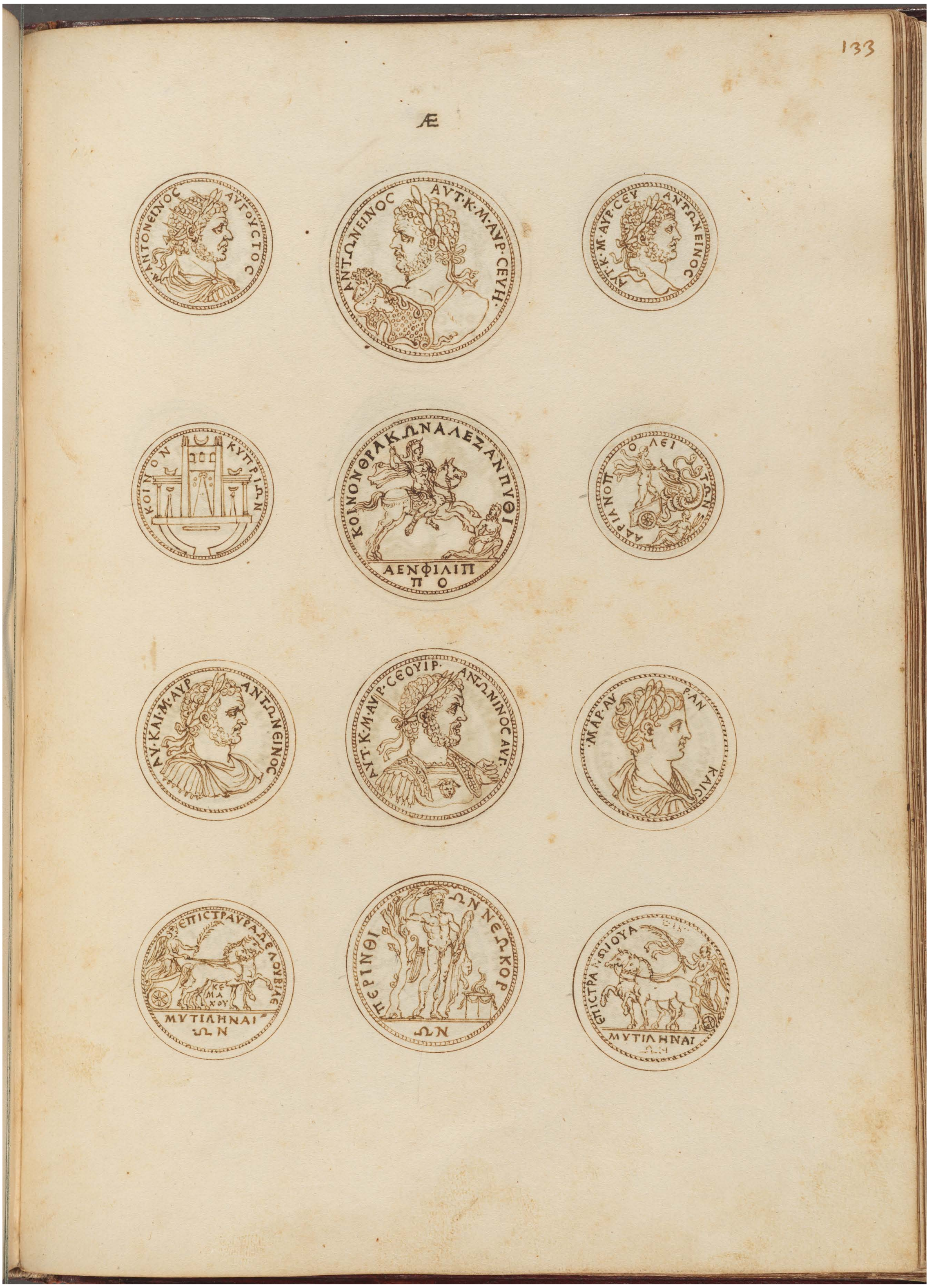

132
AR
IVLIA AVGVSTA
IVLIA AVGVSTA
IVLIA DOMNA AVG.
AETERNIT·IMPERI
SAECVLI FELICITAS
FORTVN REDVC

Fol. 132 (cat. nos. 1048–1050)

Plate 246

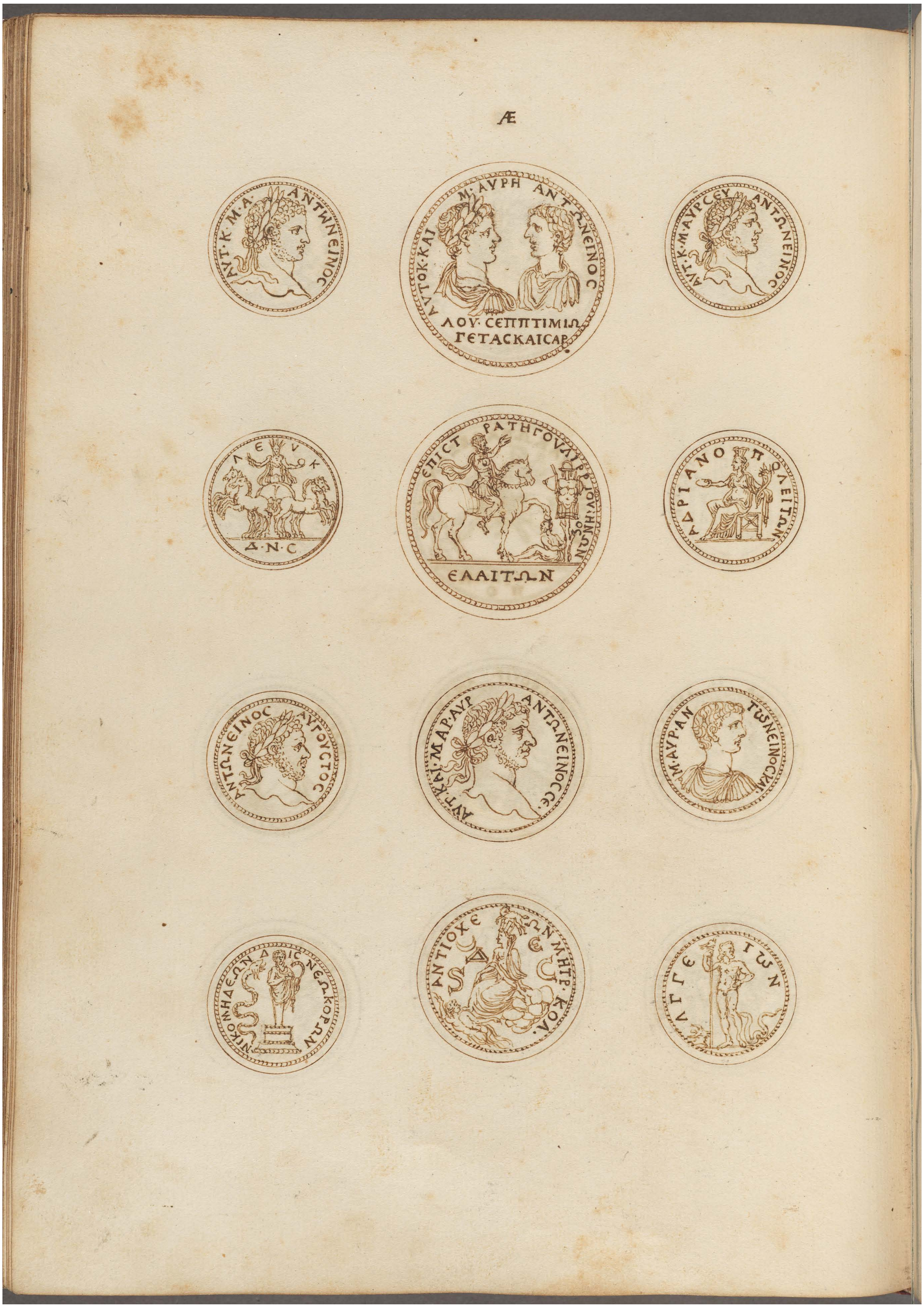


Fol. 132v

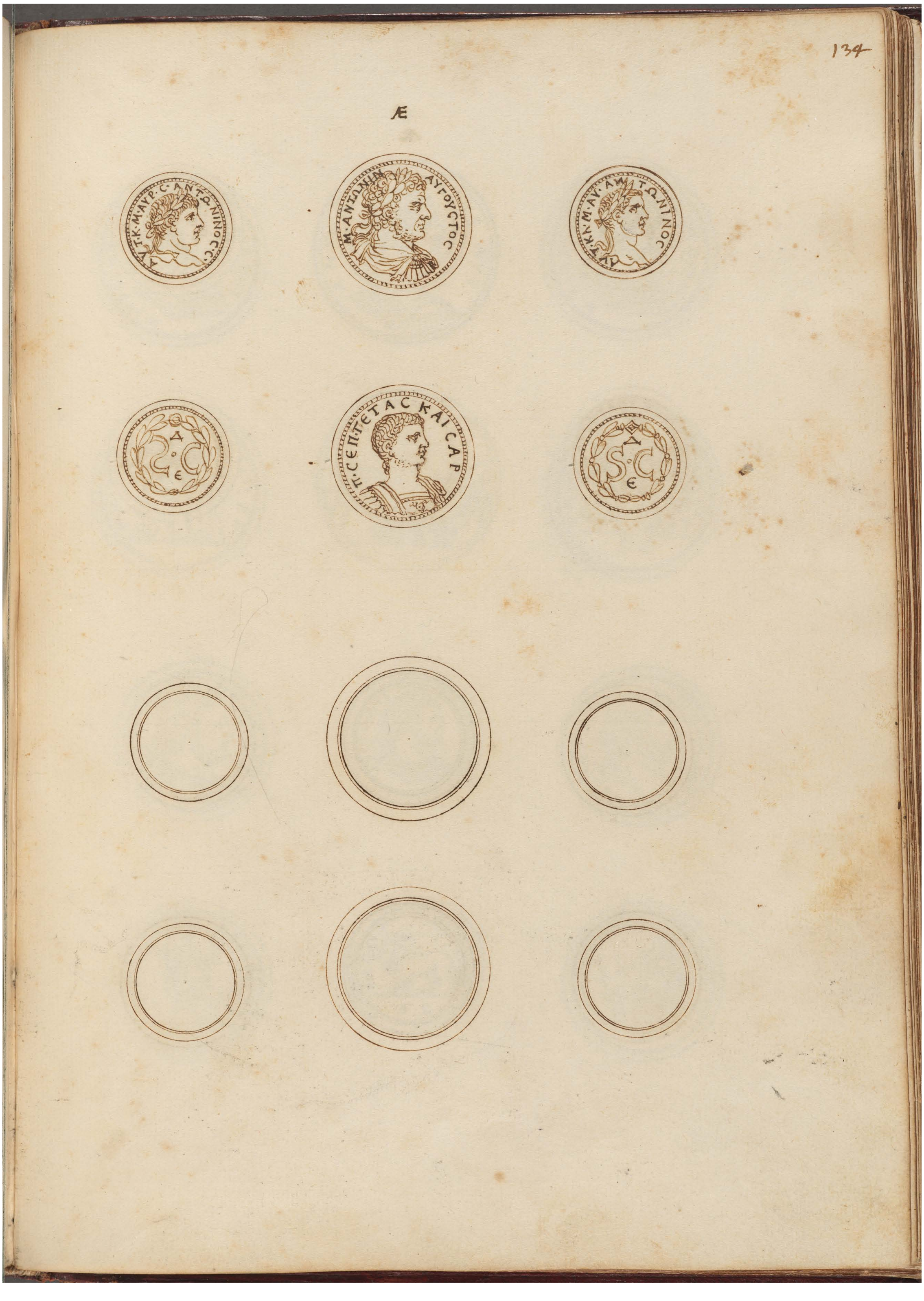

133
Æ
ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC ΑVΓΟVCΤΟC
ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC ΑVΤ·Κ·Μ·ΑVΡ·CΕVΗ·
ΑVΤ·Κ·Μ·ΑVΡ·CΕV ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC
ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΚVΠΡΙΩΝ
ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΘΡΑΚΩΝ ΑΛΕΞΑΝ ΠVΘΙ
ΑΕΝΦΙΛΙΠ ΠΟ
ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΠ ΟΛΕΙ ΤΩΝ
ΑV·ΚΑΙ·Μ·ΑVΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC
ΑVΤ·Κ·Μ·ΑVΡ·CΕΟVΙΡ· ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC ΑVΓ
ΜΑΡ·ΑV ΡΑΝ ΚΑΙC
ΕΠΙ CΤΡΑ·VΕΡΑ ΔΕΛΦΟV ΒΙΛΕ
ΚΕ ΜΑ ΧΟV
ΜVΤΙΛΗΝΑΙ ΩΝ
ΠΕΡΙΝΘΙ ΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡ ΩΝ
ΕΠΙ CΤΡΑ ΒΙΟVΑ
ΜVΤΙΛΗΝΑΙ ΩΝ

Fol. 133 (cat. nos. 1051–1056)

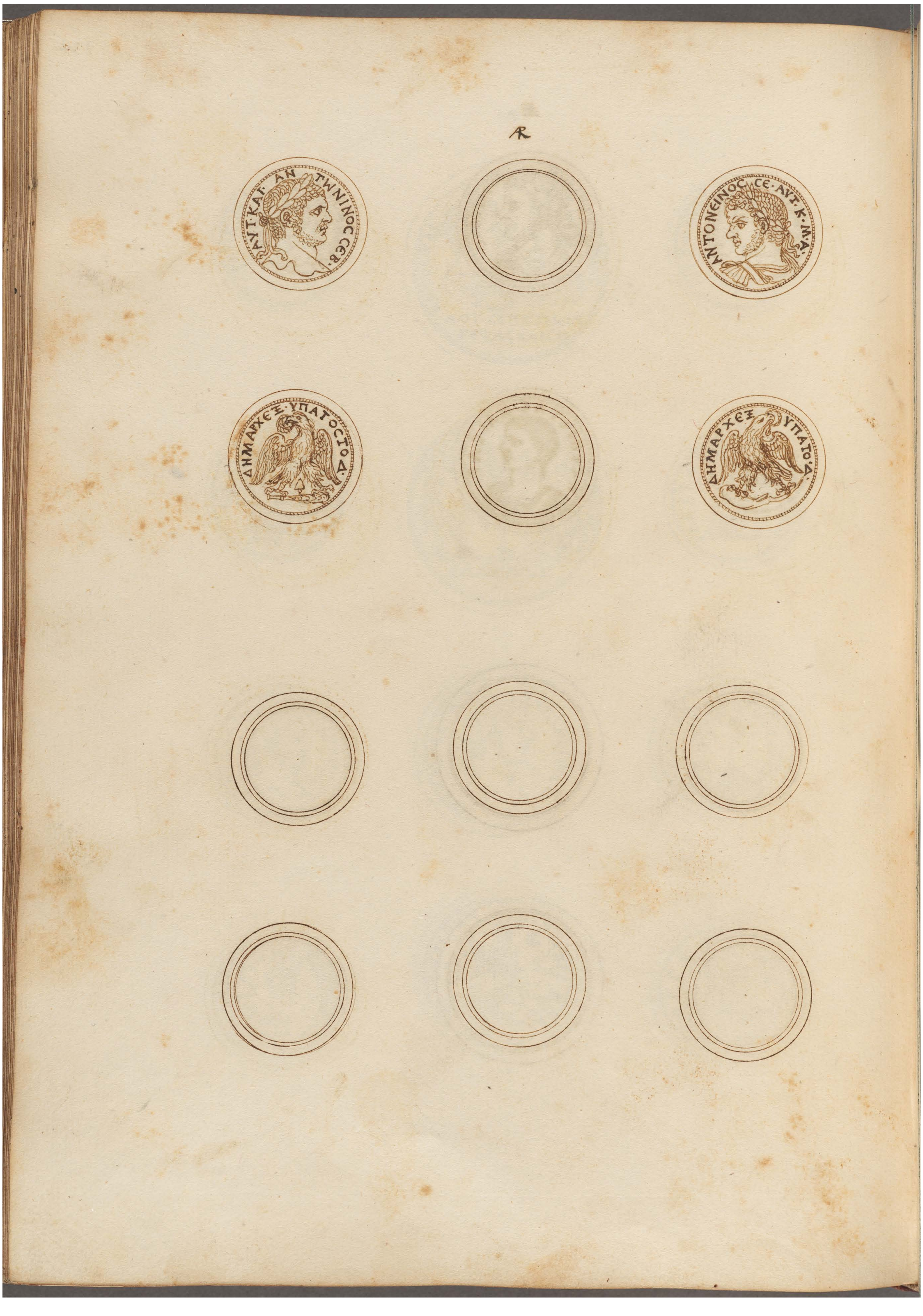
Plate 248


Æ
ΑΥΤ·Κ·Μ·Α· ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟϹ
Μ·ΑΥΡΗ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟϹ ΑΥΤΟΚ·ΚΑΙ
ΛΟΥ·ϹΕΠΠΤΙΜΙΩ
ΓΕΤΑϹΚΑΙϹΑΡ
ΑΥΤ·Κ·Μ·ΑΥΡϹΕΥ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟϹ
ΛΕΥΚ
Δ·Ν·Ϲ
ΕΠΙϹΤ ΡΑΤΗΓΟΥΑΥΡΡΟΥΦΙΝΟΥ
ΕΛΑΙΤΩΝ
ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟ ΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ
ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟϹ ΑΥΓΟΥϹΤΟϹ
ΑΥΚΑΙ·ΜΑΡ·ΑΥΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟϹϹΕ
Μ·ΑΥΡΑΝ ΤΩΝΕΙΝΟϹΚΑΙ
ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΕΩΝ ΔΙϹ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ
ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕ ΩΝ ΜΗΤΡ·ΚΟΛ·
S C
ΑΓΓΕ ΙΤΩΝ

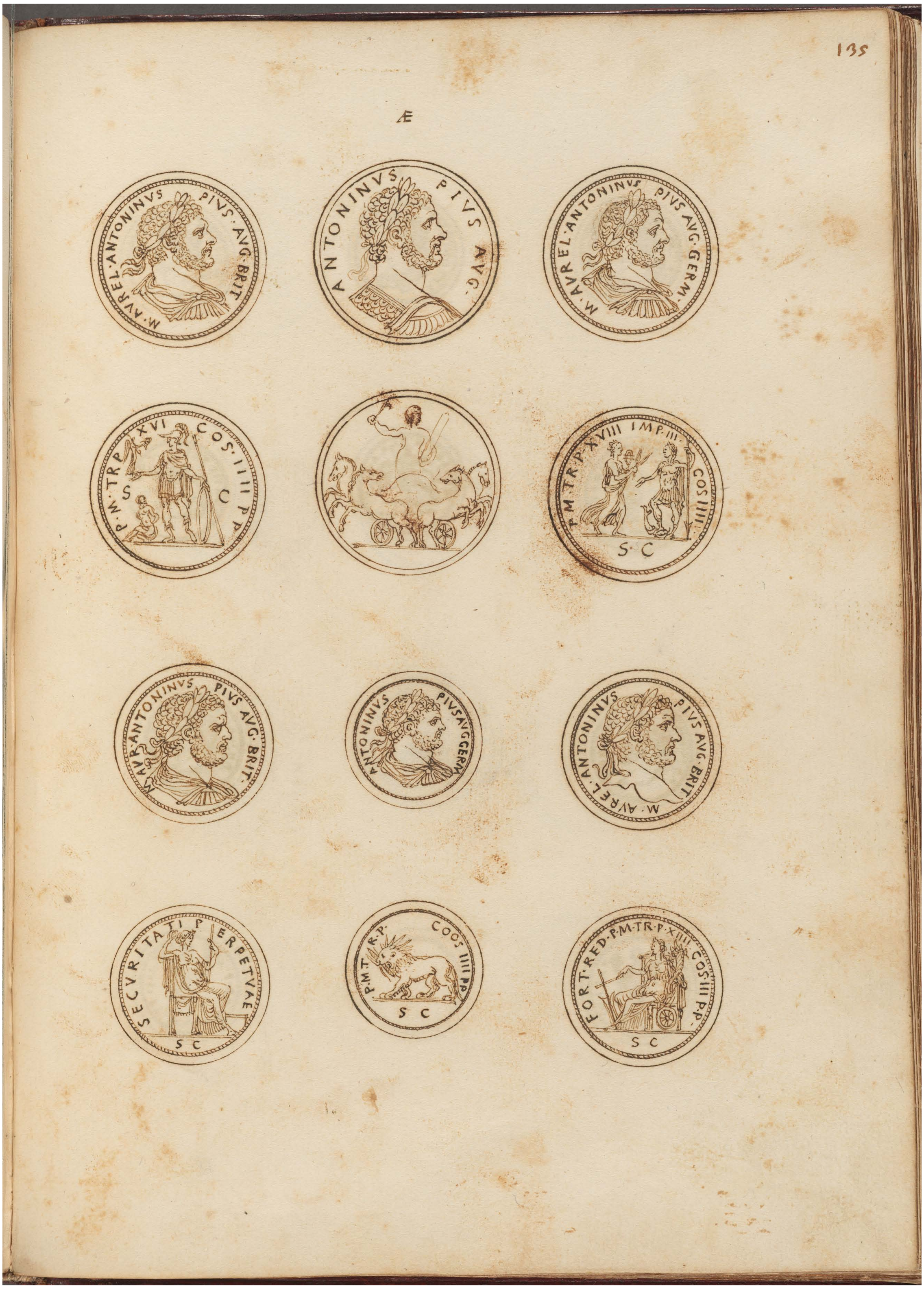
Fol. 133v (cat. nos. 1057–1062)


134
Æ
ΑΥ.Τ.Κ.Μ.ΑΥΡ.C.ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC.C.
Μ.ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝ ΑΥΓΟΥCΤΟC
ΑΥ.Κ.Λ.Μ.ΑΥ.ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC
Δ S C Ε
Π.CΕΠ.ΓΕΤΑC ΚΑΙCΑΡ
Δ S C Ε

Fol. 134 (cat. nos. 1063–1065)

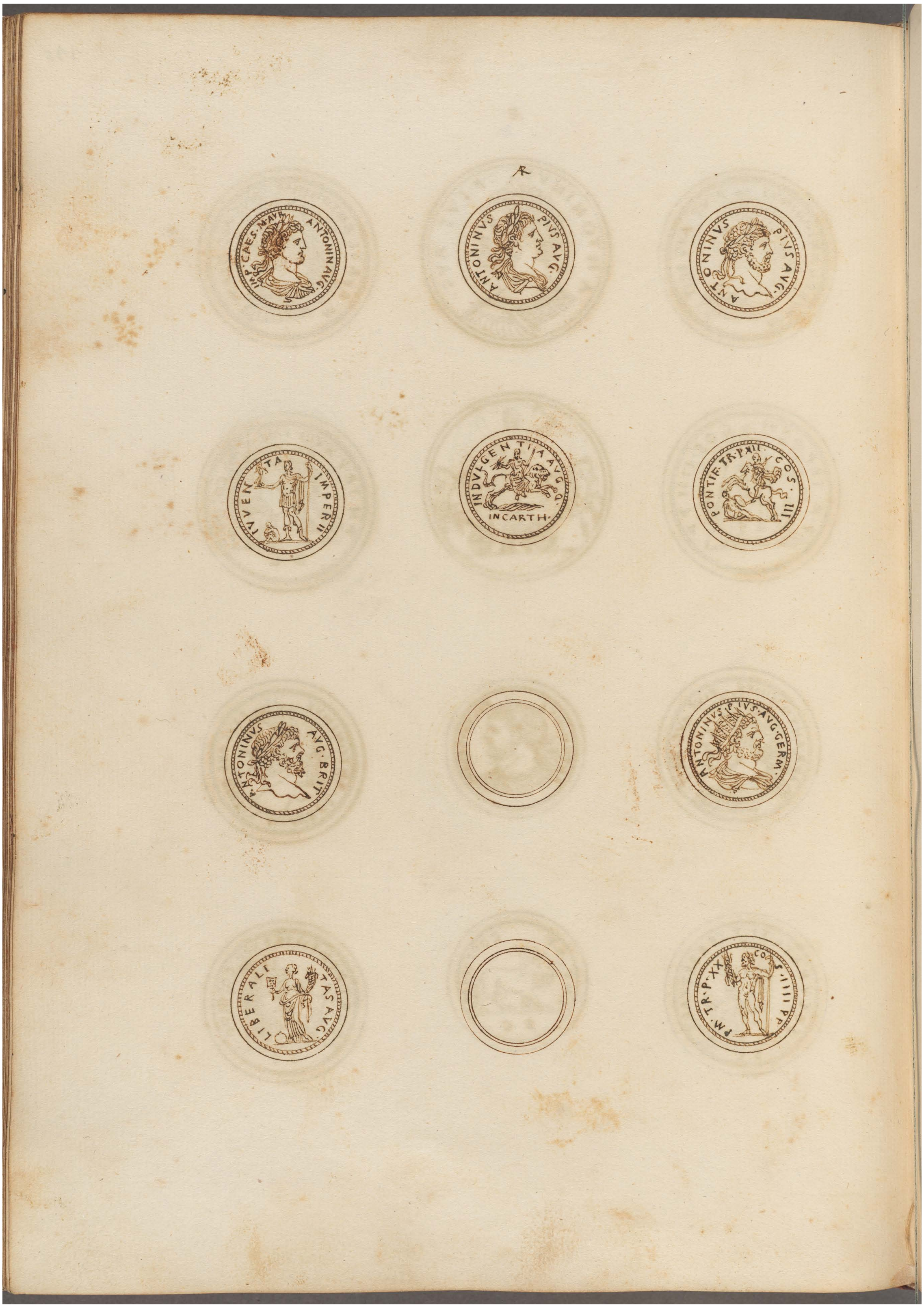

AR
ΑΥΤ·ΚΑΙ· ΑΝ ΤΩΝΙΝΟϹ ϹΕΒ·
ΑΝΤΟΝΕΙΝΟϹ ϹΕ·ΑΥΤ·Κ·Μ·Α·
ΔΗΜΑΡΧΕΞ·ΥΠΑΤΟϹΤΟ·Δ·
ΔΗΜΑΡΧΕΞ ΥΠΑΤΟ·Δ·

Fol. 134v (cat. nos. 1066–1067)

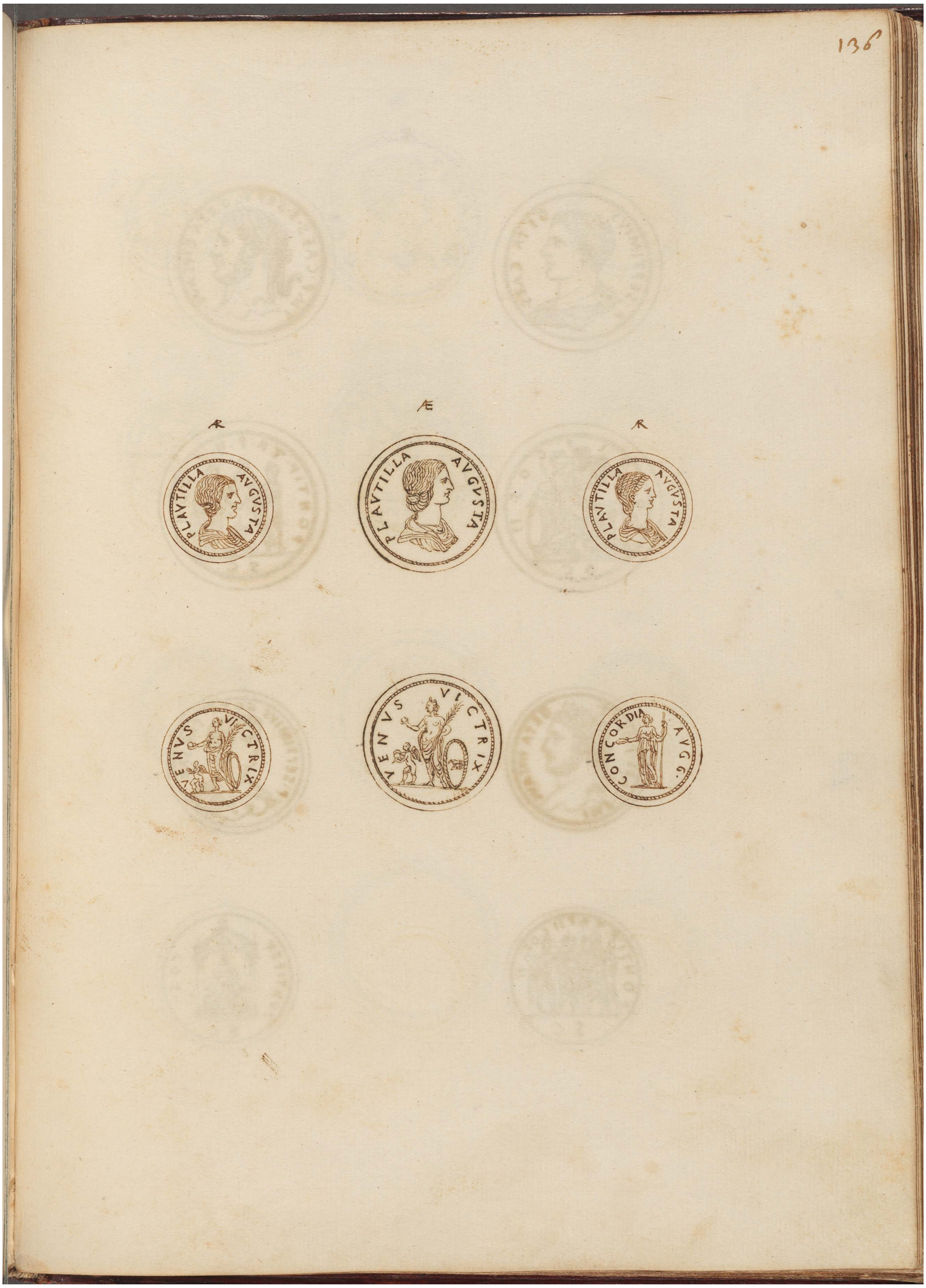

135
Æ
M·AVREL·ANTONINVS PIVS·AVG·BRIT
ANTONINVS PIVS AVG·
M·AVREL·ANTONINVS PIVS·AVG·GERM
P·M·TR·P·XVI COS·IIII P·P
S C
P·M·TR·P·XVIII IMP·III COS·IIII
S·C
M·AVR·ANTONINVS PIVS·AVG·BRIT
ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM
M·AVREL·ANTONINVS PIVS·AVG·BRIT
SECVRITATI PERPETVAE
SC
P·M·T·R·P· COS IIII P·P
S C
FORT·RED·P·M·TR·P·XIIII COS·III P·P
S C

Fol. 135 (cat nos. 1068–1073)

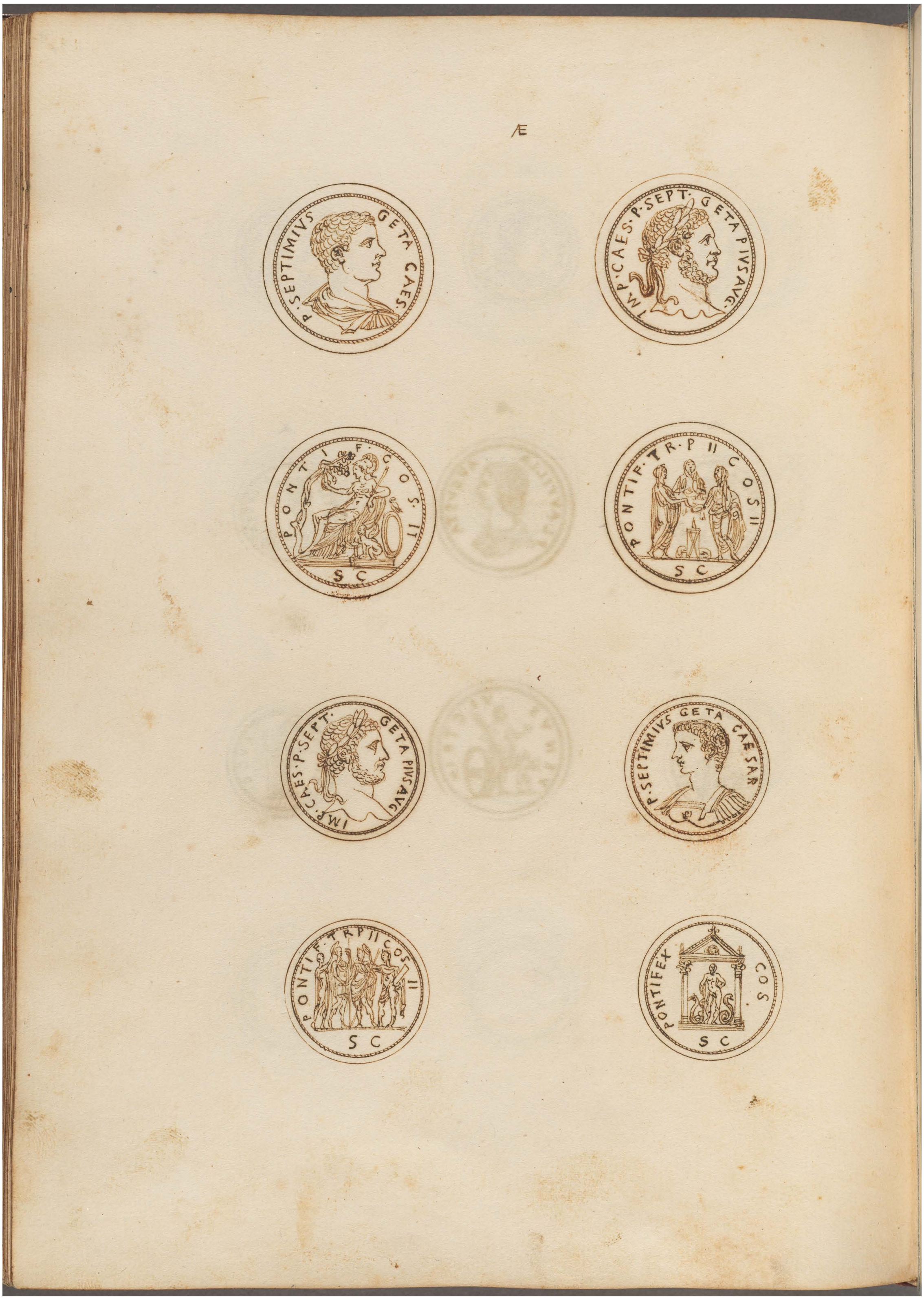
Plate 252


AR
IMP·CAES·MAV ANTONIN·AVG
ANTONINVS PIVS AVG
ANTONINVS PIVS AVG
IVVEN TA IMPERII
INDVLGENTIA AVGG
IN CARTH
PONTIF TR·P·XII COS·III
ANTONINVS AVG·BRIT
ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM
LIBERALITAS AVG
P·M·TR·P·XX COS·IIII P·P

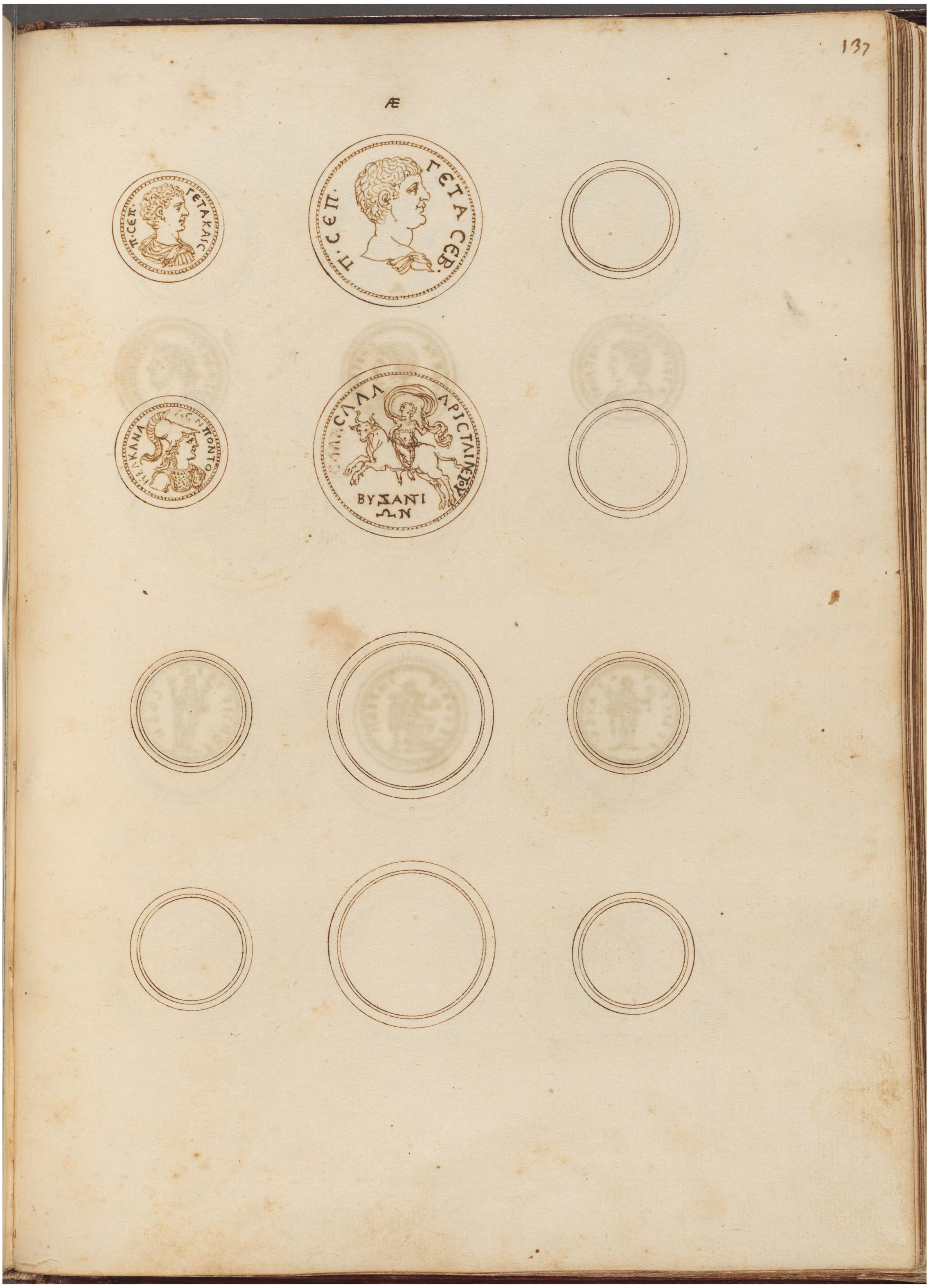
Fol. 135v (cat. nos. 1074–1078)


136
AR
Æ
AR
PLAVTILLA AVGVSTA
PLAVTILLA AVGVSTA
PLAVTILLA AVGVSTA
VENVS VICTRIX
VENVS VICTRIX
CONCORDIA AVGG.

Fol. 136 (cat. nos. 1079–1081)

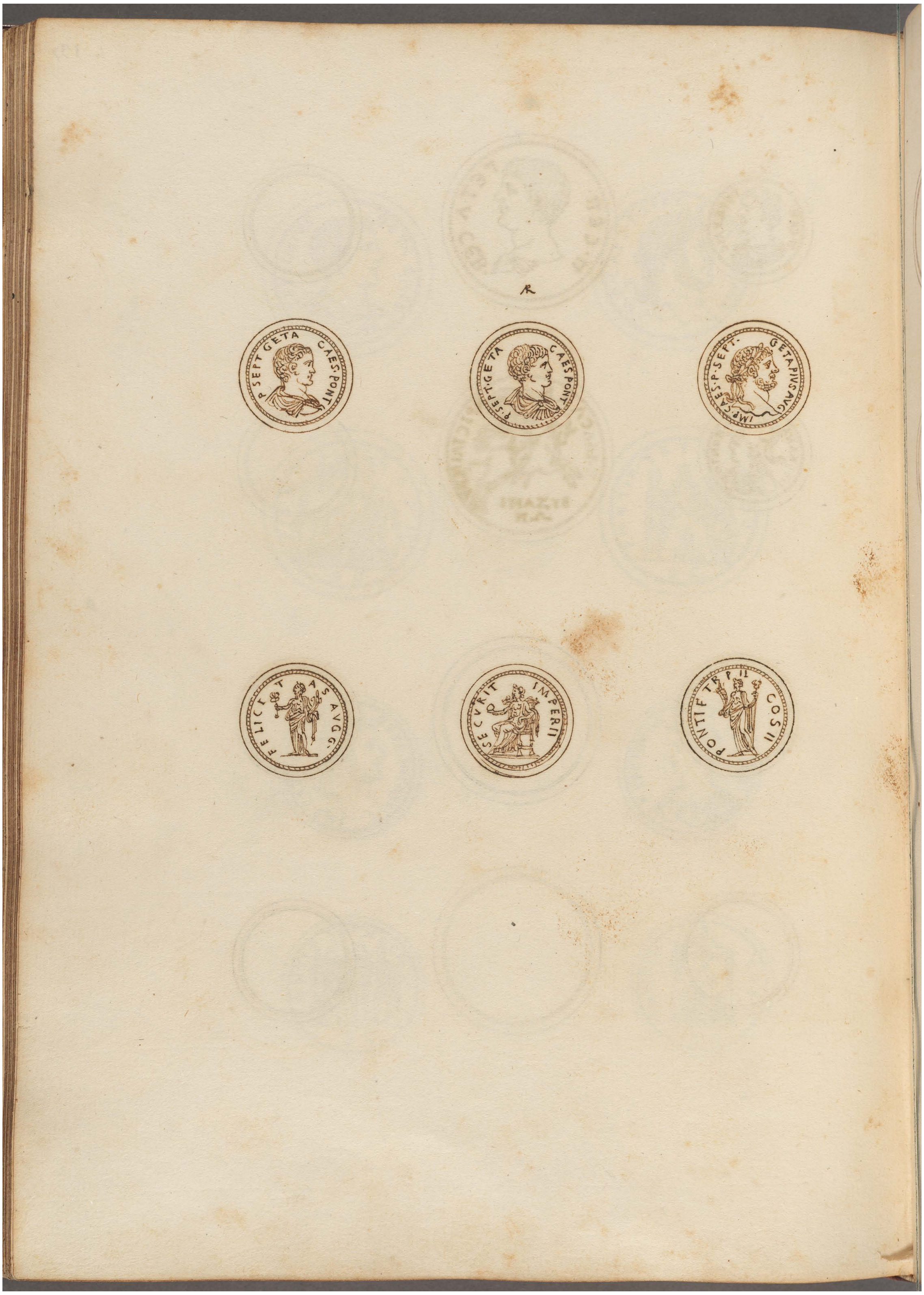

Æ
P·SEPTIMIVS GETA CAES
IMP·CAES·P·SEPT·GETA PIVS AVG
PONTIF COS II
S C
PONTIF TR·P II COS II
S C
IMP·CAES·P·SEPT·GETA PIVS AVG
P·SEPTIMIVS GETA CAESAR
PONTIF TR P II COS II
S C
PONTIFEX COS
S C

Fol. 136v (cat. nos. 1082–1085)

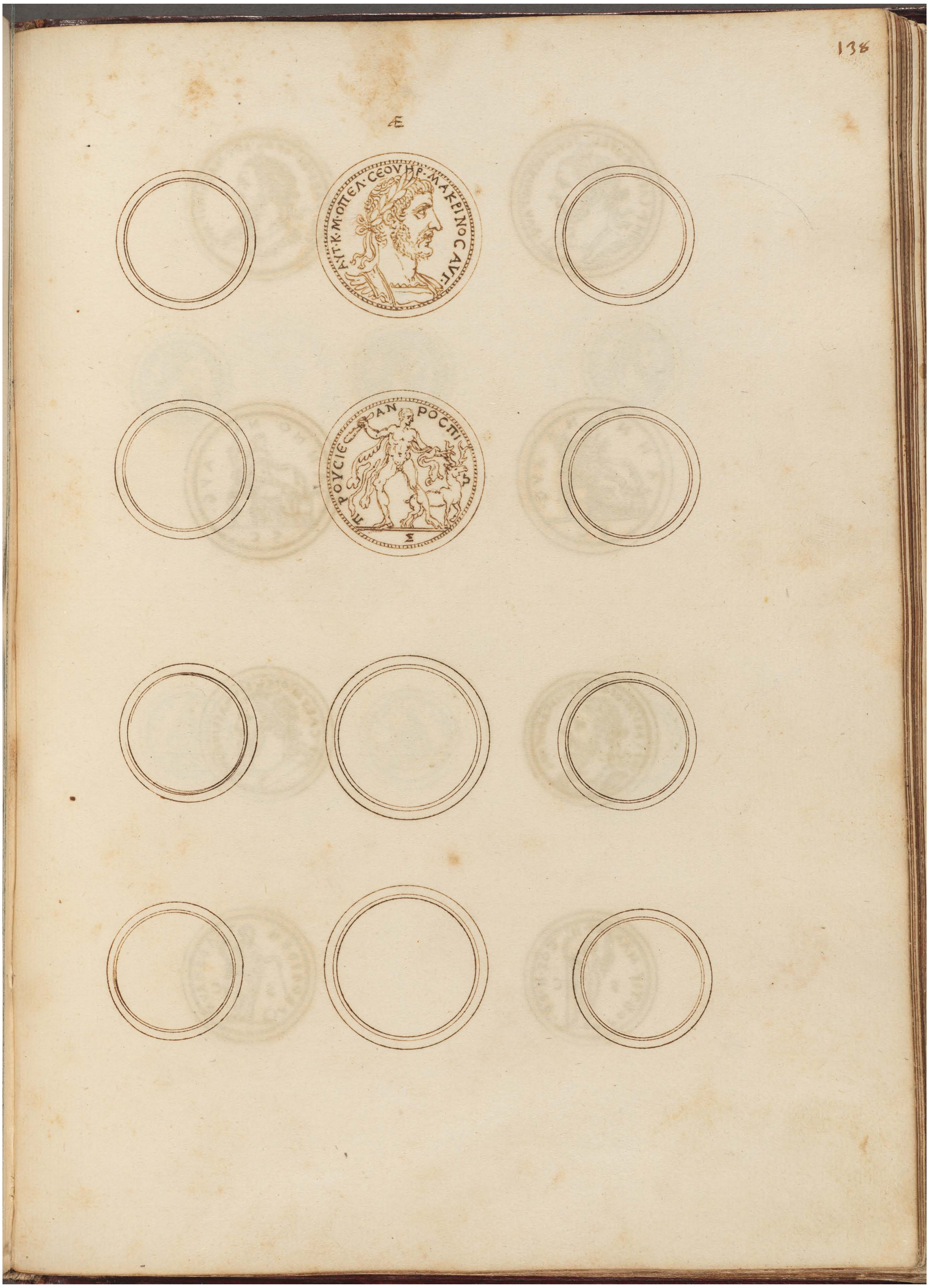

137
Æ
Π·ϹΕΠ· ΓΕΤΑ ΚΑΙϹ
Π·ϹΕΠ· ΓΕΤΑ ϹΕΒ·
ΗΡΑΚΛΗΑ ΑϹΝ ΠΟΝΤΟ
ϹΑΛΛ ΑΡΙϹΤΑΙΝΕΤΟΥ
ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙ
ΩΝ

Fol. 137 (cat. nos. 1086–1087)

Plate 256

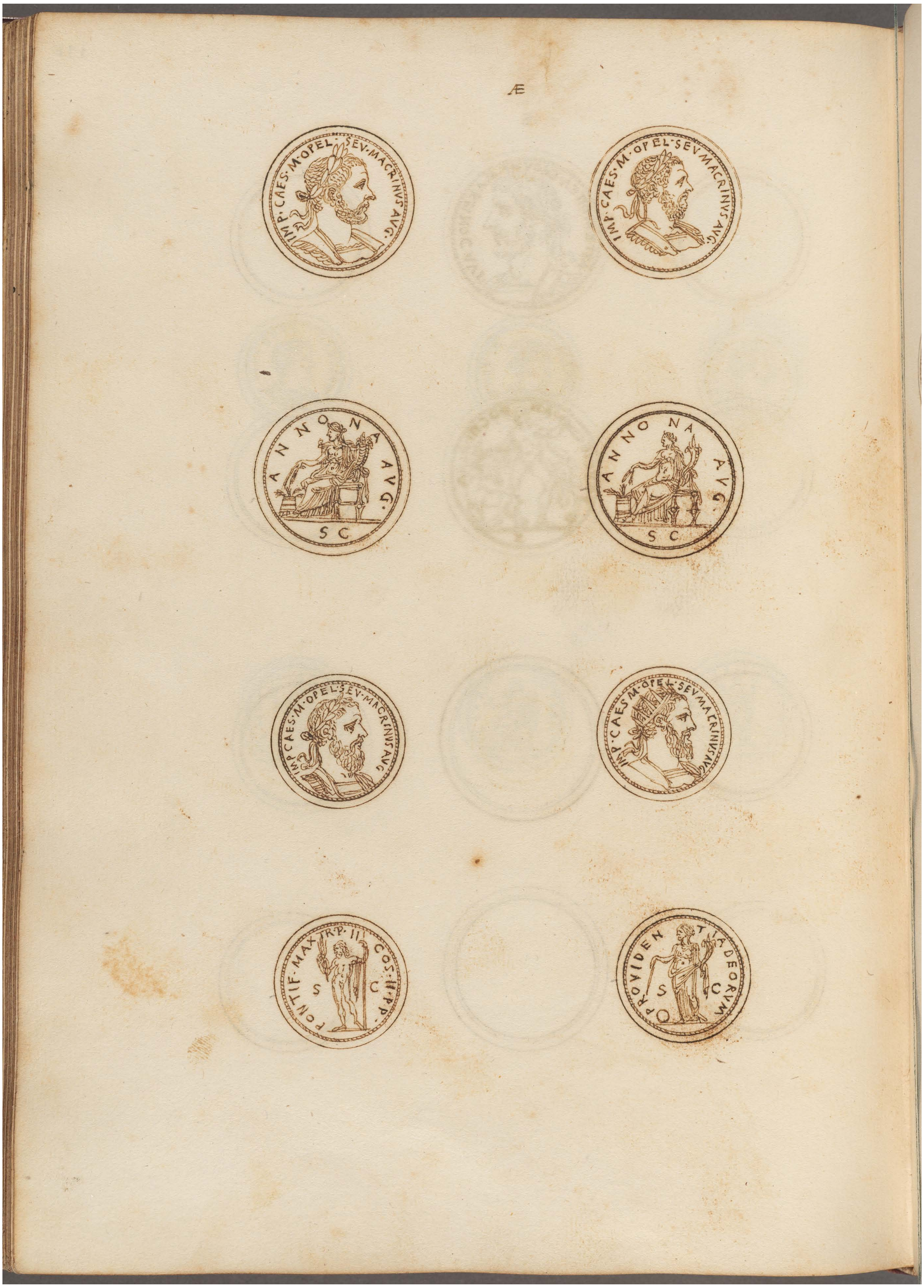

R
P SEPT GETA CAES PONT
P SEPT GETA CAES PONT
IMP CAES P SEPT GETA PIVS AVG
FELICITAS AVG
SECVRIT IMPERII
PONTIF TR P II COS II

Fol. 137v (cat. nos. 1088–1090)

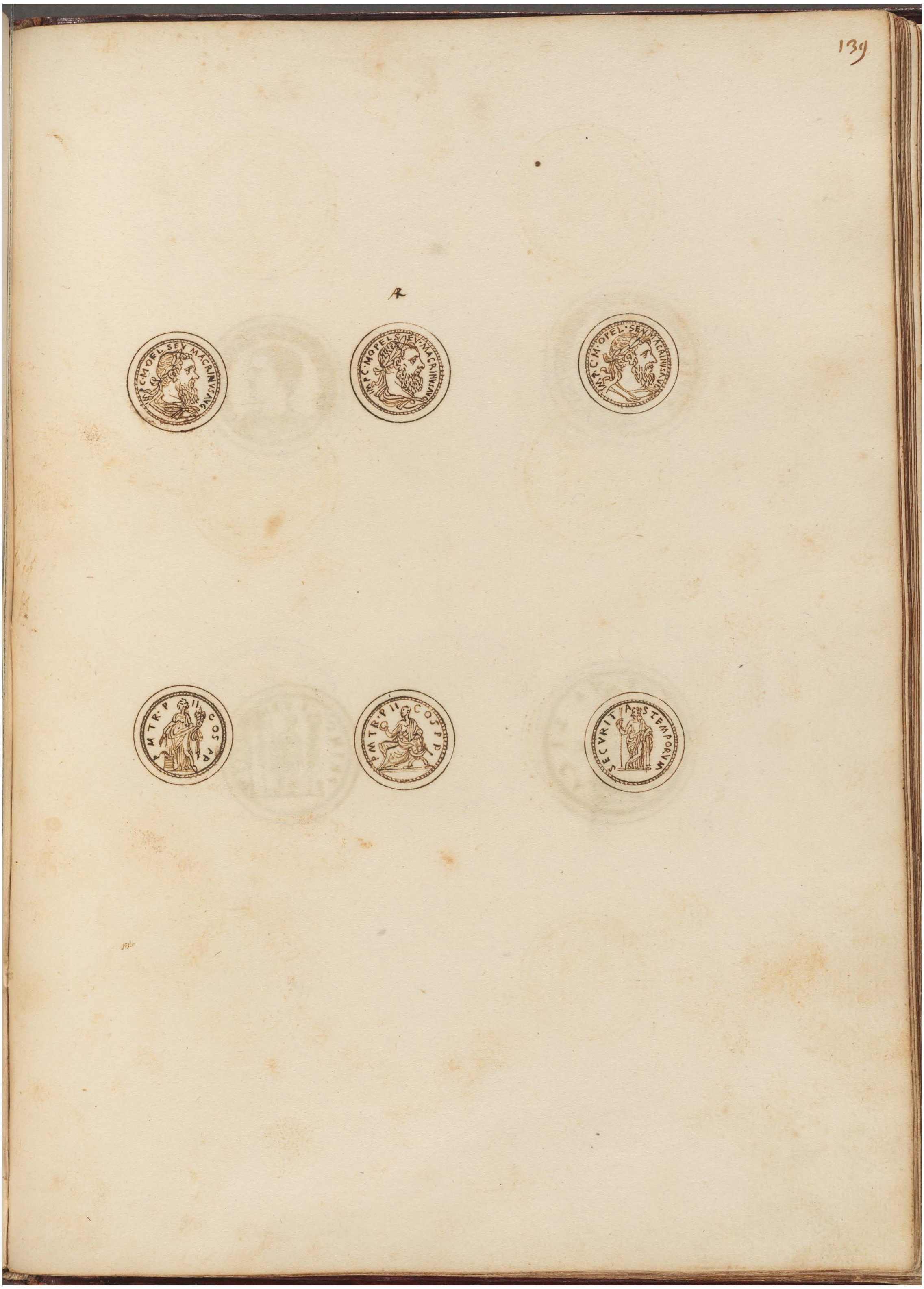

138
Æ
AYT·K·M·OΠΕΛ·CΕΟVΗΡ·ΜΑΚΡΙΝΟC ΑVΓ·
ΠΟΥCΙΕ AN ΡΟCΠΙ
Σ

Fol. 138 (cat. no. 1091)

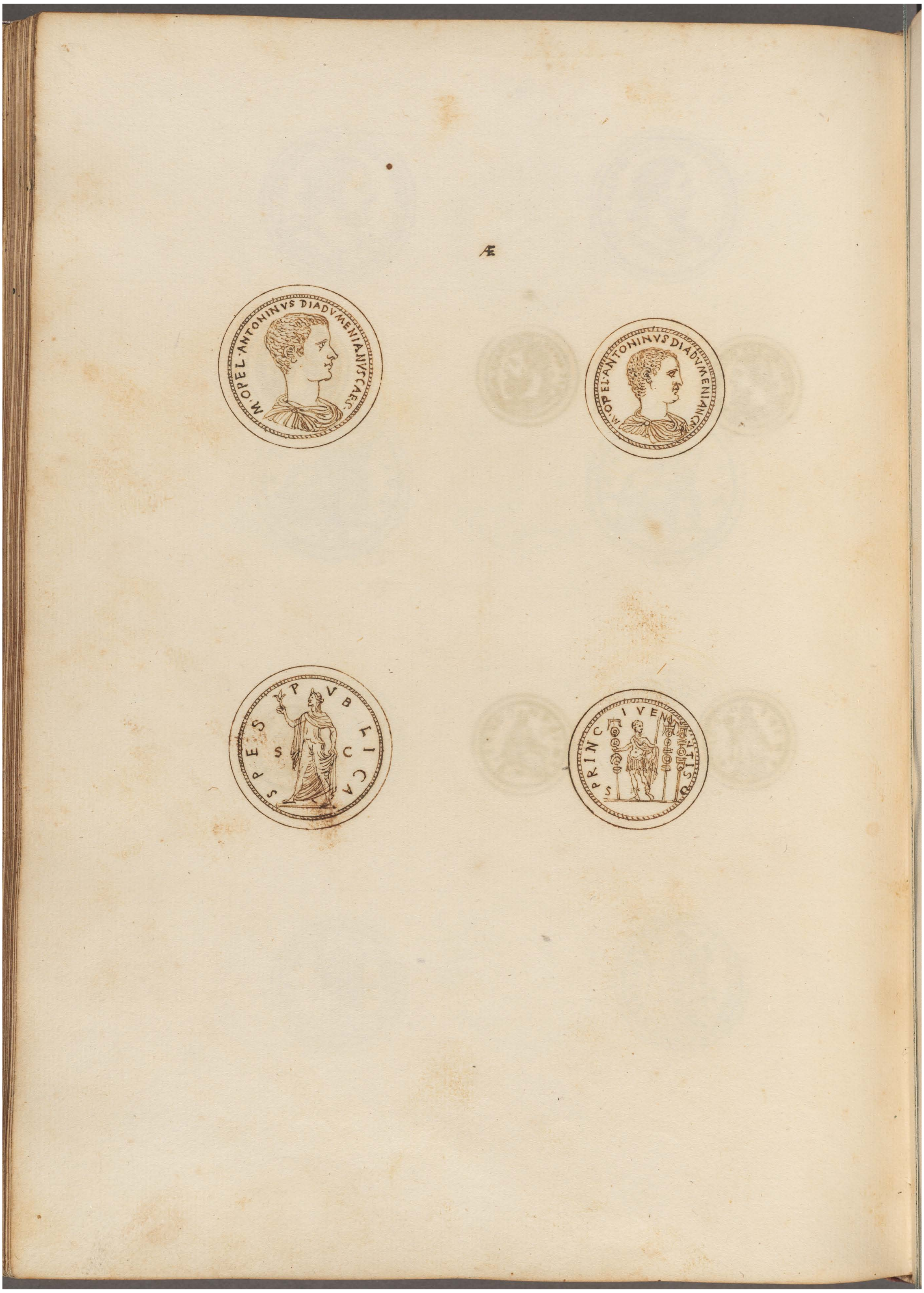
Plate 258


Æ
IMP·CAES·M·OPEL·SEV·MACRINVS AVG
IMP·CAES·M·OPEL·SEV·MACRINVS AVG
ANNONA AVG·
S C
ANNONA AVG·
S C
IMP·CAES·M·OPEL·SEV·MACRINVS AVG
IMP·CAES·M·OPEL·SEV·MACRINVS AVG
PONTIF·MAX·TR·P·II COS·II·P·P·
S C
PROVIDENTIA DEORVM
S C

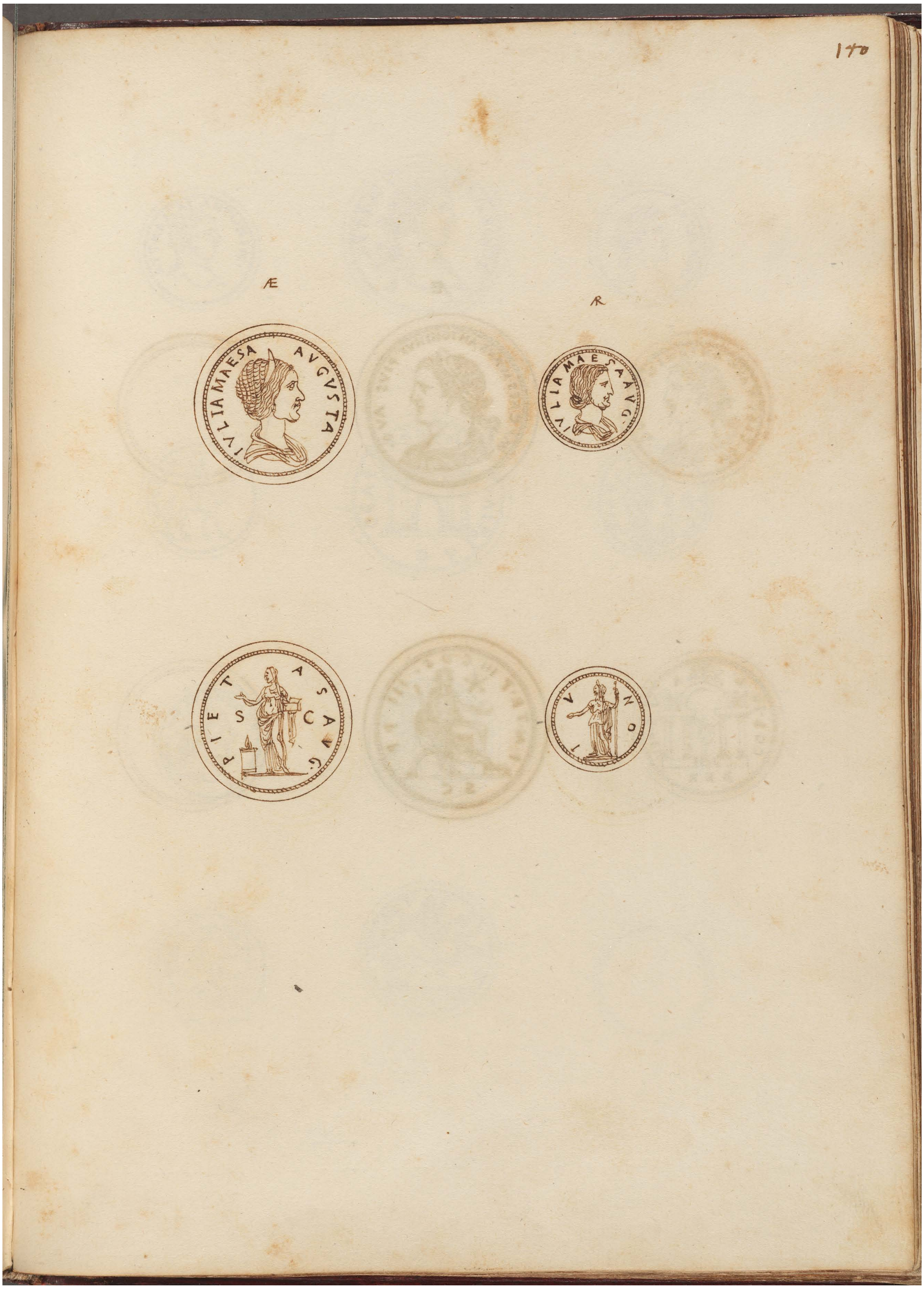
Fol. 138v (cat. nos. 1092–1095)


139
AR
IMP C M OEL SEV MACRINVS AVG
IMP C M OPEL SEV MACRINVS AVG
IMP C M OPEL SEV MACRINVS AVG
P M TR P II COS PP
P M TR P II COS PP
SECVRITAS TEMPORVM

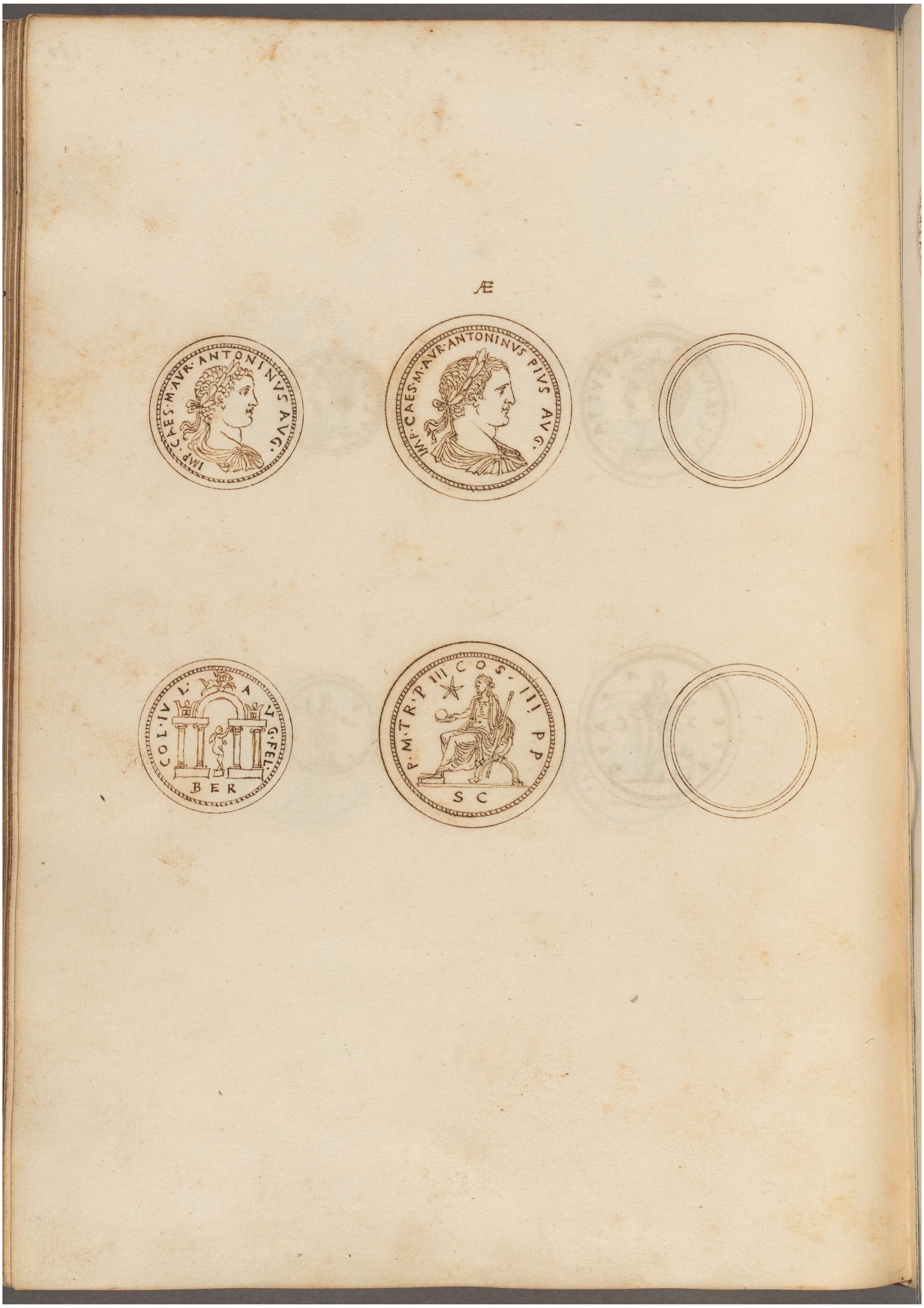
Fol. 139 (cat. nos. 1096–1098)


Æ
M·OPEL·ANTONINVS DIADVMENIANVS CAES
M·OPEL·ANTONINVS DIADVMENIAN C
SPES PVBLICA
S C
PRINC IVENTIS
S C

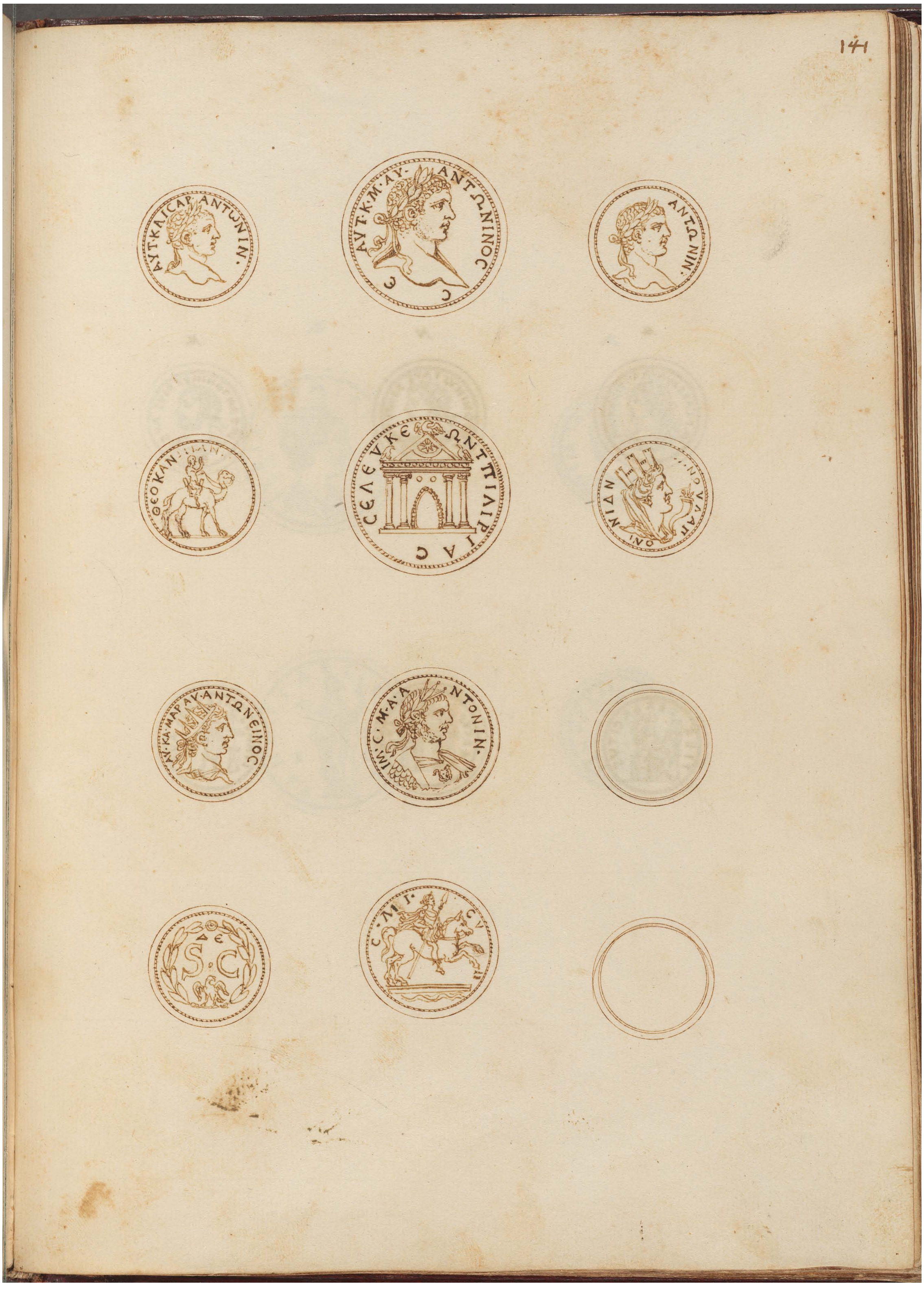
Fol. 139v (cat. nos. 1099–1100)


140
Æ
Ʀ
IVLIA MAESA AVGVSTA
IVLIA MAESA AVG.
PIETAS AVG.
S C
IVNO

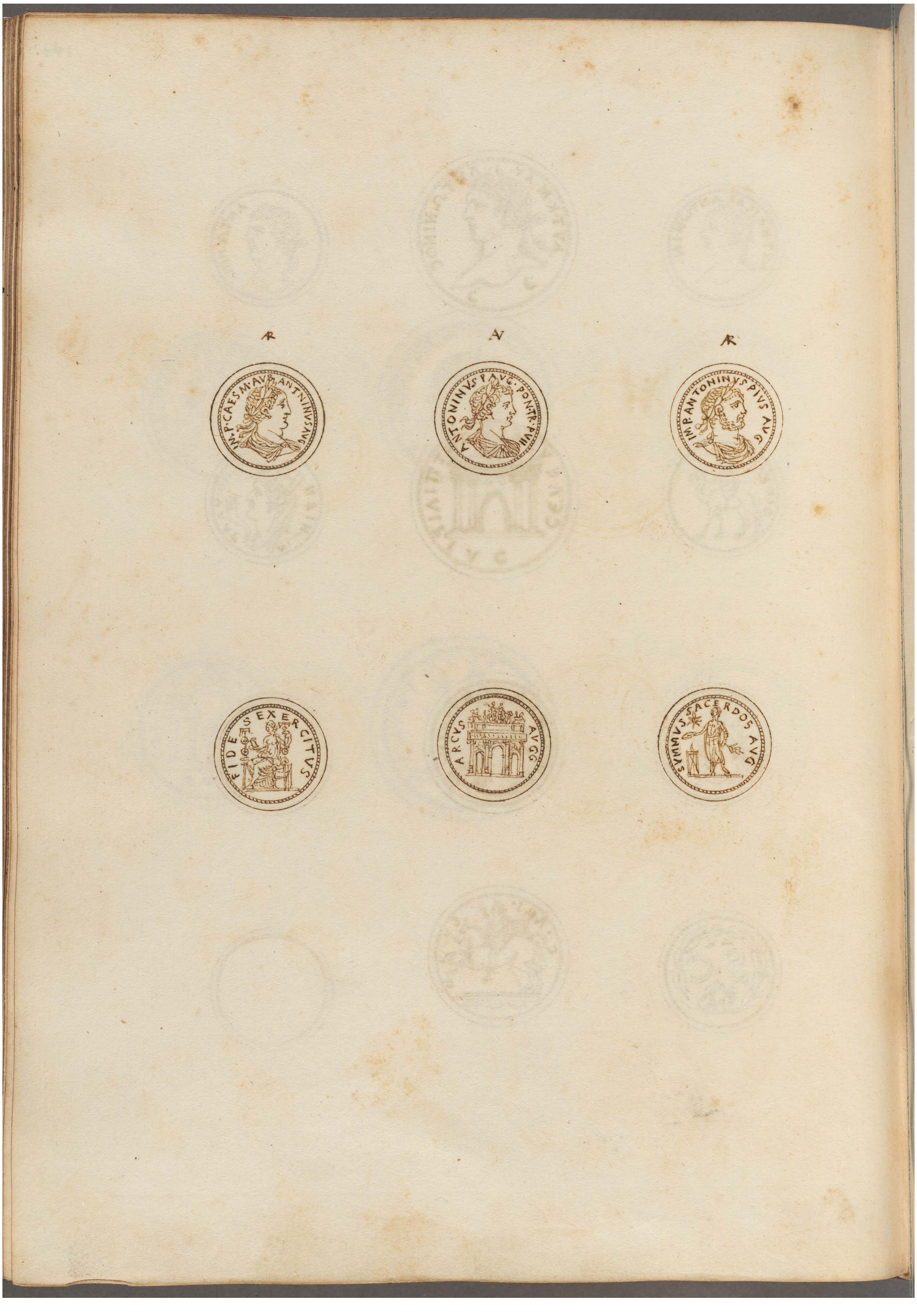
Fol. 140 (cat. nos. 1101–1102)


Æ
IMP·CAES·M·AVR·ANTONINVS AVG·
IMP·CAES·M·AVR·ANTONINVS PIVS AVG·
COL·IVL· AVG·FEL·
BER
P·M·TR·P·III COS·III PP
SC

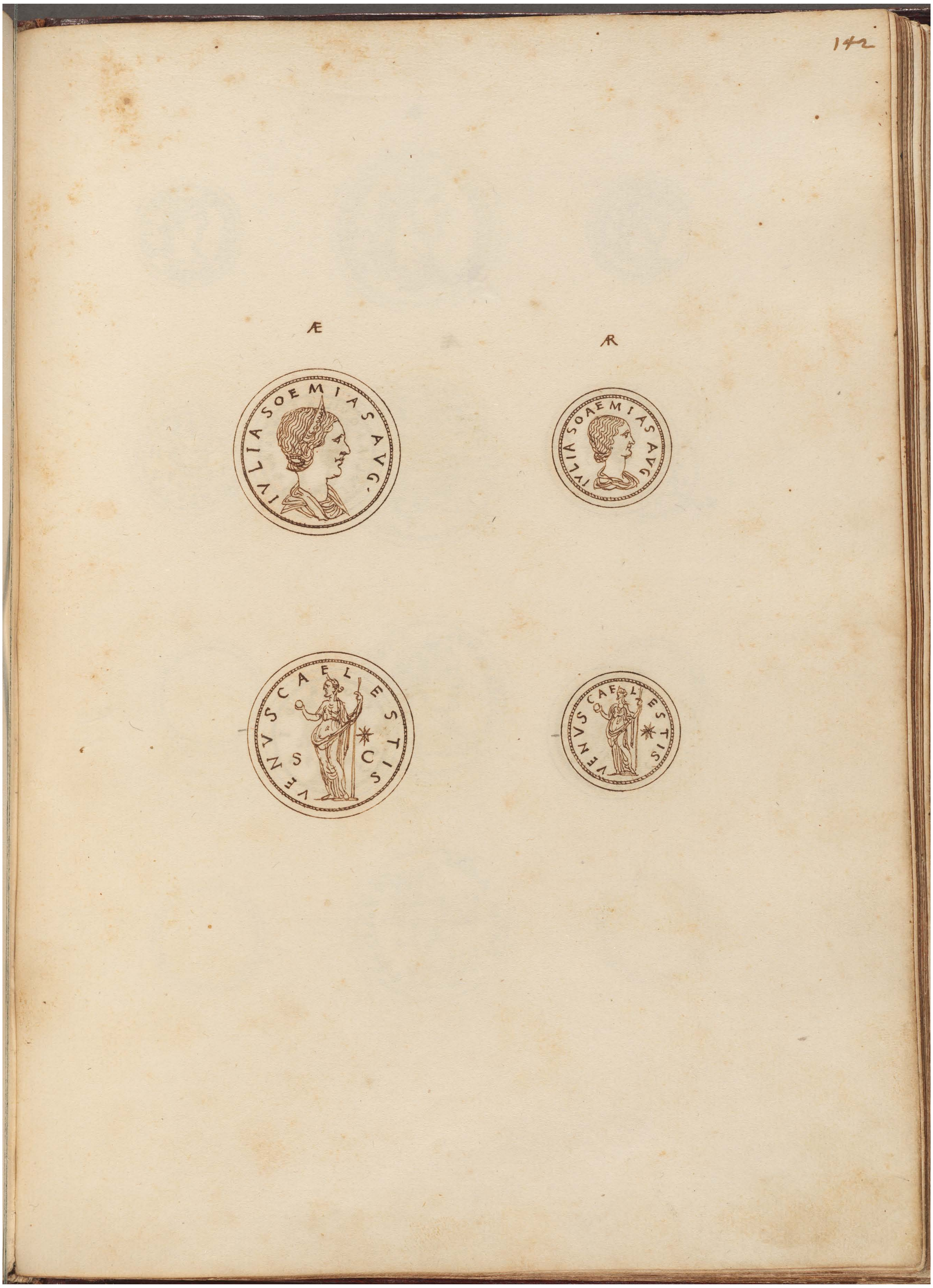
Fol. 140v (cat. nos. 1103–1104)


141
ΑΥΤ·ΚΑΙϹΑΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝ·
ΑΥΤ·Κ·Μ·ΑΥ· ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟϹ
ϹΕ
ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝ·
ΘΕΟ ΚΑΝ
ϹΕΛΕΥΚΕ ΩΝ ΠΙΑΙΡΙΑϹ
ΝΙΑΝ
ΑΥ·ΚΑ·Μ·ΑΡ·ΑΥ·ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟϹ
ΙΜ·C·Μ·Α·Α ΝΤΟΝΙΝ·
ΔΕ
S C
C·ΜΙ· ϹΥ

Fol. 141 (cat. nos. 1105–1109)

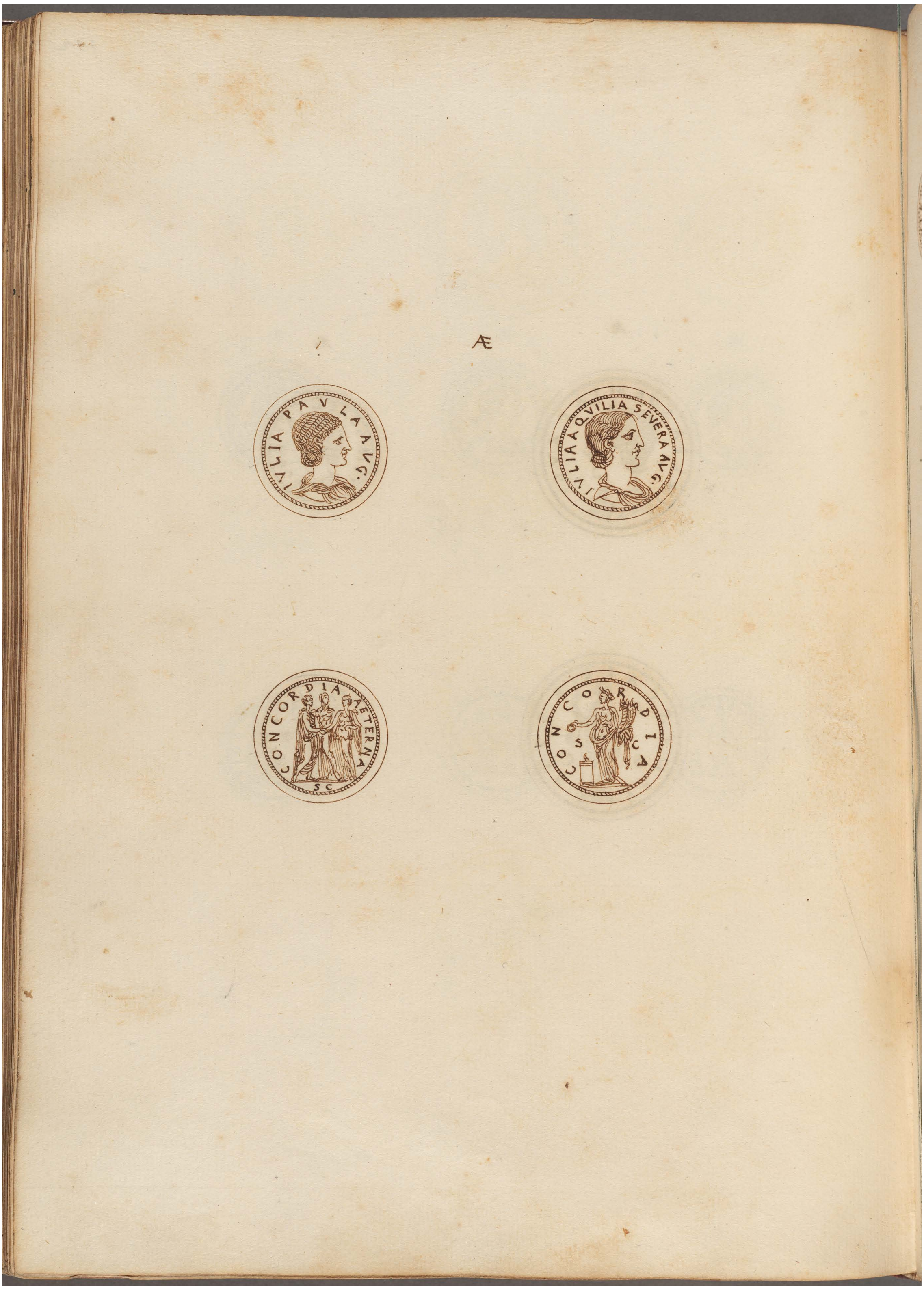

AR
AV
AR
IMP·CAESM·AVR·ANTNINVS AVG
ANTONINVS P AVG·PON·TR·P·VIII
IMP·ANTONINVS PIVS AVG
FIDES EXERCITVS
ARCVS AVGG
SVMMVS SACERDOS AVG

Fol. 141v (cat. nos. 1110–1112)

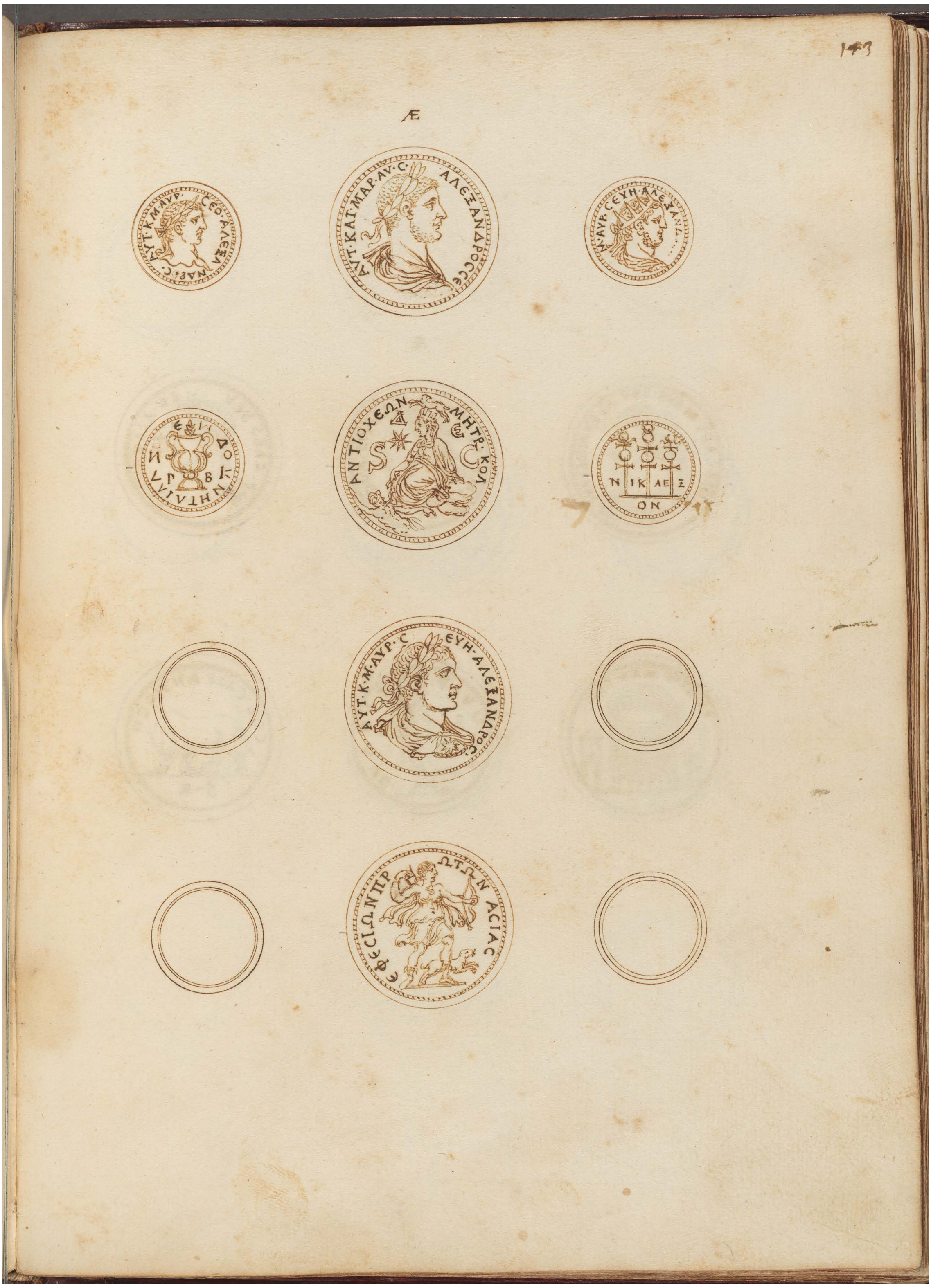

142
Æ
AR
IVLIA SOEMIAS AVG.
IVLIA SOAEMIAS AVG
VENVS CAELESTIS
S C
VENVS CAELESTIS

Fol. 142 (cat. nos. 1113–1114)

Plate 266

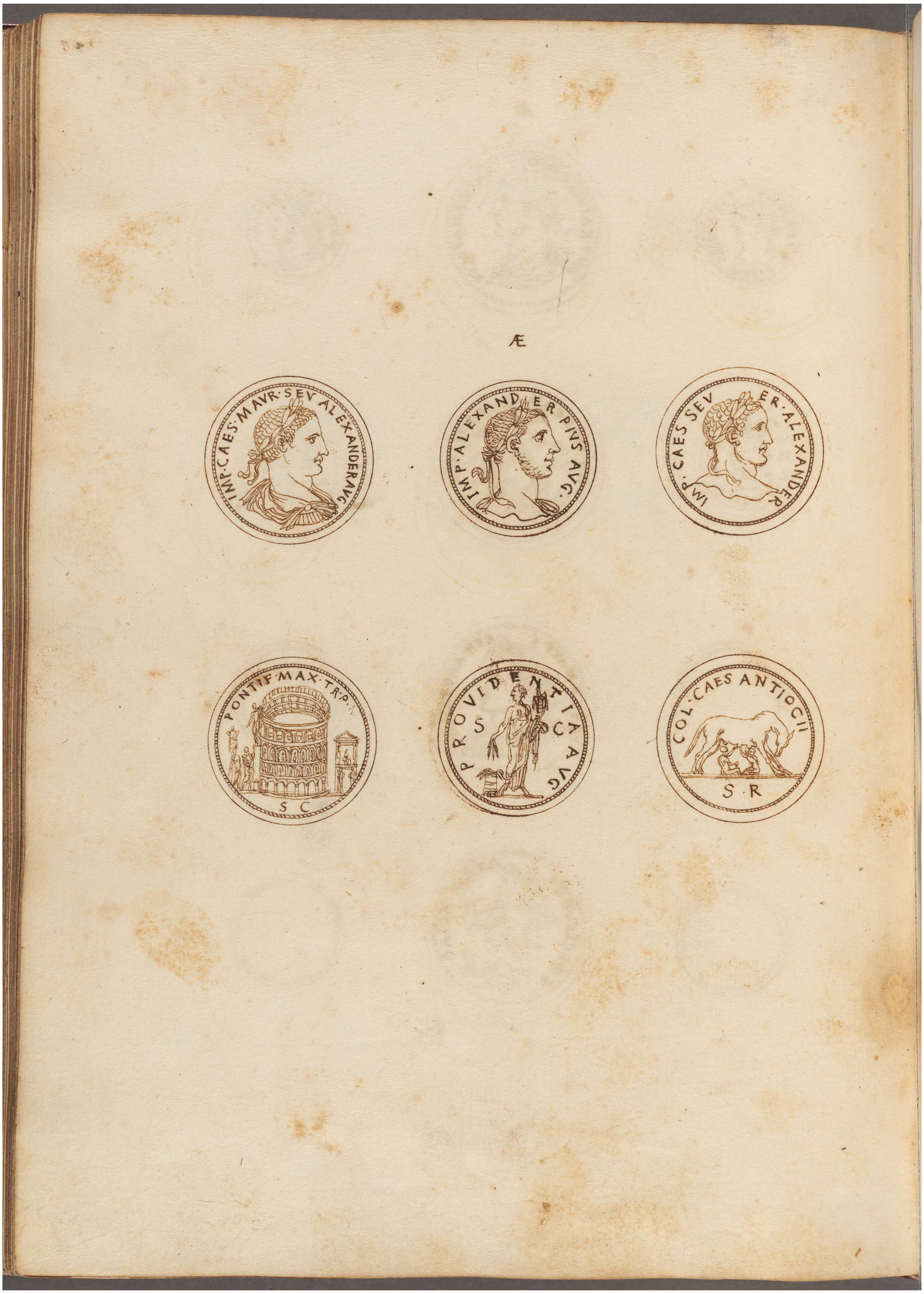

Æ
IVLIA PAVLA AVG.
IVLIA AQVILIA SEVERA AVG.
CONCORDIA AETERNA
SC
CONCORDIA
S C

Fol. 142v (cat. nos. 1115–1116)

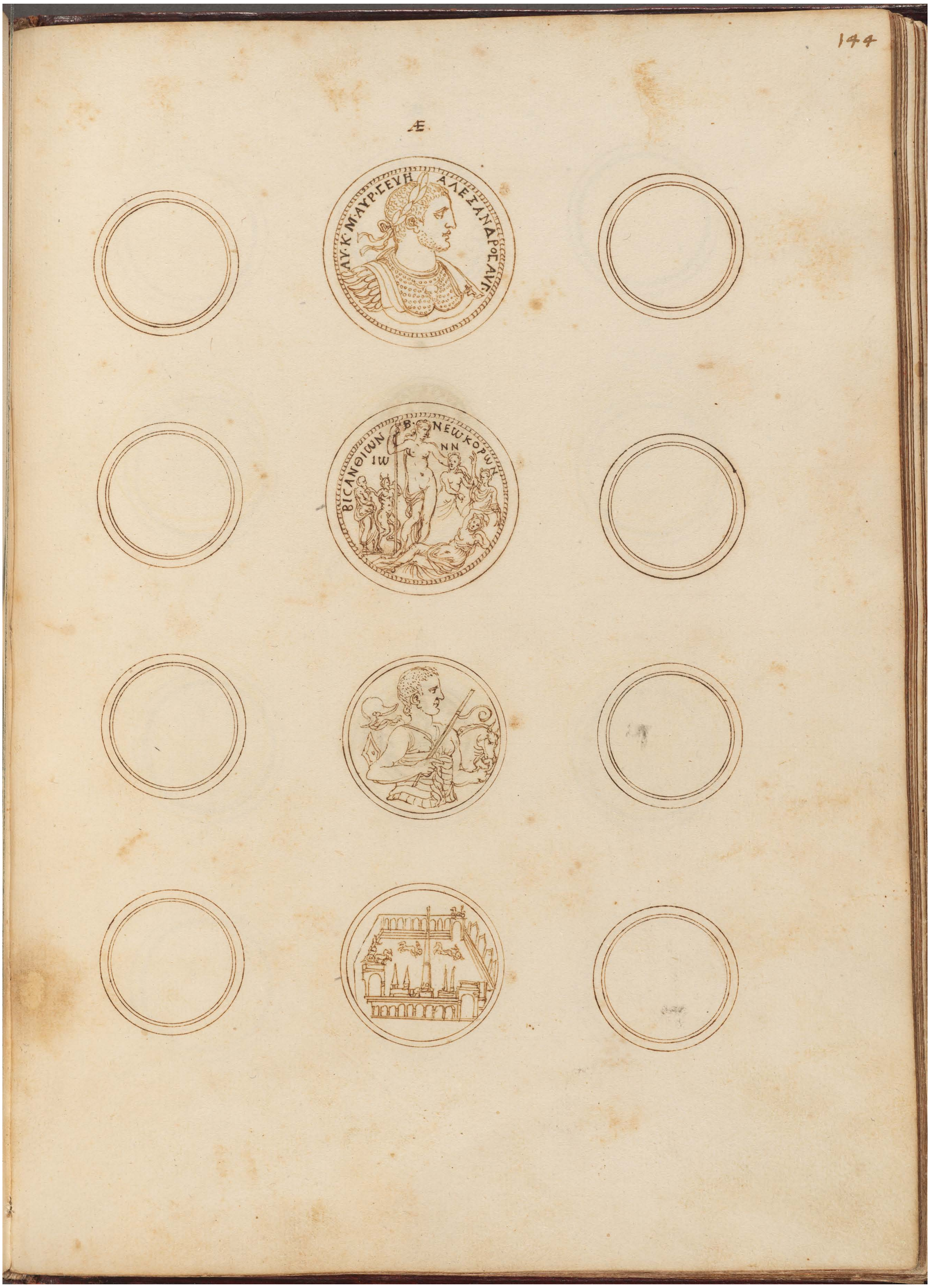

143
Æ
ΑΥΤ·Κ·Μ·ΑΥΡ· ΣΕΟ·ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ
ΑΥΤ·ΚΑΙ·ΜΑΡ·ΑΥ·C ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟCCΕ
Μ·ΑΥΡ·CΕΥΗ·ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔ
ΕΝ ΔΟ ΚΙ ΜΗΤΛΙΛΝ ΝΡ Β
ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΜΗΤΡ·ΚΟΛ
Δ Ε S C
Ν ΙΚ ΑΕ Σ ΟΝ
ΑΥΤ·Κ·Μ·ΑΥΡ·C ΕΥΗ·ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟC
ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΩΝ ΑCΙΑC

Fol. 143 (cat. nos. 1117–1120)

Plate 268

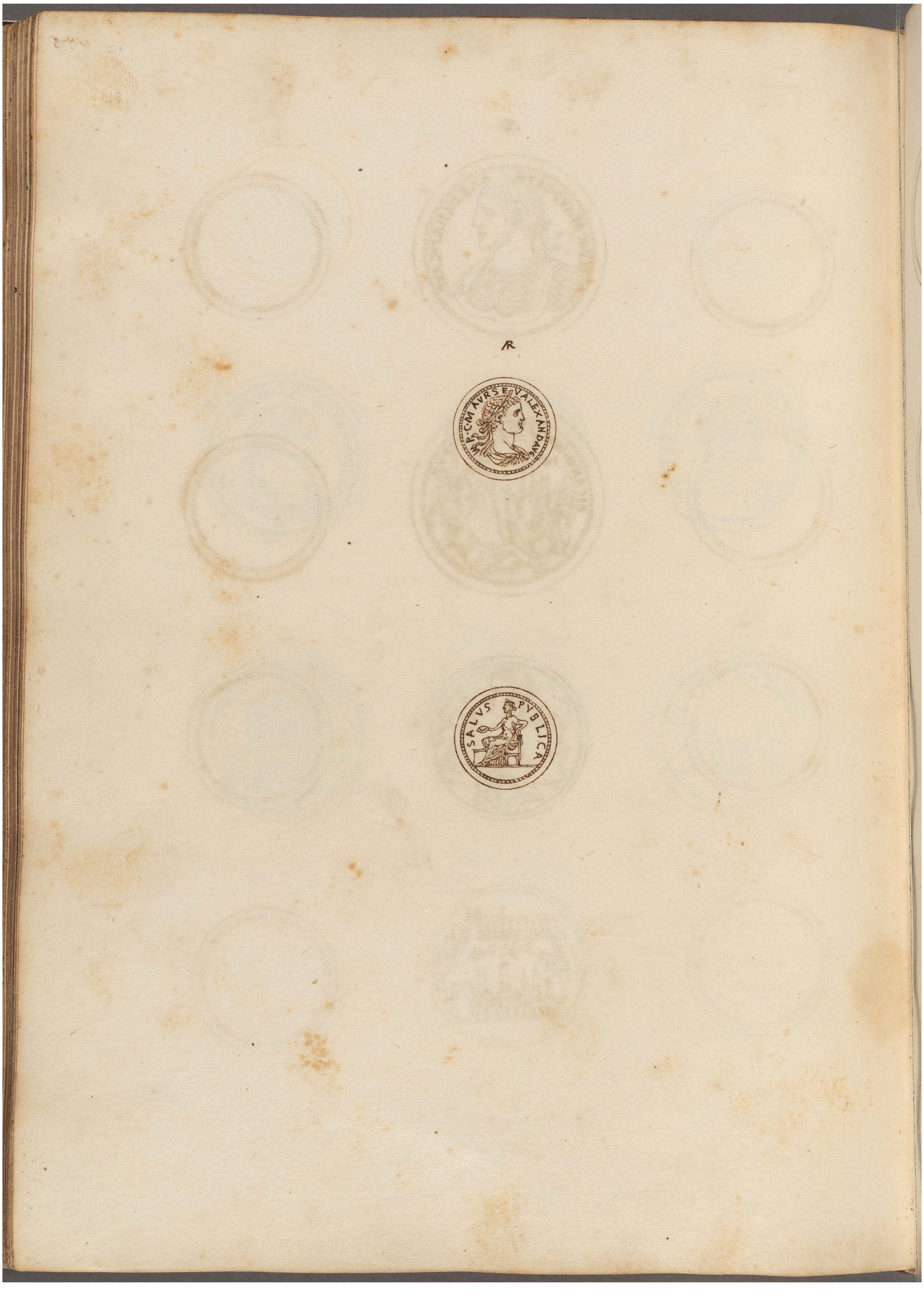

Æ
IMP·CAES·MAVR·SEV ALEXANDERAVG
IMP·ALEXANDER PIVS AVG·
IMP·CAES SEVER·ALEXANDER
PONTIF MAX·TR·P·
S C
PROVIDENTIA AVG
S C
COL·CAES ANTIOCII
S·R

Fol. 143v (cat. nos. 1121–1123)

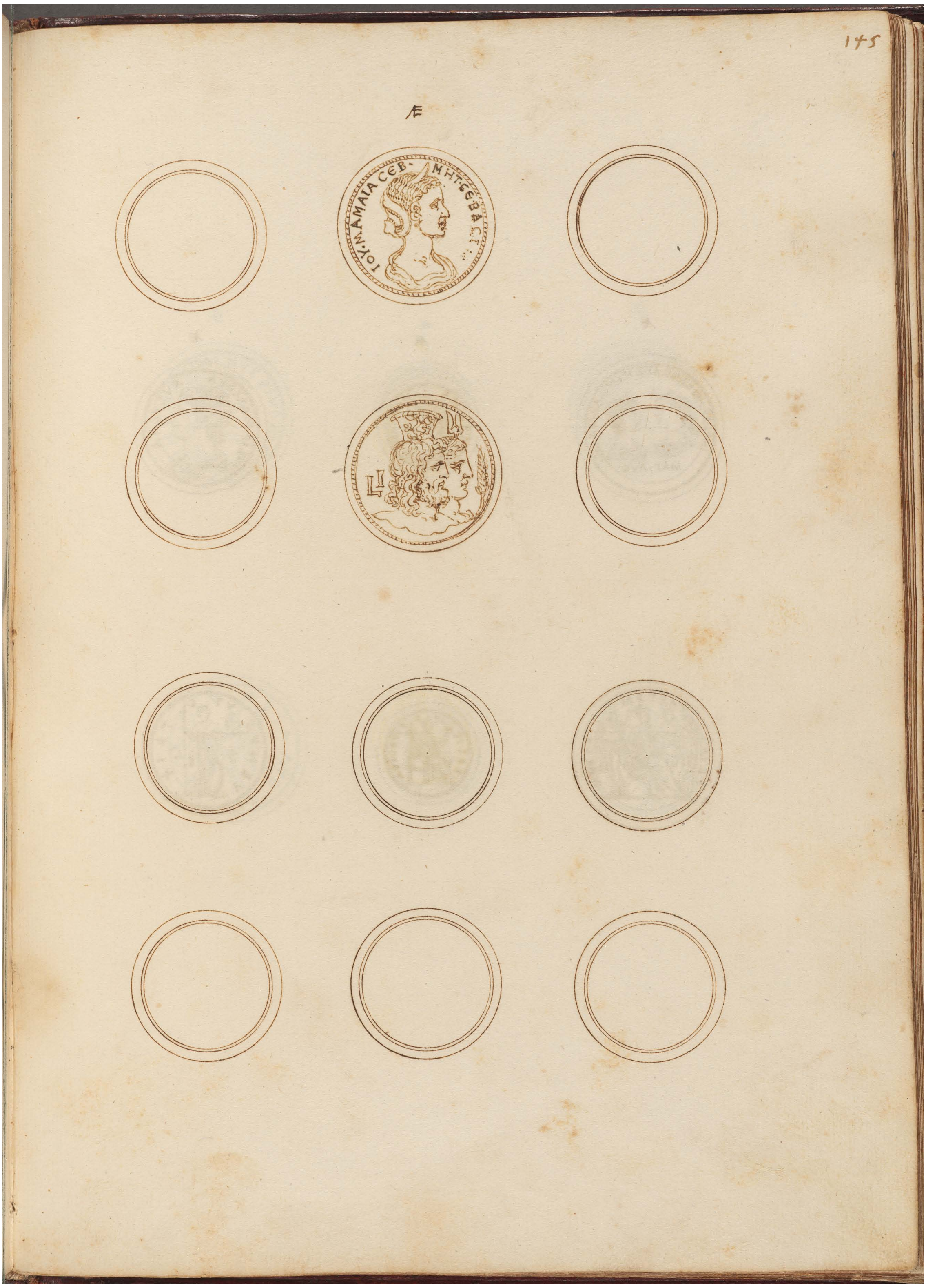

144
Æ
ΑΥ Κ Μ ΑΥΡ ϹΕΥΗ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟϹ ΑΥΓ
ΒΙϹΑΝΘΙΩΝ Β ΝΕѠΚΟΡѠ
ΙѠ ΝΝ

Fol. 144 (cat. nos. 1124–1125)

Plate 270

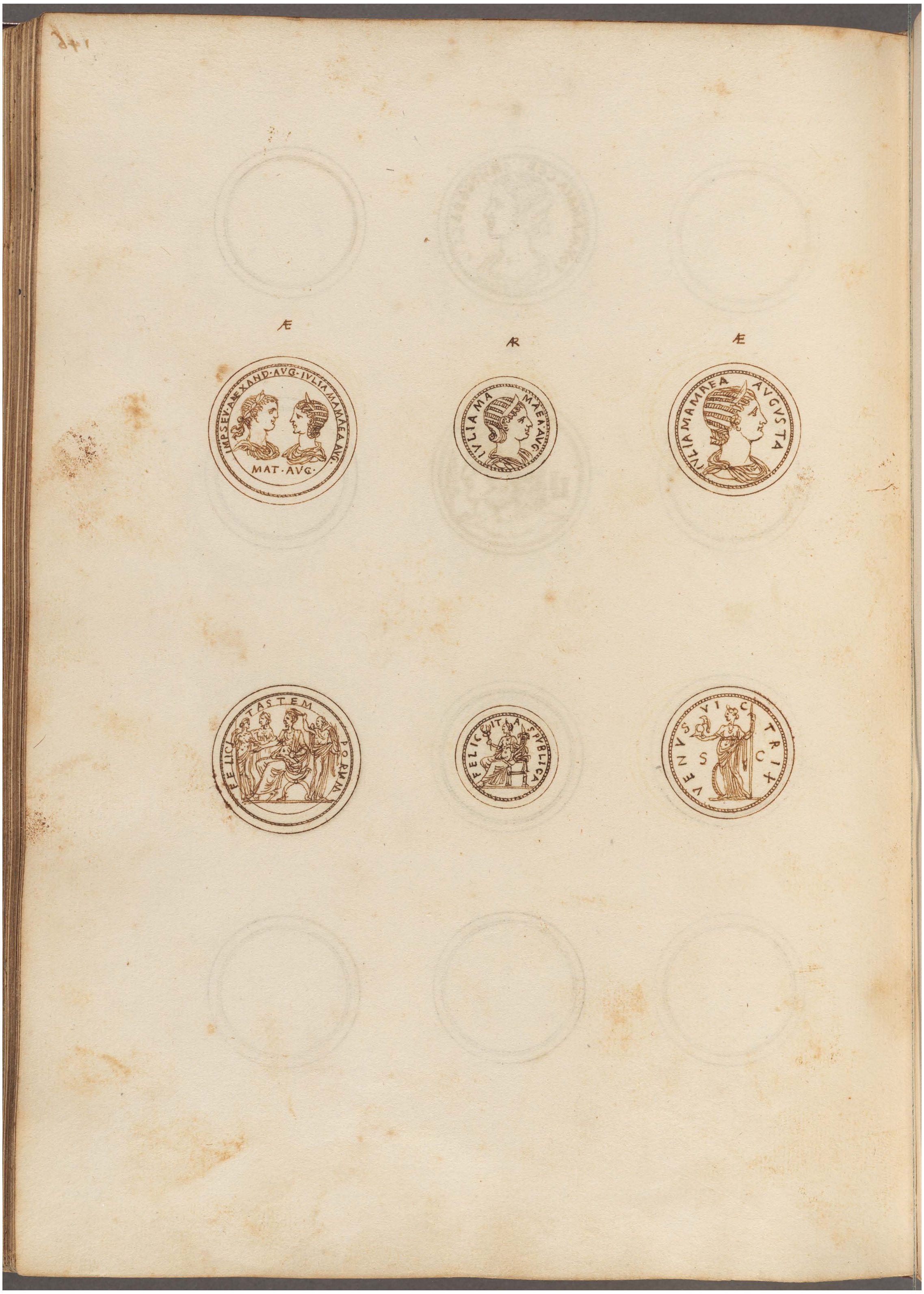

AR
IMP·C·M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG
SALVS PVBLICA

Fol. 144v (cat. no. 1126)

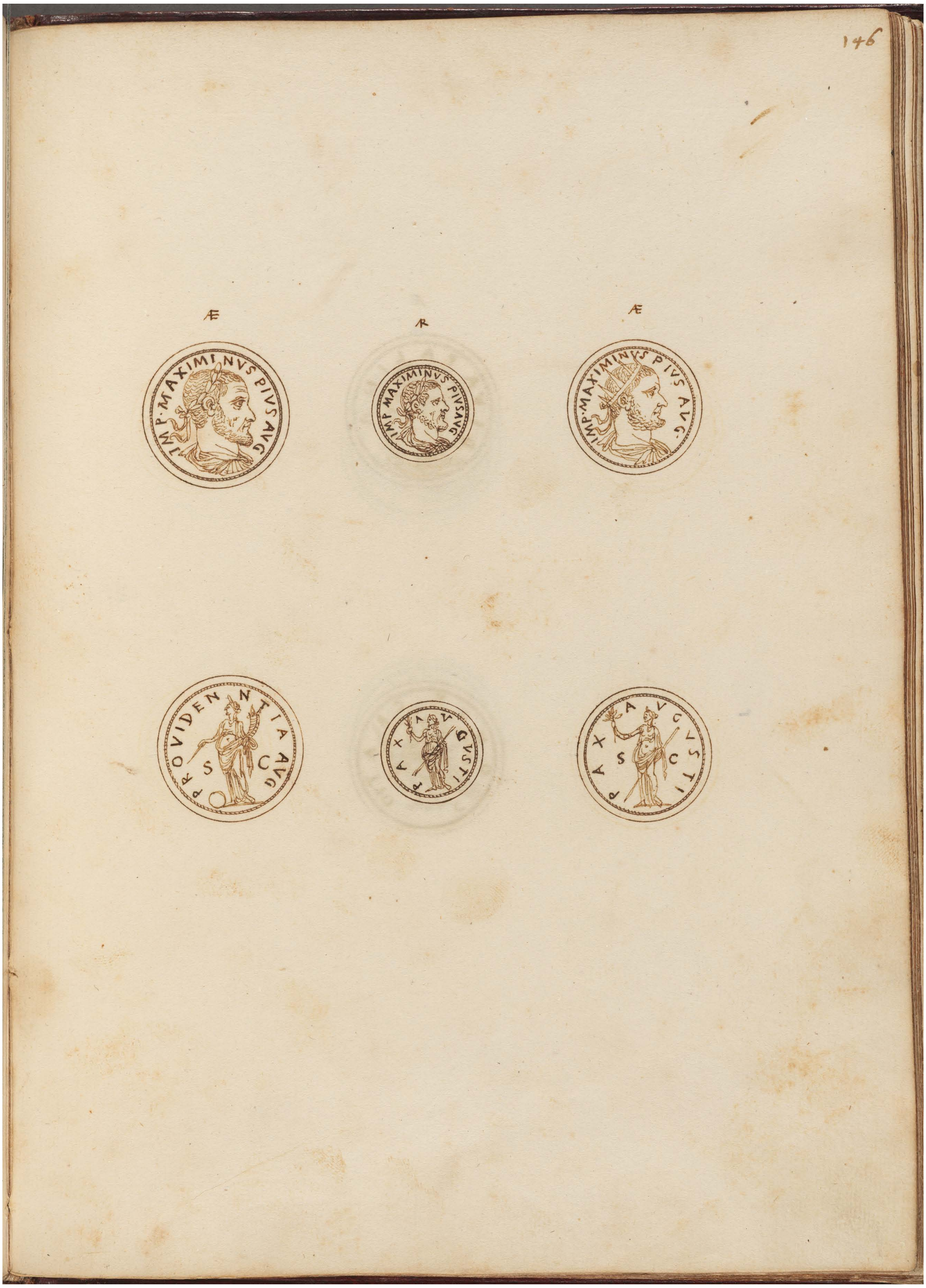

145
Æ
ΙΟΥ·Μ·ΑΜΑΙΑ CΕΒ· ΜΗΤ·CΕΒΑCΤ·
LI

Fol. 145 (cat. no. 1127)

Plate 272

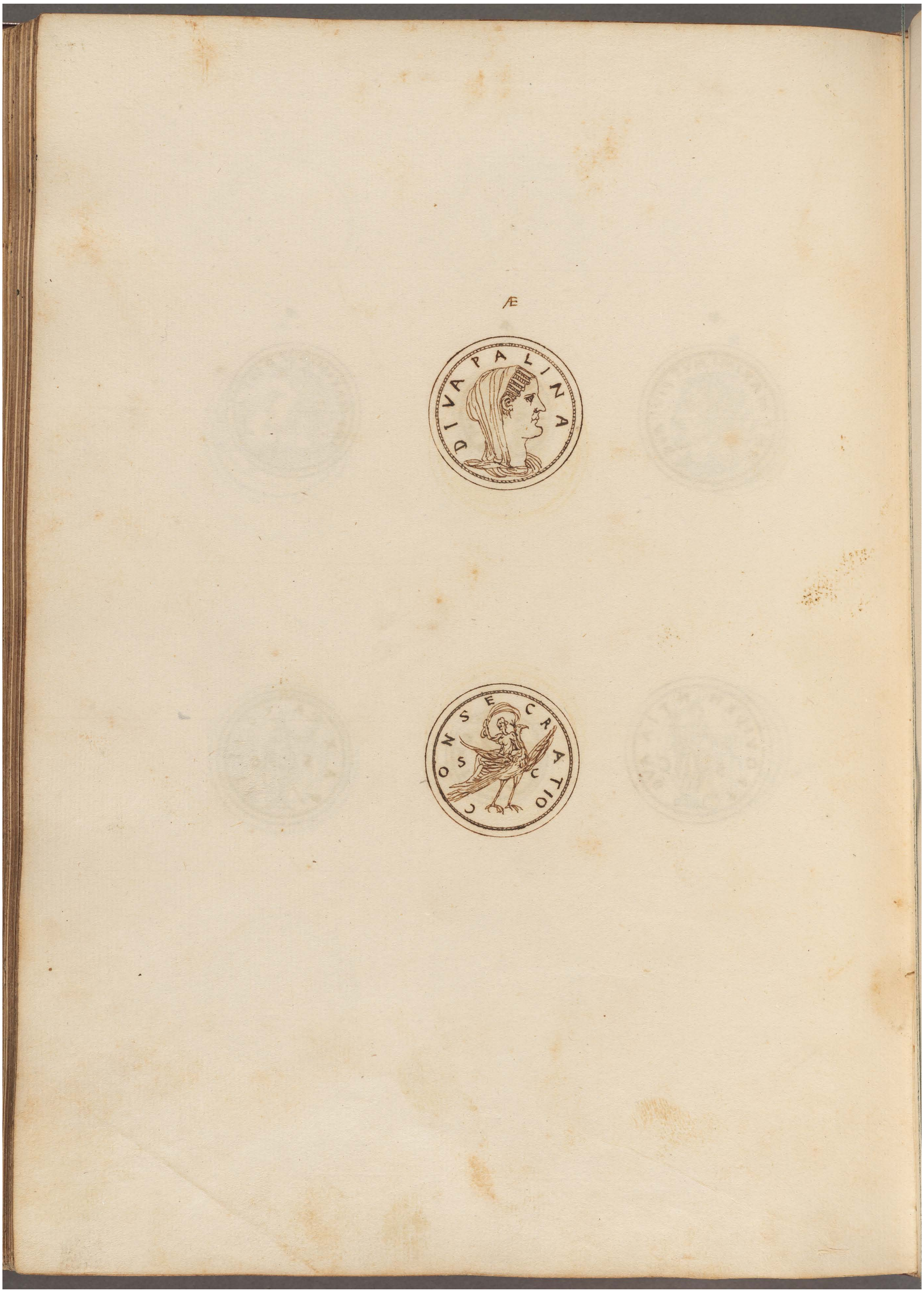

146
Æ
AR
Æ
IMP·SEV·ALEXAND·AVG·IVLIA MAMAEA AVG
MAT·AVG·
IVLIA MA MAEA AVG
IVLIA MAMAEA AVGVSTA
FELICITAS TEMPORVM
FELICITAS PVBLICA
VENVS VICTRIX
S C

Fol. 145v (cat. nos. 1128–1130)

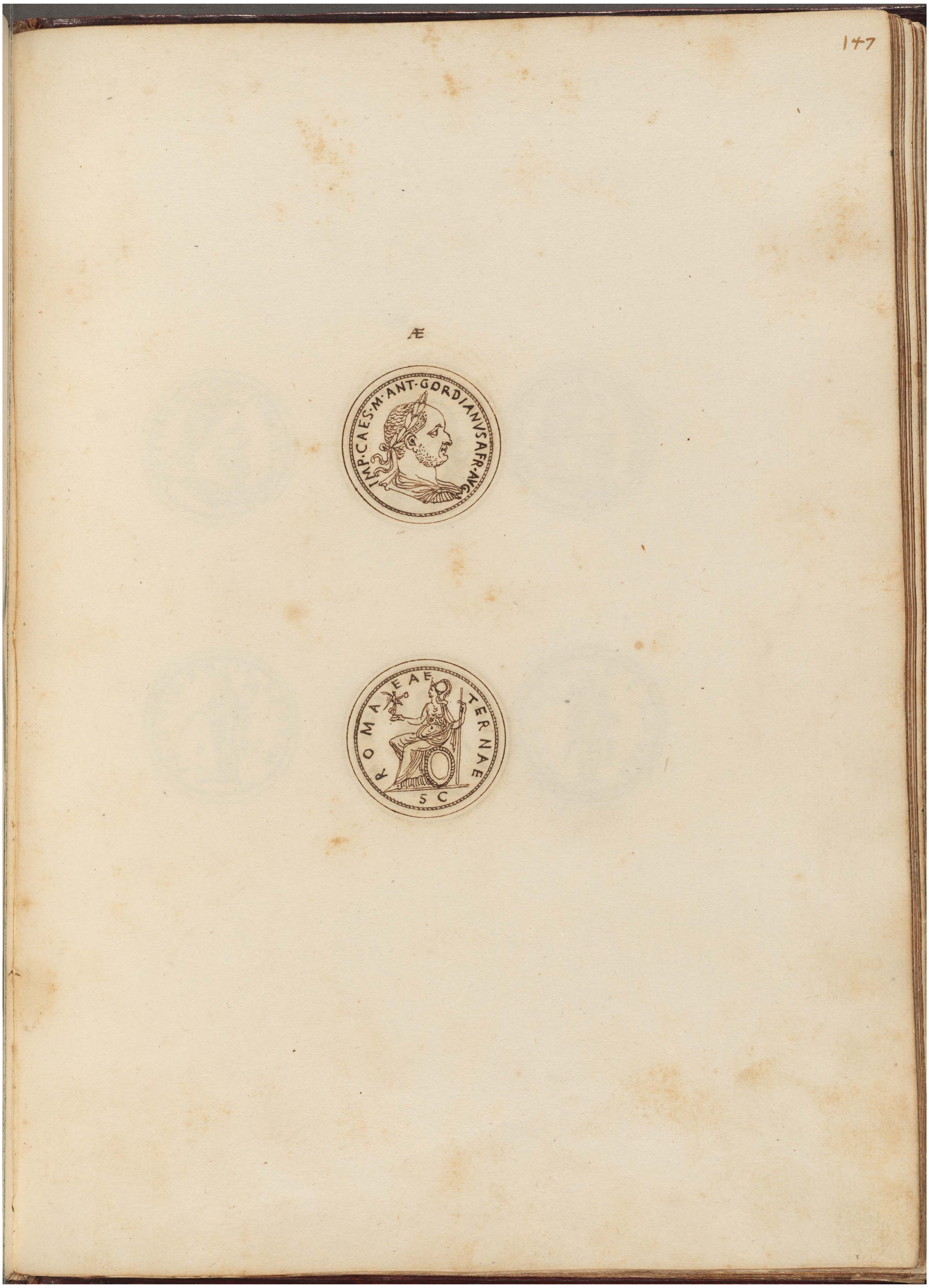

146
Æ
AR
Æ
IMP·MAXIMI NVS PIVS AVG
IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG
IMP·MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG·
PROVIDEN NTIA AVG
S C
PAX AVGVSTI
PAX AVGVSTI
S C

Fol. 146 (cat. nos. 1131–1133)

Plate 274

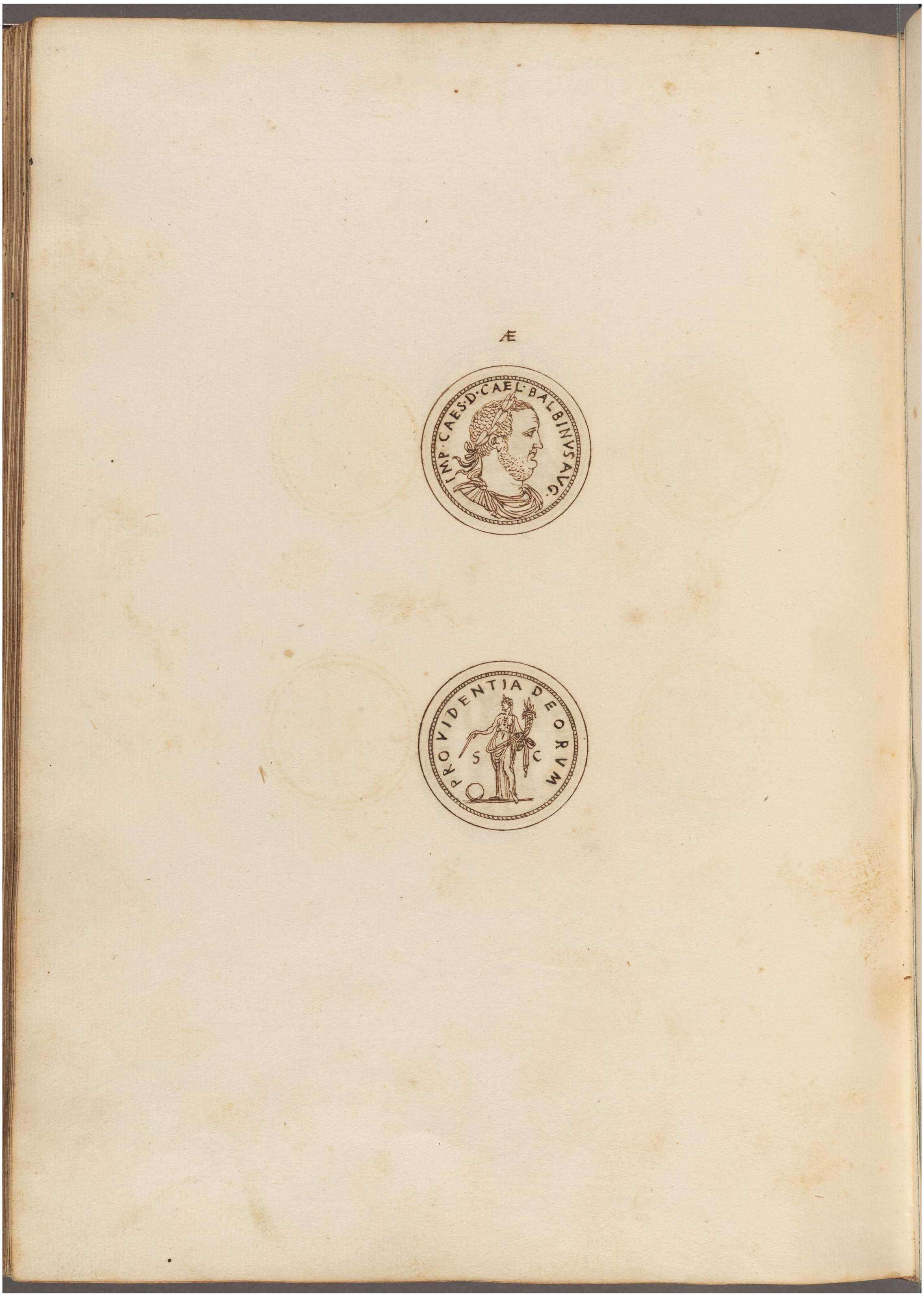

Æ
DIVA PALINA
CONSECRATIO
S C

Fol. 146v (cat. no. 1134)

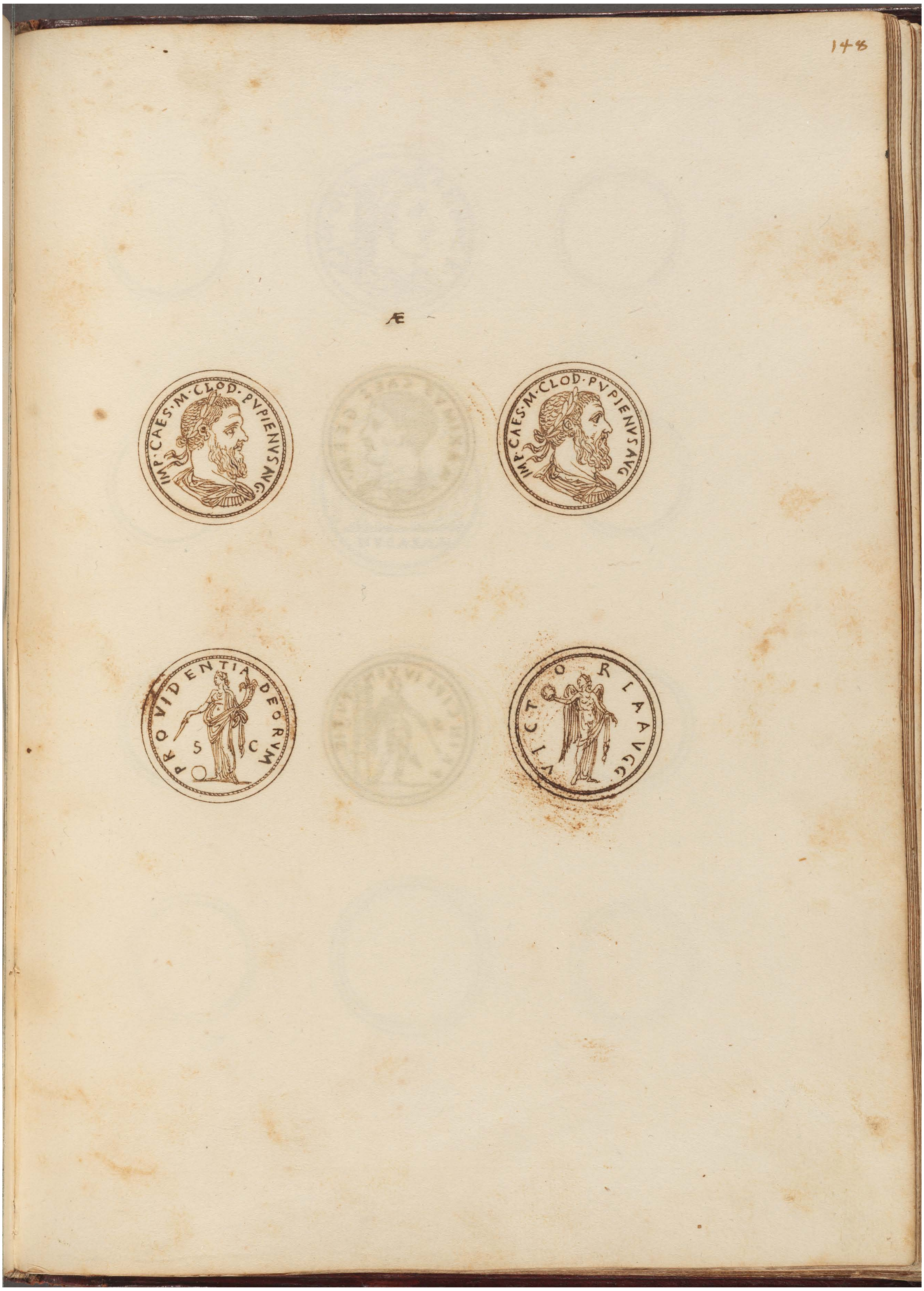

147
Æ
IMP·CAES·M·ANT·GORDIANVS AFR·AVG
ROMAE AETERNAE
S C

Fol. 147 (cat. no. 1135)

Plate 276

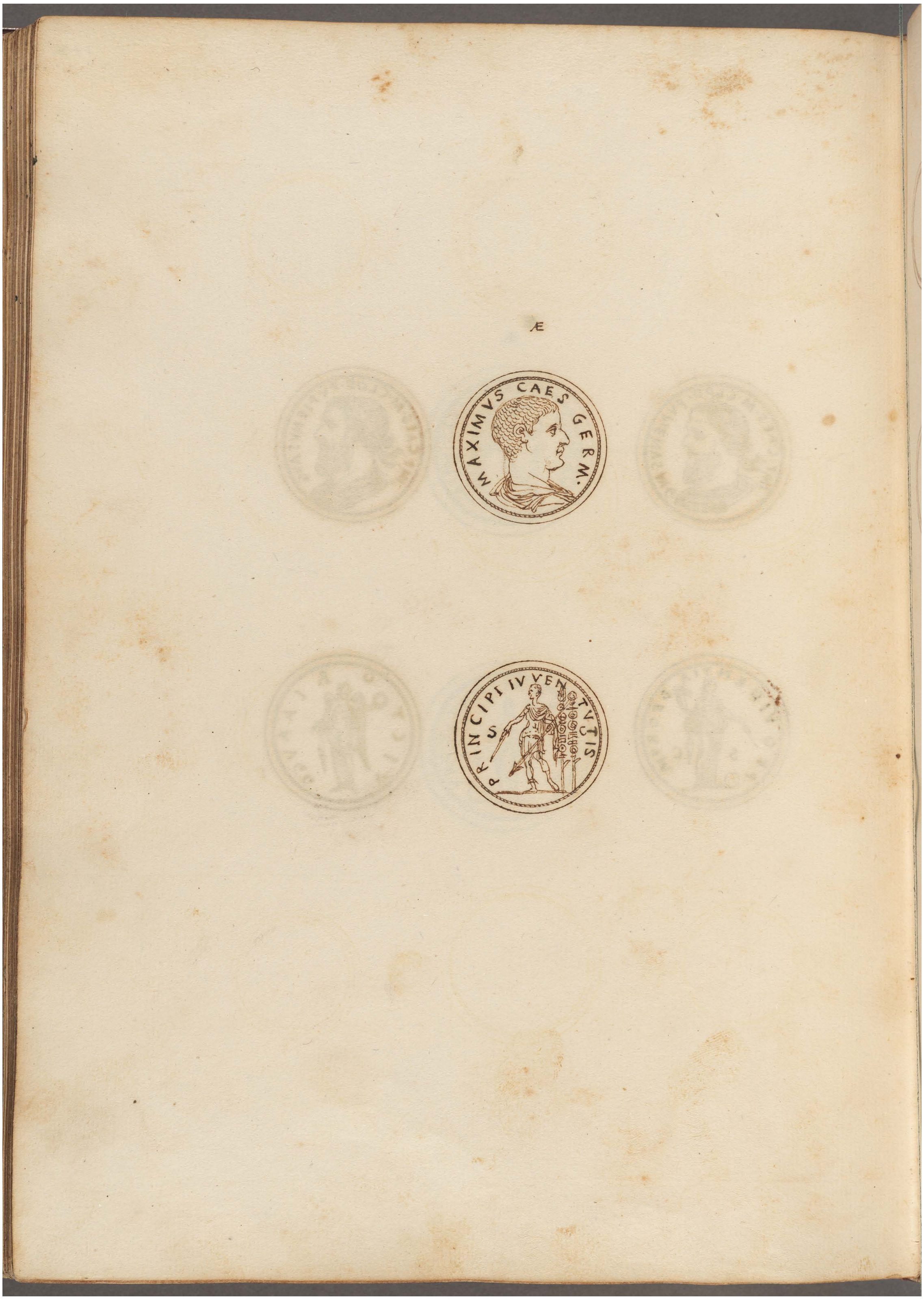

Æ
IMP·CAES·D·CAEL·BALBINVS AVG·
PROVIDENTIA DEORVM
S C

Fol. 147v (cat. no. 1136)

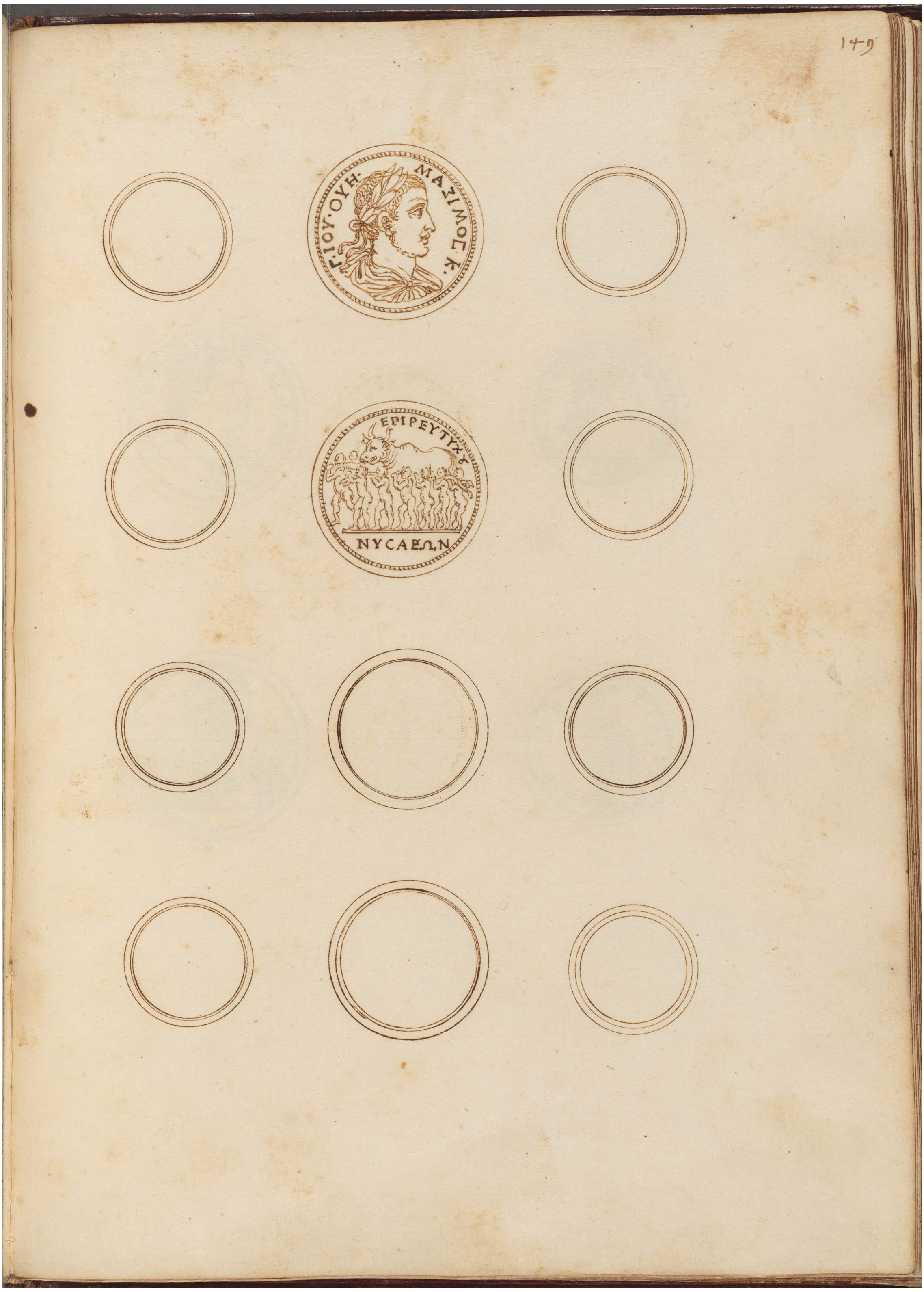

148
Æ
IMP·CAES·M·CLOD·PVPIENVS AVG
IMP·CAES·M·CLOD·PVPIENVS AVG
PROVIDENTIA DEORVM
S C
VICTORIA AVGG

Fol. 148 (cat. nos. 1137–1138)

Plate 278

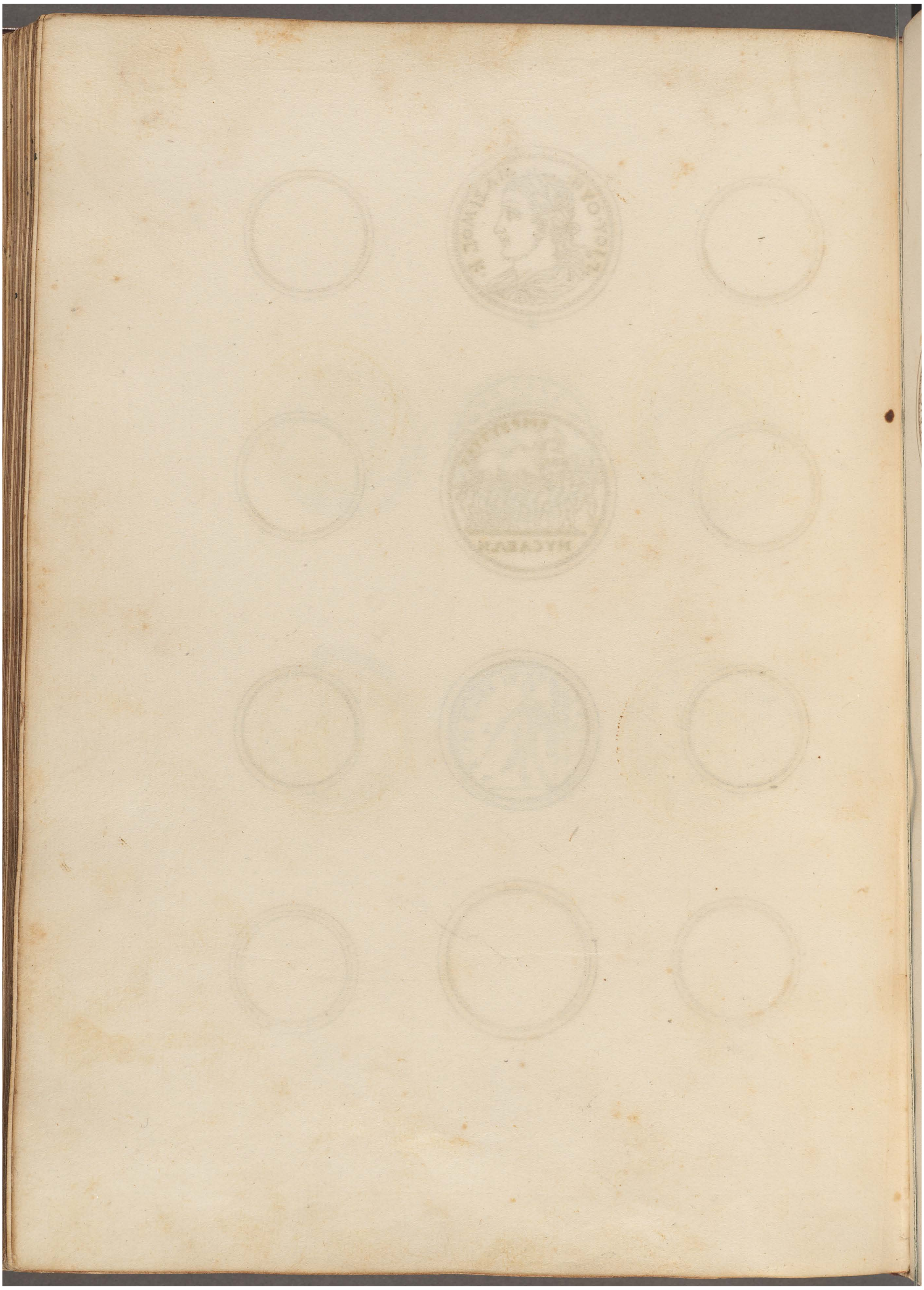

Æ
MAXIMVS CAES GERM.
PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS
S C

Fol. 148v (cat. no. 1139)


149
Γ.ΙΟΥ.ΟΥΗ. ΜΑΞΙΜΟϹ Κ.
ΕΠΙΡΕΥΤΥΧ
ΝΥCΑΕΩ.Ν

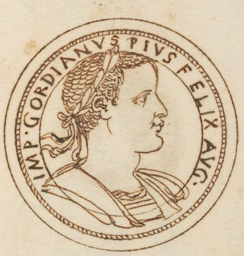
Fol. 149 (cat. no. 1140)

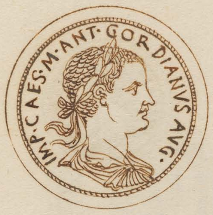
Plate 280

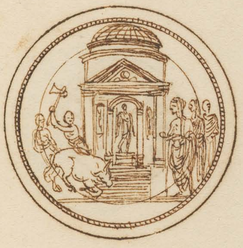


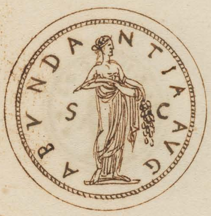
Fol. 149v

Æ


IMP·GORDIANVS PIVS FELIX AVG·

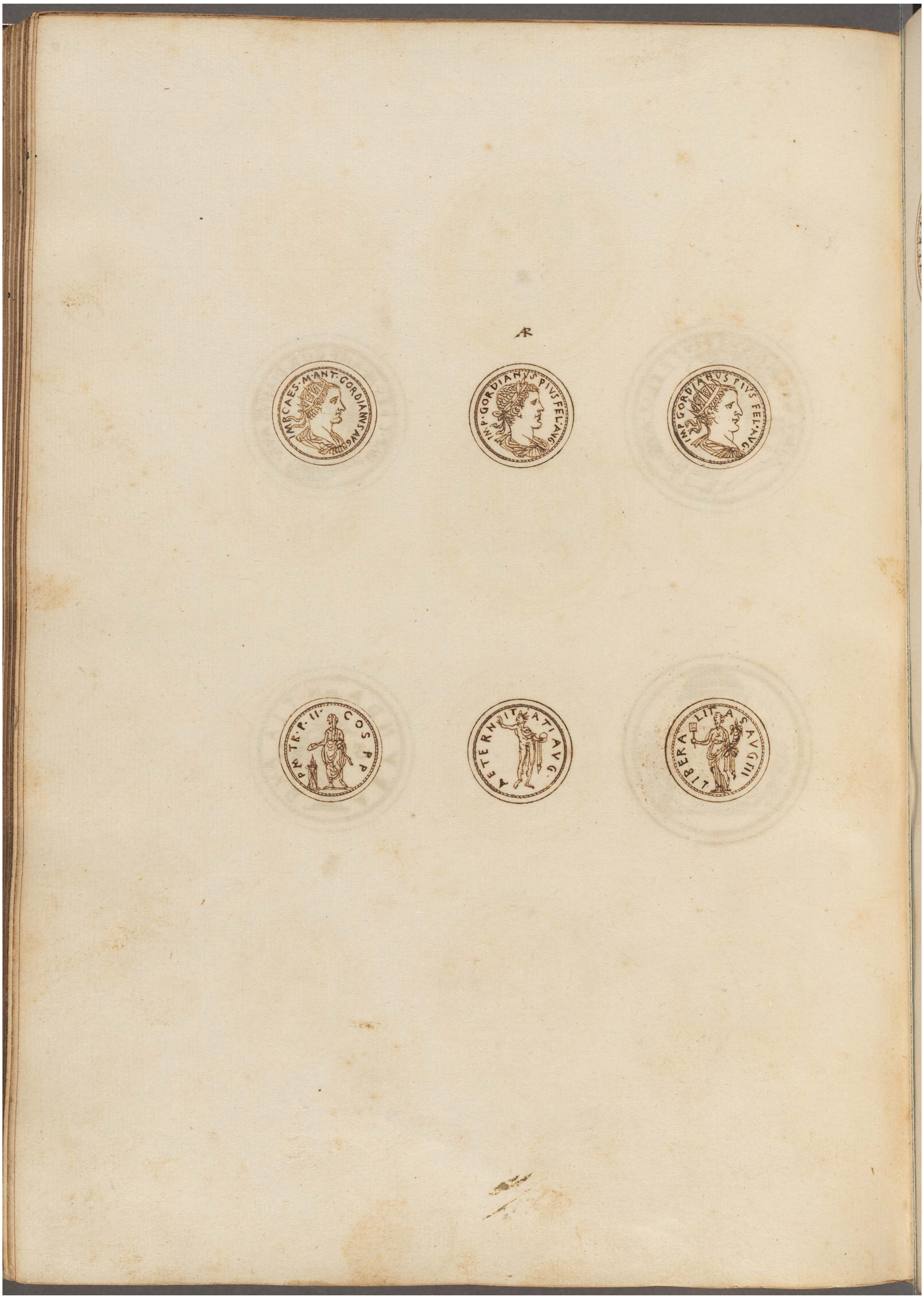

IMP·CAES·M·ANT·GORDIANVS AVG·



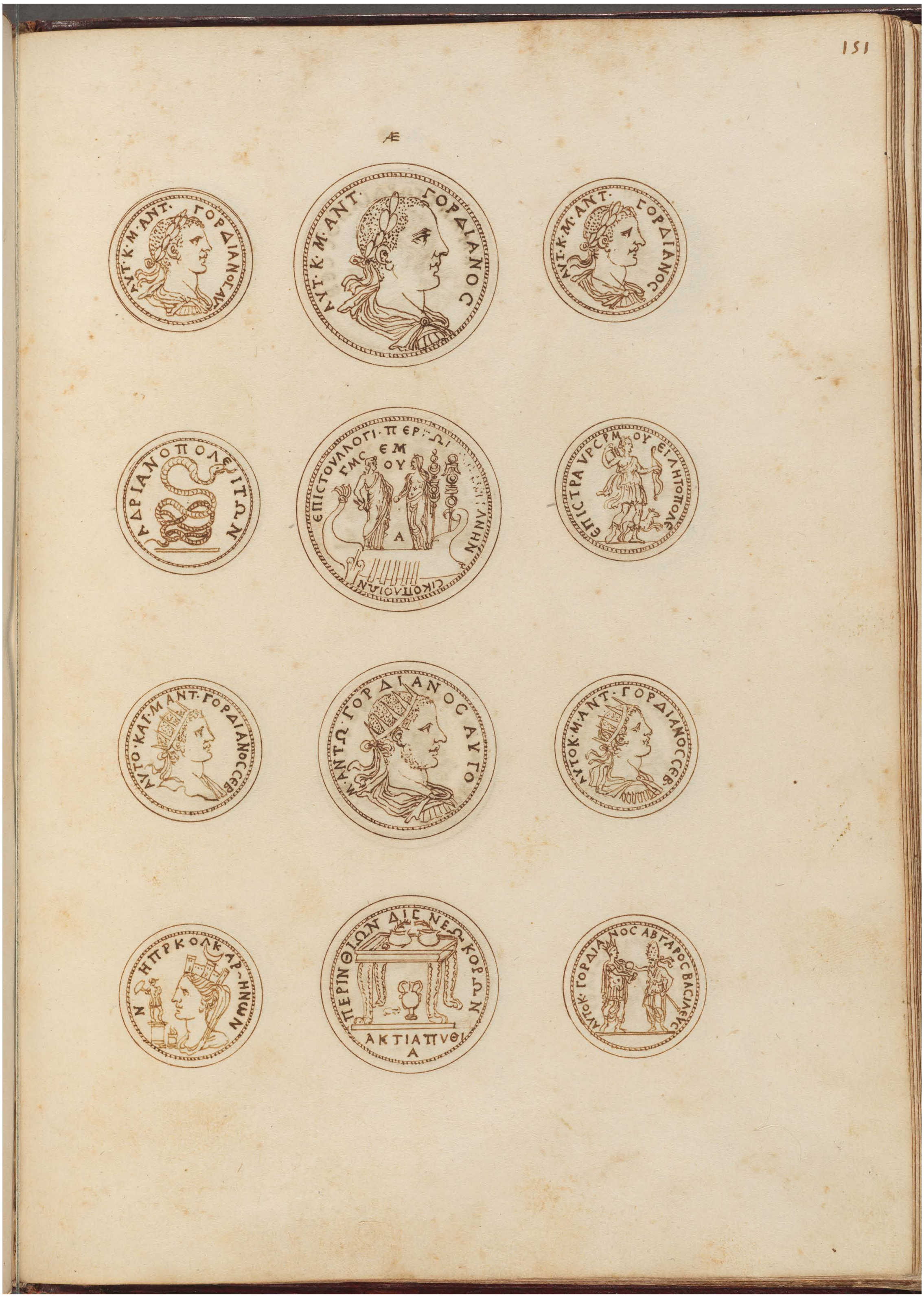

ABVNDANTIA AVG
S C

Fol. 150 (cat. nos. 1141–1142)

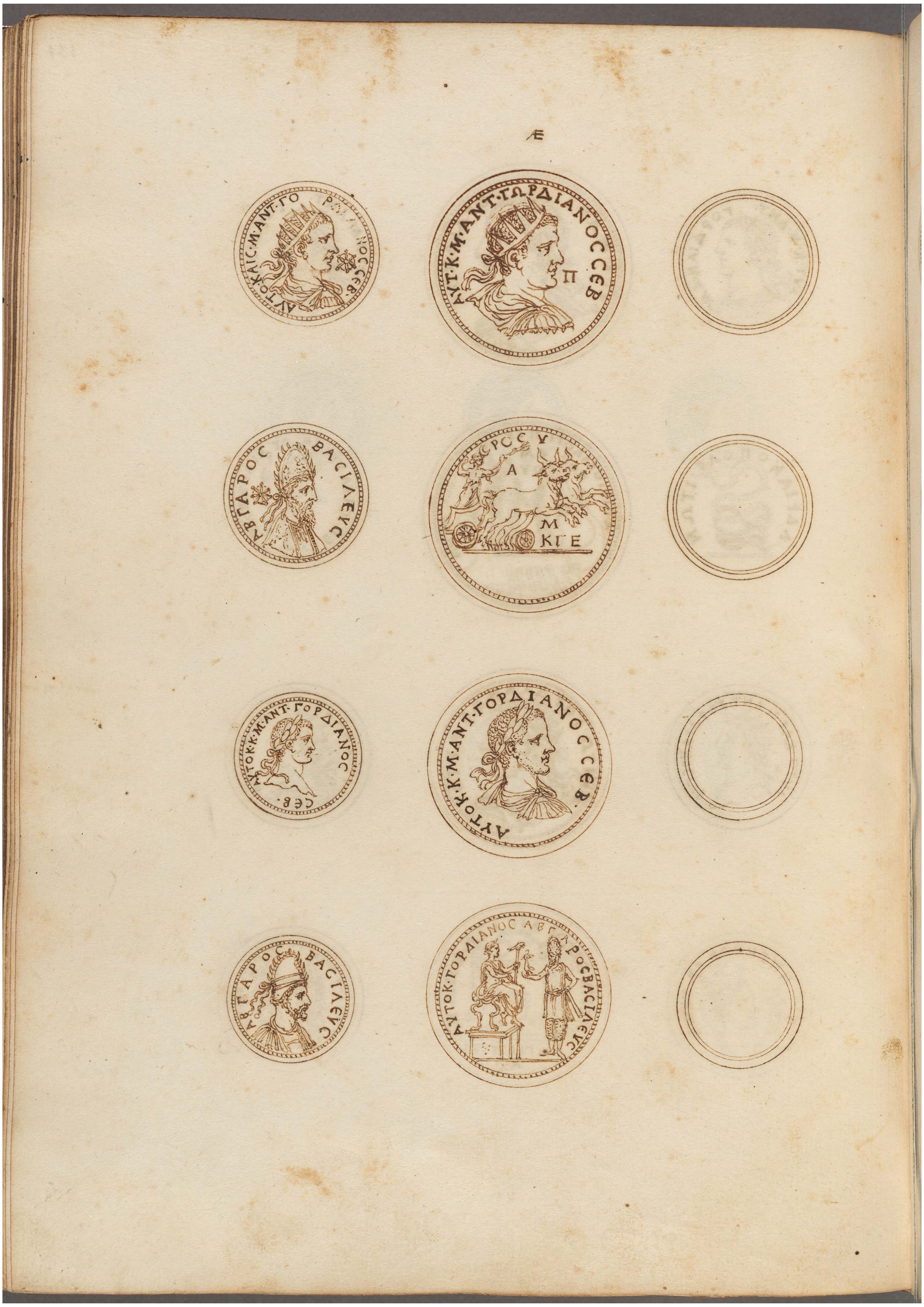
Plate 282


AR
IMP CAES·M·ANT·GORDIANVS AVG
IMP·GORDIANVS PIVS FEL·AVG
IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL·AVG
P M TR·P·II·COS P P
AETERNITATI AVG·
LIBERALITAS AVG III

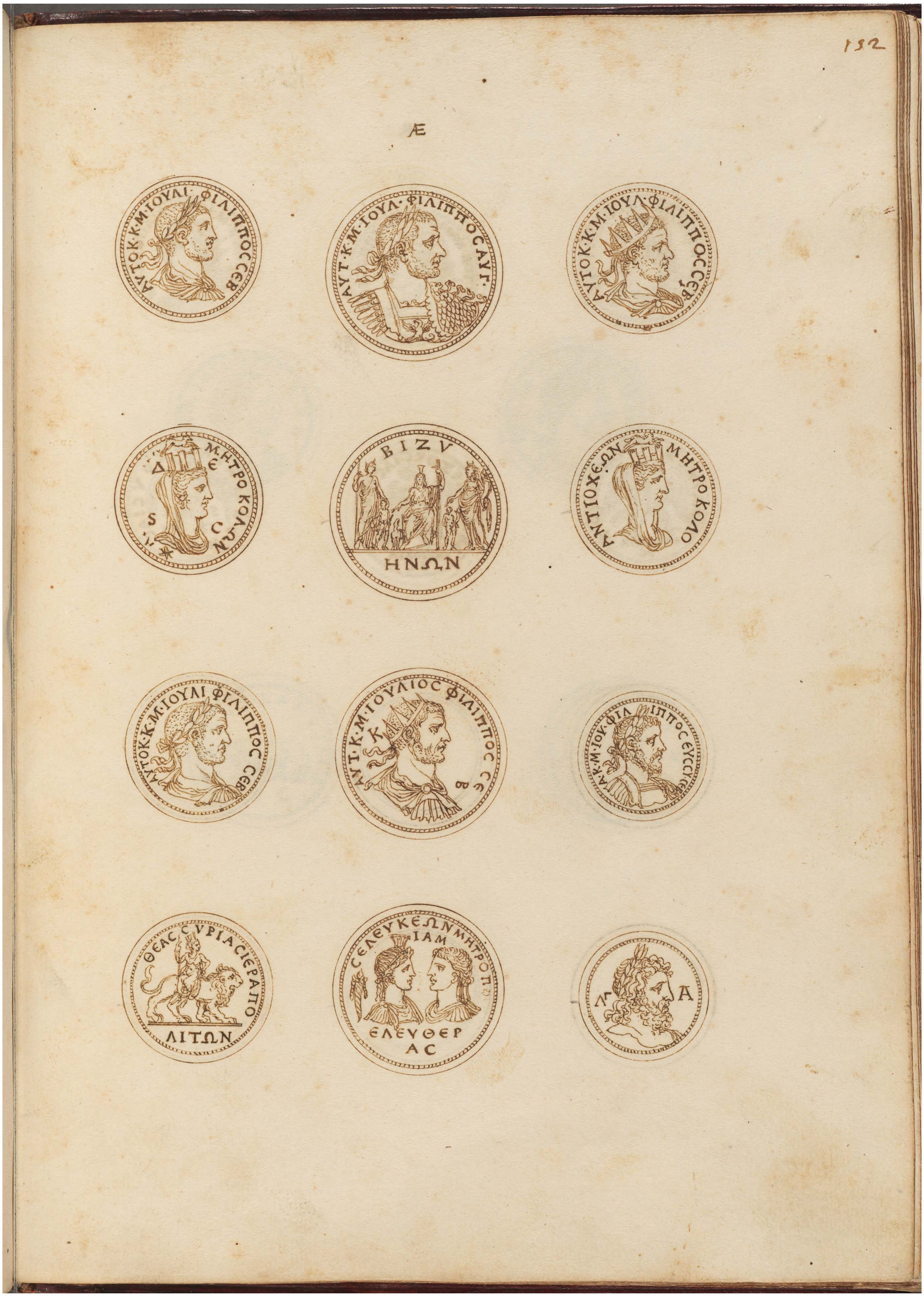
Fol. 150v (cat. nos. 1143–1145)


151
Æ
ΑΥΤ·Κ·Μ·ΑΝΤ· ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟϹ ΑΥ
ΑΥΤ·Κ·Μ·ΑΝΤ· ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟϹ
ΑΥΤ·Κ·Μ·ΑΝΤ· ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟϹ
ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ
ΕΠΙϹΤΟΥΛΛΟΓΙ·ΠΕΡ ΩΙ ΝΝΗΝ
ΓΜϹ ΕΜ ΟΥ
Α
ϹΙΚΟΠΑΙΩΝ
ΕΠΙϹΤΡΑΥΡϹΡΜ ΟΥ ΕΙΑΗΤΟΠΟΛΕ
ΑΥΤΟ·ΚΑΙ·Μ·ΑΝΤ·ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟϹϹΕΒ
Μ·ΑΝΤΩ·ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟϹ ΑΥΓΟ
ΑΥΤΟΚ·Μ·ΑΝΤ·ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟϹϹΕΒ
Ν ΗΠΡΚΟΛΚΑΡ ΗΝΩΝ
ΠΕΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΔΙϹ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ
ΑΚΤΙΑ ΠΥΘΙ
Α
ΑΥΤΟΚ·ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟϹ ΑΒΓΑΡΟϹ ΒΑϹΙΛΕΥϹ

Fol. 151 (cat. nos. 1146–1151)

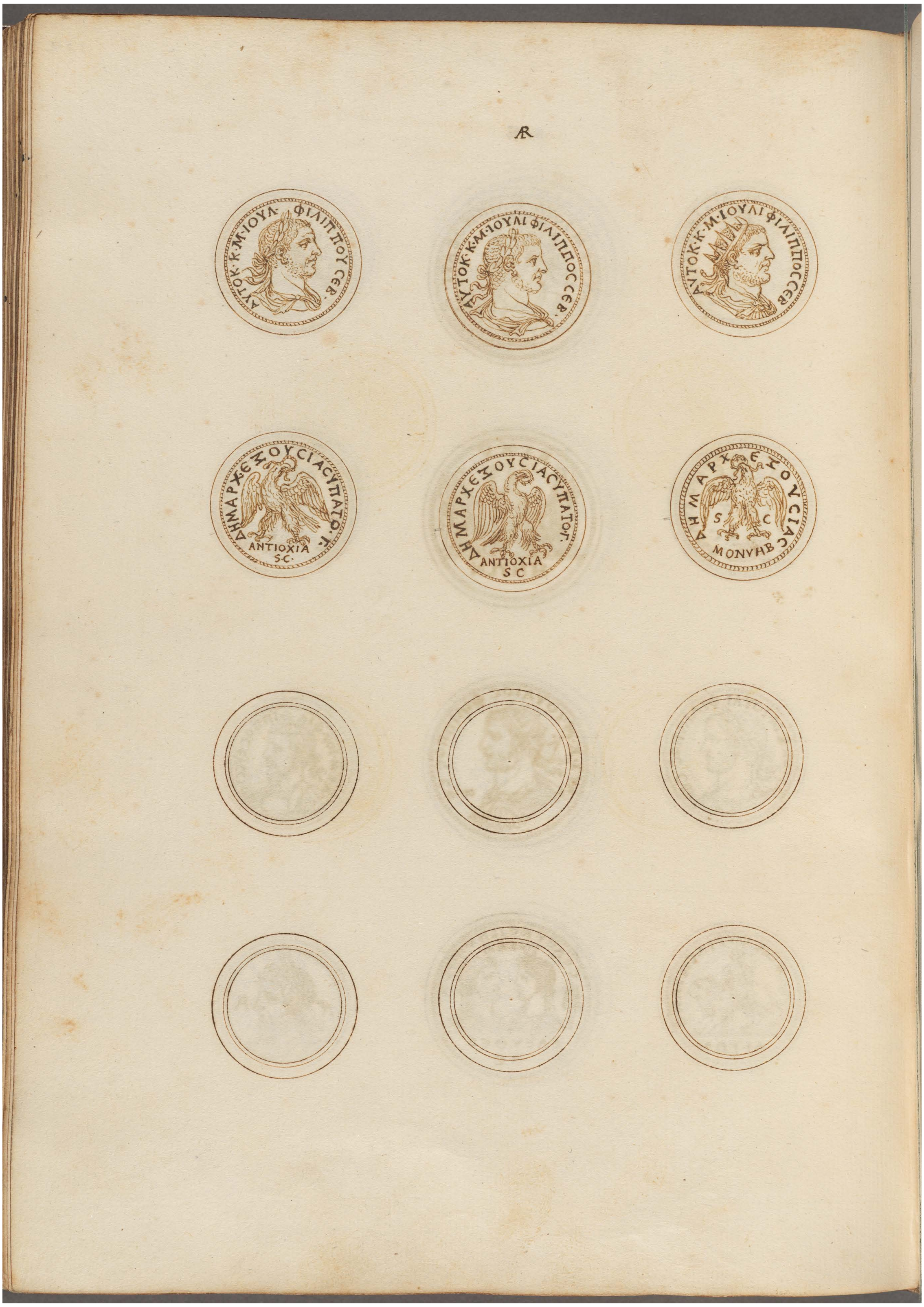

Æ
ΑΥΤΟ·ΚΑΙΣ·Μ·ΑΝΤ·ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ ΣΕΒ·
ΑΥΤ·Κ·Μ·ΑΝΤ·ΓΩΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ ΣΕΒ
Π
ΑΒΓΑΡΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ
ΡΣΣ Υ
Α
Μ
ΚΓΕ
ΑΥΤΟΚ·Κ·Μ·ΑΝΤ·ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ ΣΕΒ·
ΑΥΤΟΚ·Κ·Μ·ΑΝΤ·ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ ΣΕΒ·
ΑΒΓΑΡΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ
ΑΥΤΟΚ·ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ ΑΒΓΑΡΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ

Fol. 151v (cat. nos. 1152–1155)

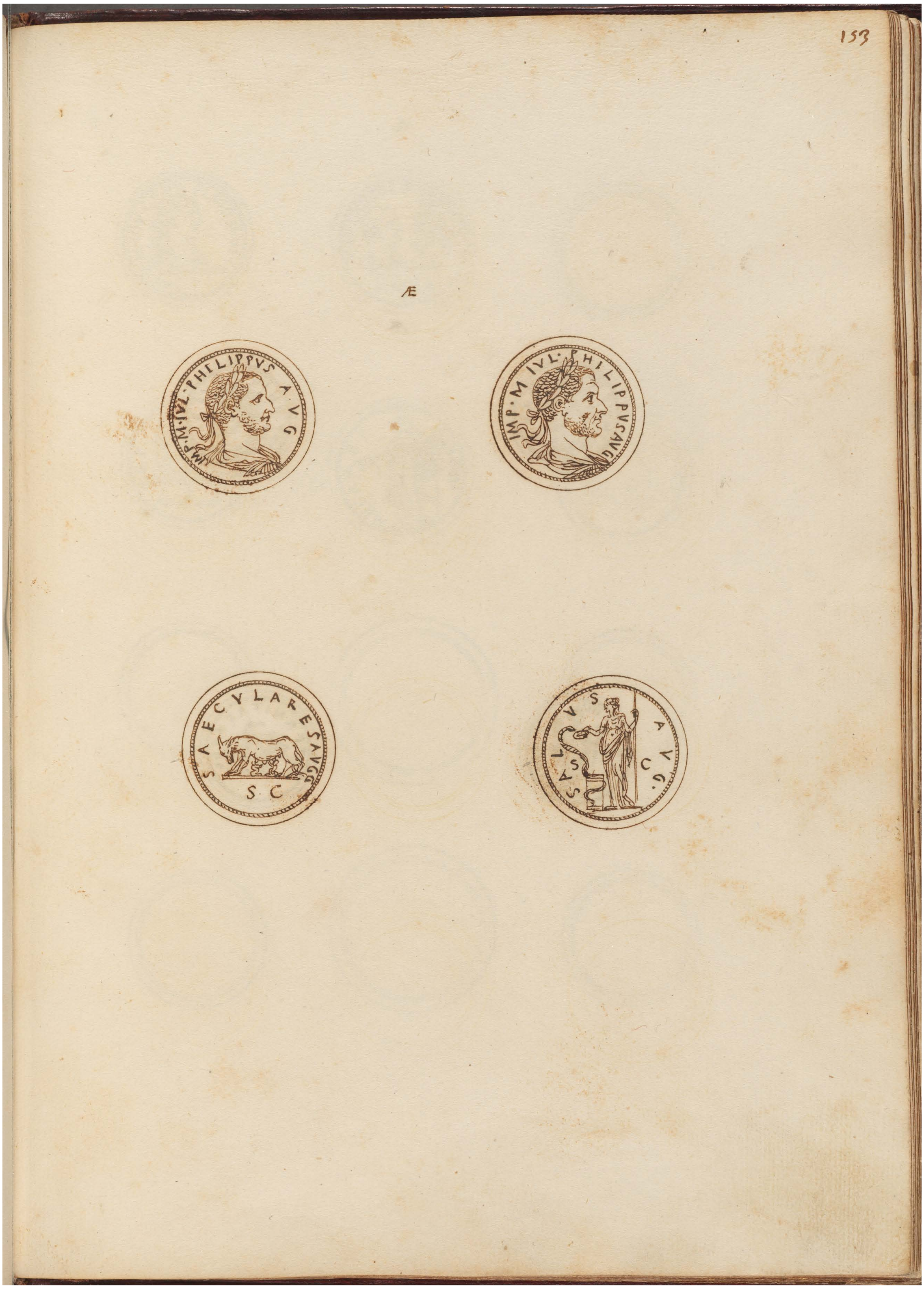

152
Æ
ΑΥΤΟΚ·Κ·Μ·ΙΟΥΛΙ·ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟϹ ϹЄΒ
ΑΥΤ·Κ·Μ·ΙΟΥΛ·ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟϹ ΑΥΓ·
ΑΥΤΟΚ·Κ·Μ·ΙΟΥΛ·ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟϹ ϹЄΒ
Δ Є ΜΗΤΡΟ ΚΟΛΩΝ S C
ΒΙΖΥ ΗΝΩΝ
ΑΝΤΙΟΧЄΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟ ΚΟΛΟ
ΑΥΤΟΚ·Κ·Μ·ΙΟΥΛΙ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟϹ ϹЄΒ
ΑΥΤ·Κ·Μ·ΙΟΥΛΙΟϹ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟϹ ϹЄΒ Κ
ΑΥ·Κ·Μ·ΙΟΥ·ΦΙΛ ΙΠΠΟϹ ЄΥϹЄ
ΘЄΑϹ ϹΥΡΙΑϹ ΙЄΡΑΠΟ ΛΙΤΩΝ
ϹЄΛЄΥΚЄΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟΠ ΙΑΜ ЄΛЄΥΘЄΡ ΑϹ
Λ Α

Fol. 152 (cat. nos. 1156–1161)

Plate 286

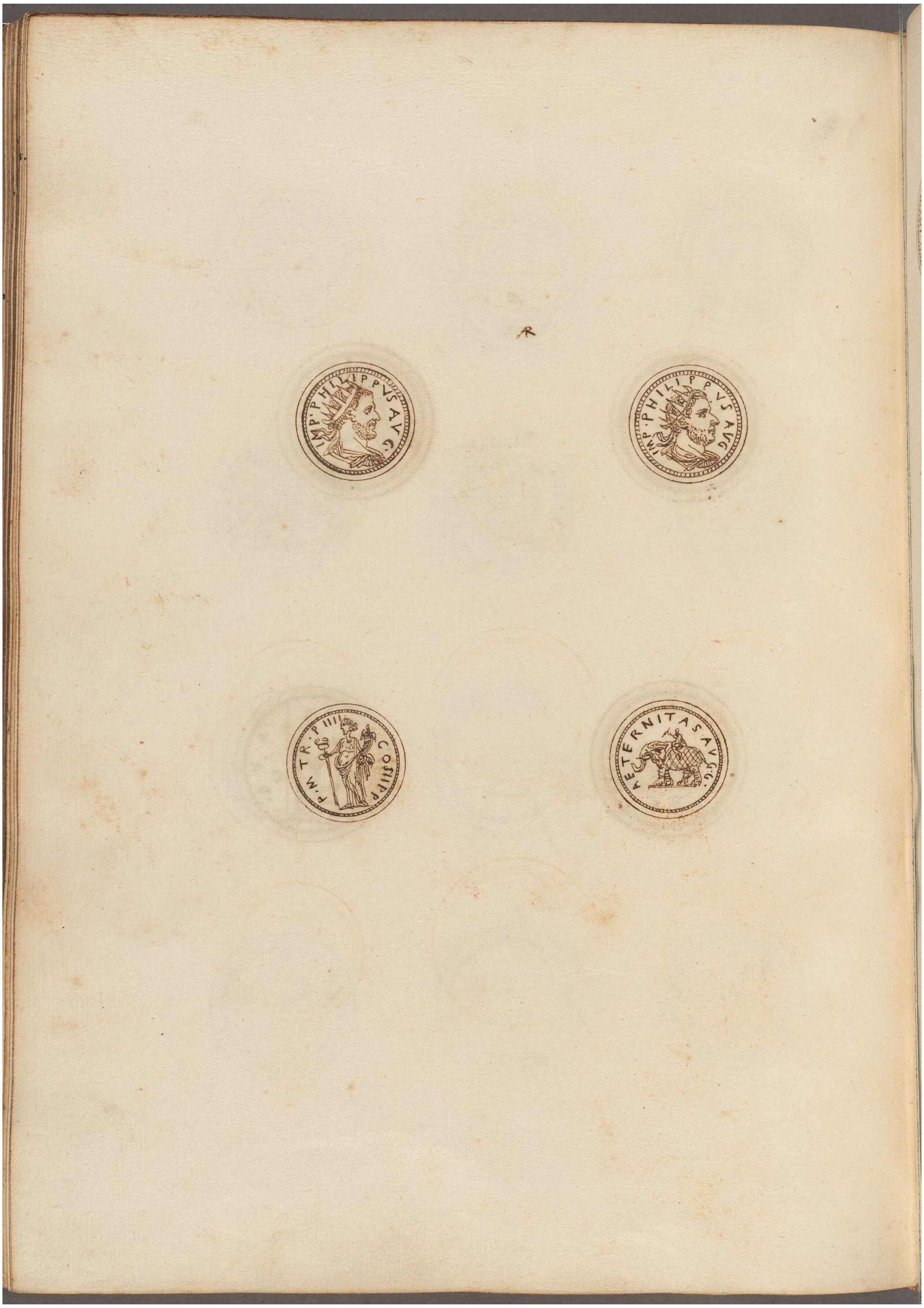

Æ
ΑΥΤΟΚ·Κ·Μ·ΙΟΥΛ· ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟϹ ϹΕΒ·
ΑΥΤΟΚ·Κ·Μ·ΙΟΥΛΙ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟϹ ϹΕΒ·
ΑΥΤΟΚ·Κ·Μ·ΙΟΥΛΙ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟϹ ϹΕΒ
ΔΗΜΑΡΧ·ΕΞΟΥϹΙΑϹ ΥΠΑΤΟ·Γ·
ΑΝΤΙΟΧΙΑ
S·C·
ΔΗΜΑΡΧΕΞΟΥϹΙΑϹΥΠΑΤΟ·Γ·
ΑΝΤΙΟΧΙΑ
SC
ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞΟΥϹΙΑϹ
S C
ΜΟΝ·ΥΗΒ

Fol. 152v (cat. nos. 1162–1164)

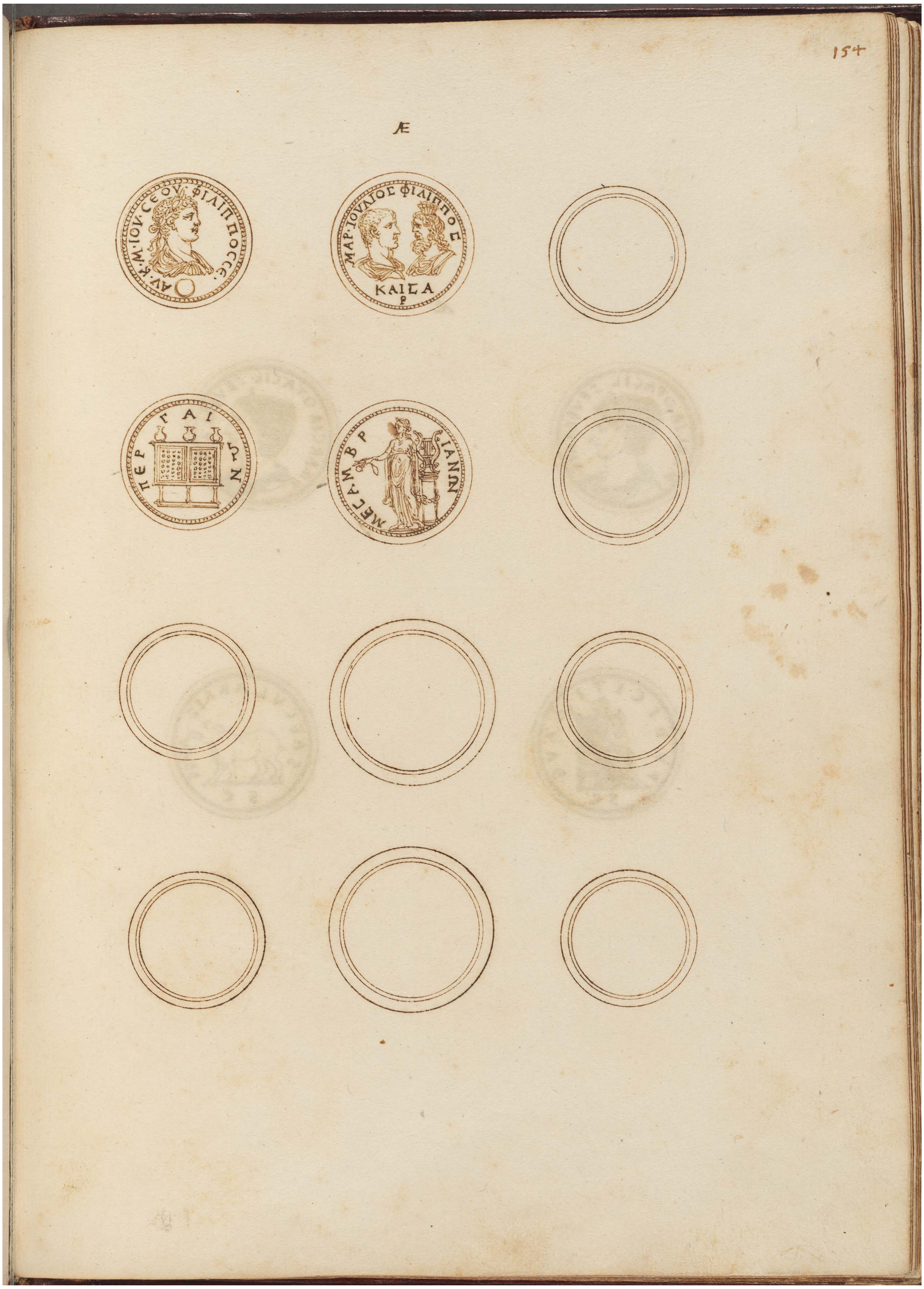

153
Æ
IMP·M·IVL·PHILIPPVS AVG
IMP·M·IVL·PHILIPPVS AVG
SAECVLARES AVGG
S C
SALVS AVG.
S C

Fol. 153 (cat. nos. 1165–1166)

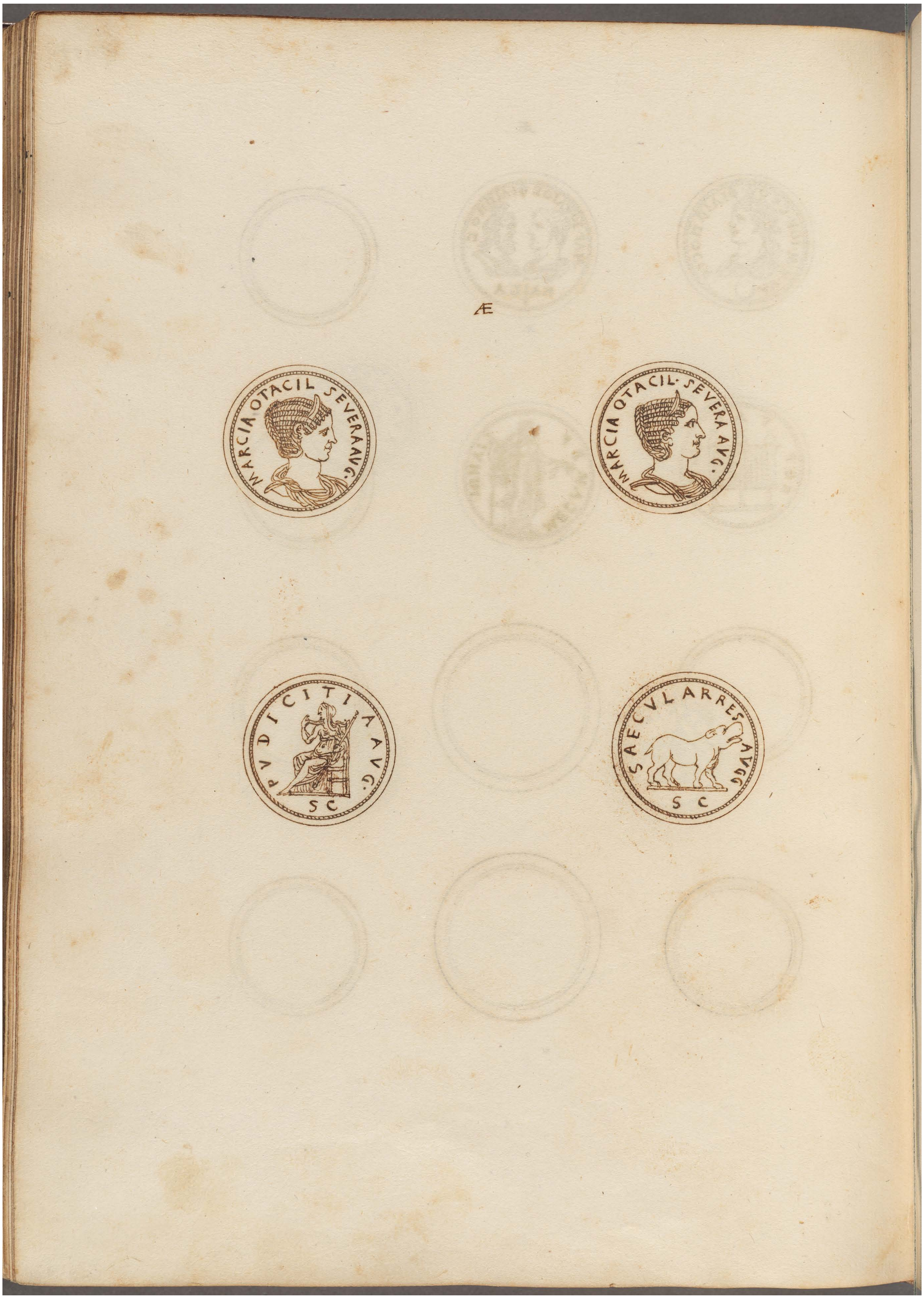
Plate 288


IMP·PHILIPPVS AVG
IMP·PHILIPPVS AVG
P·M·TR·P IIII COS III P P
AETERNITAS AVGG

Fol. 153v (cat. nos. 1167–1168)

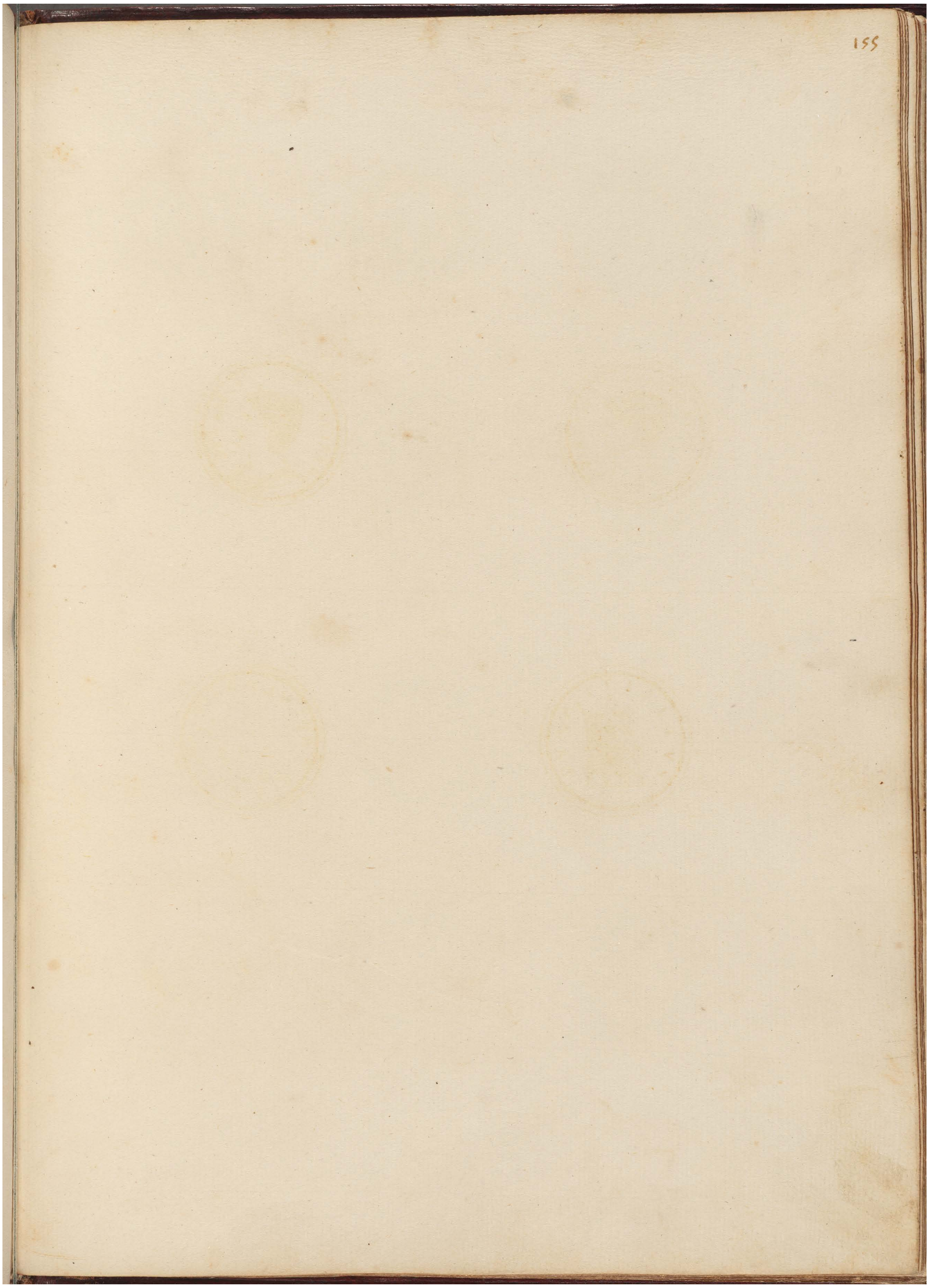

154
Æ
AV·K·M·IOV·CEOV·ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟC·CE·
MAP·IOVΛΙΟC ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟC
KAICA
P
ΠΕΡ ΓΑΙ ΩΝ
ΜΕΛΑΜΒΡ ΙΑΝΩΝ

Fol. 154 (cat. nos. 1169–1170)


Æ
MARCIA OTACIL SEVERAAVG.
MARCIA OTACIL·SEVERA AVG.
PVDICITIA AVG.
SC
SAECVLARRES AVGG
SC

Fol. 154v (cat. nos. 1171–1172)

Plate 291

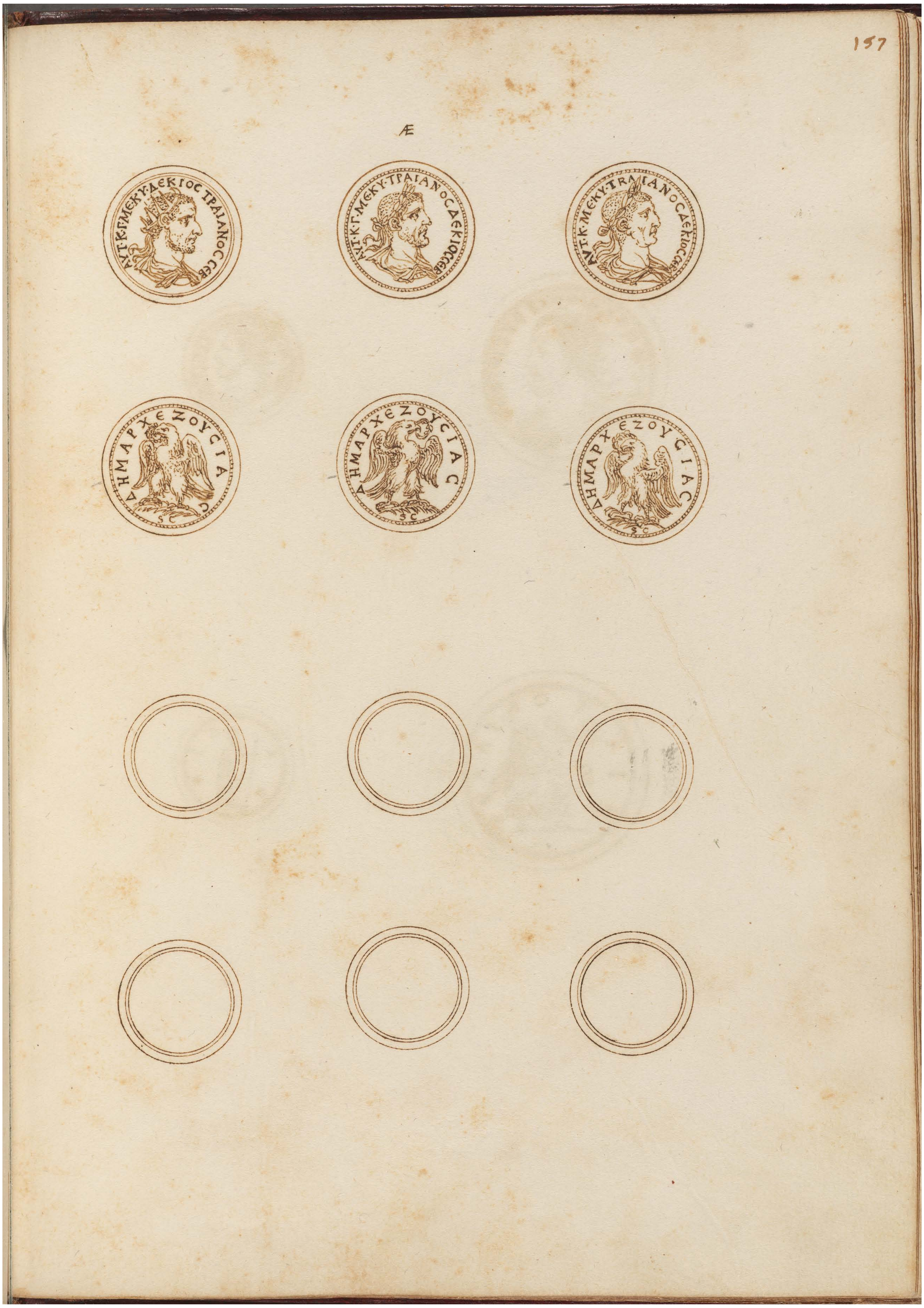


155

Fol. 155

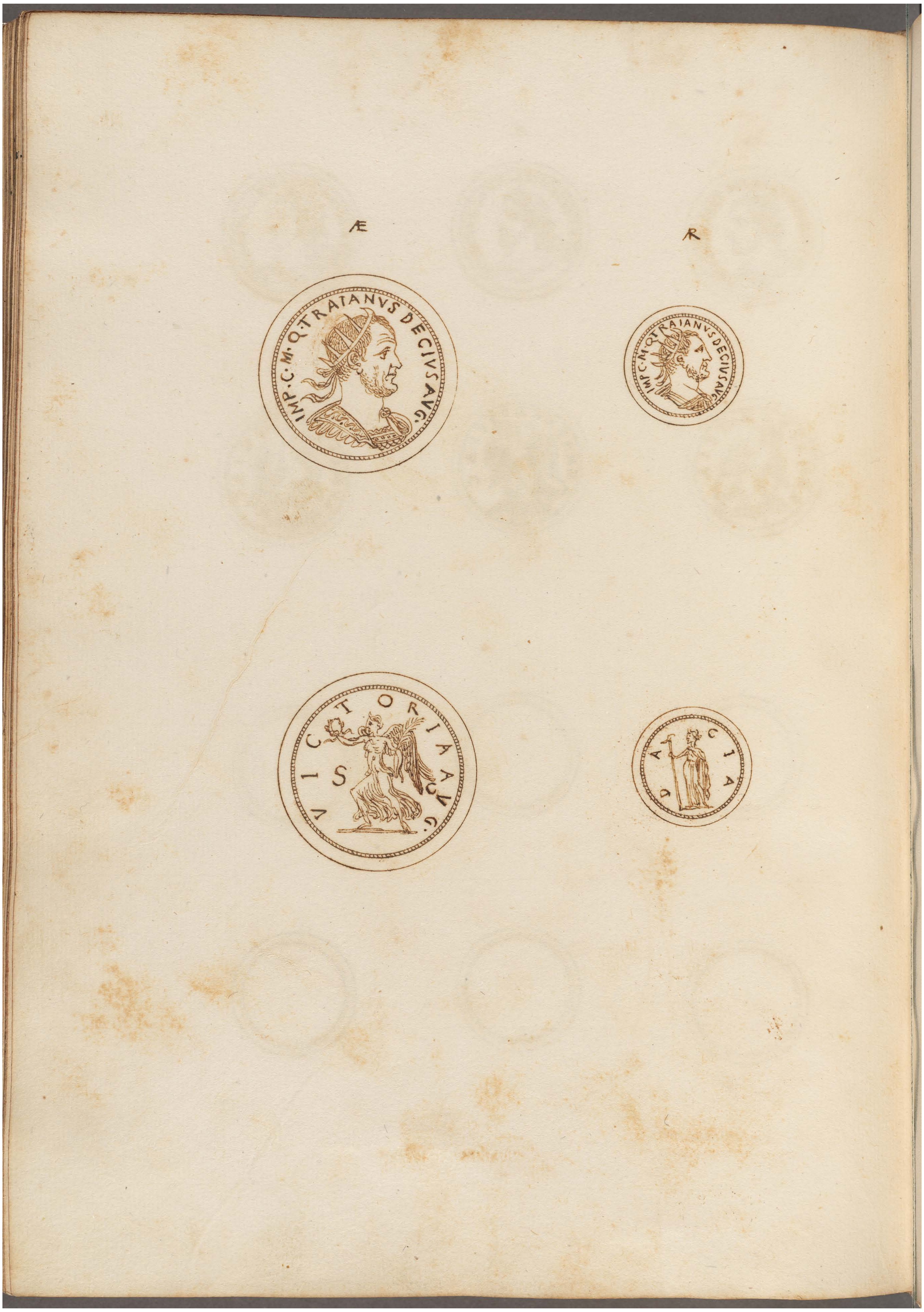
Plate 292

Fol. 156v

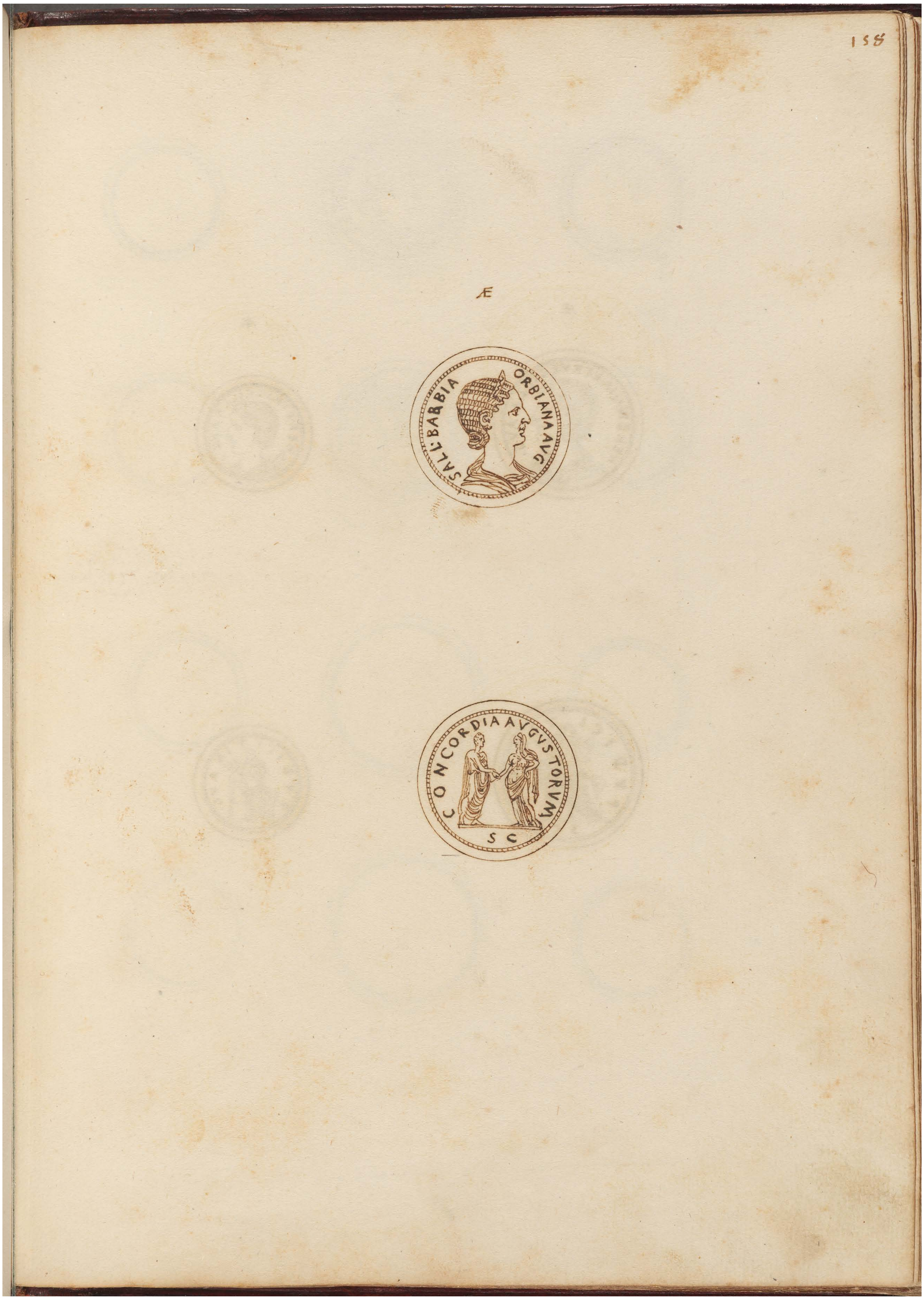

157
Æ
ΑΥΤ·Κ·Γ·ΜΕΚΥ·ΔΕΚΙΟϹ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟϹ ϹΕΒ
ΑΥΤ·Κ·Γ·ΜΕΚΥ·ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟϹ ΔΕΚΙΟϹ ϹΕΒ
ΑΥΤ·Κ·ΜΕΚΥ·ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟϹ ΔΕΚΙΟϹ ϹΕΒ
ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞΟΥϹΙΑ
ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞΟΥϹΙΑϹ
ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞΟΥϹΙΑϹ
SC

Fol. 157 (cat. nos. 1173–1175)

Plate 294

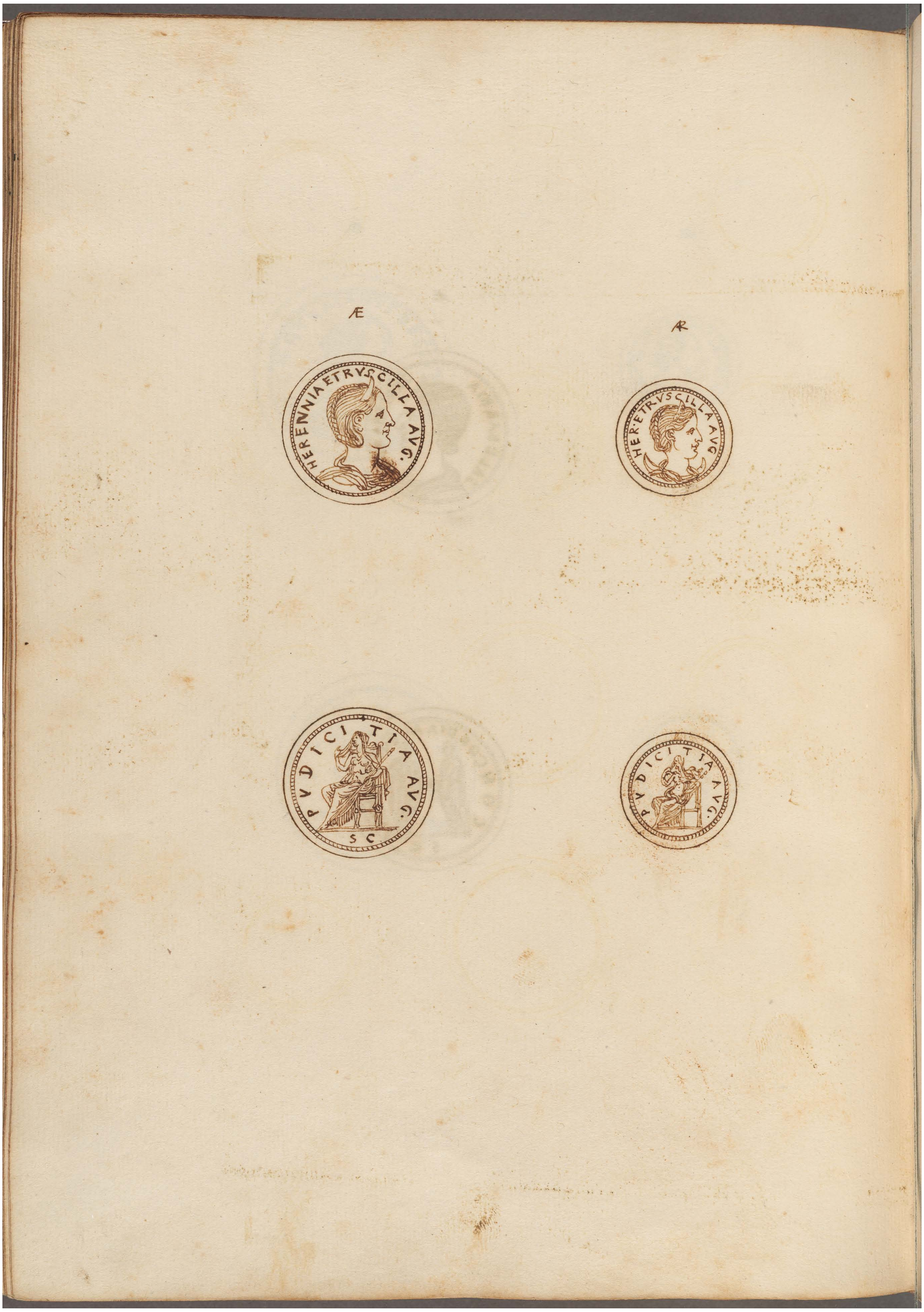

Æ
R
IMP·C·M·Q·TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG.
IMP·C·M·Q·TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG.
VICTORIA AVG.
S C
DACIA

Fol. 157v (cat. nos. 1176–1177)

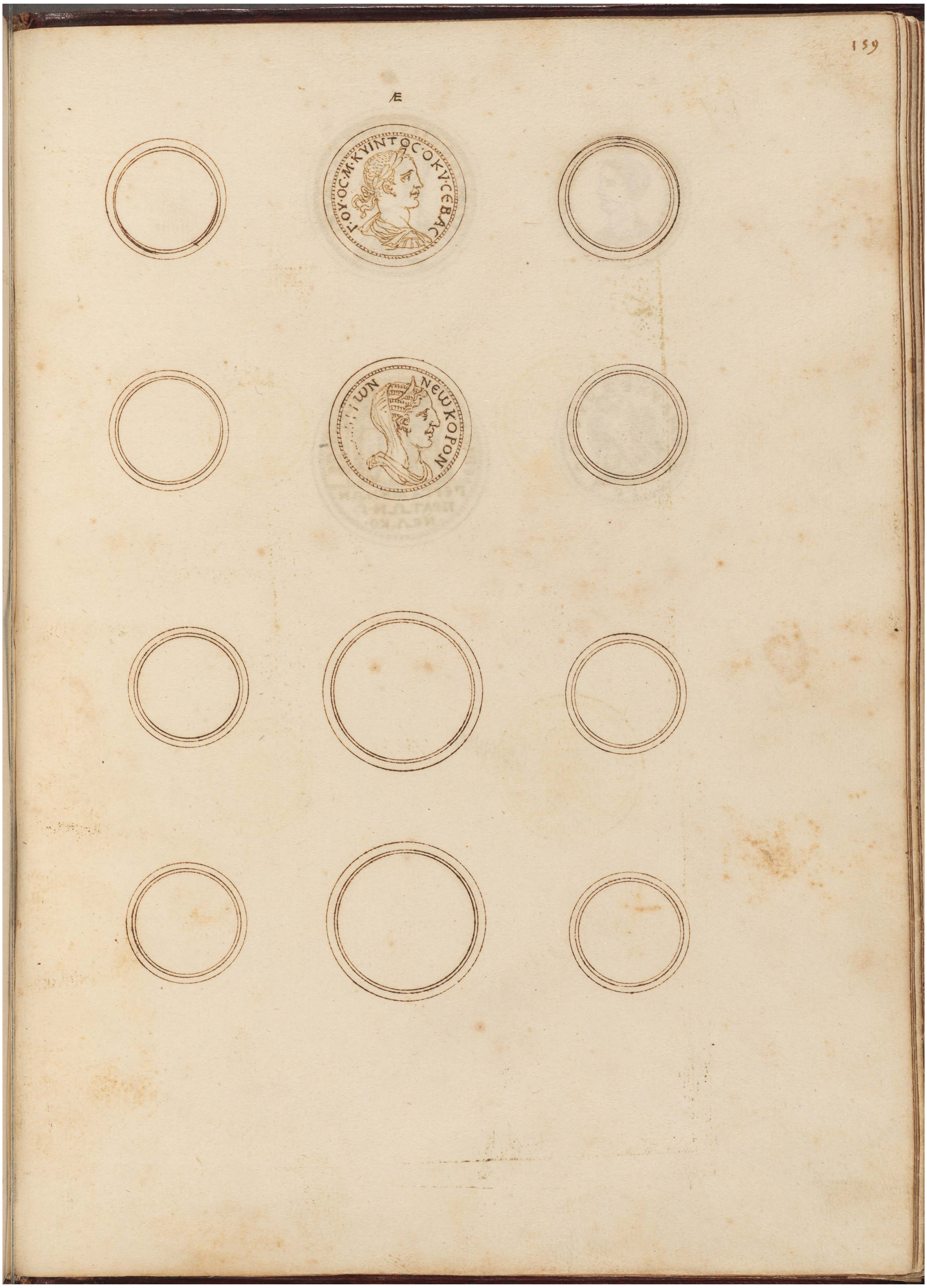

158
Æ
SALL·BARBIA ORBIANAAVG
CONCORDIAAVGVSTORVM
S C

Fol. 158 (cat. no. 1178)

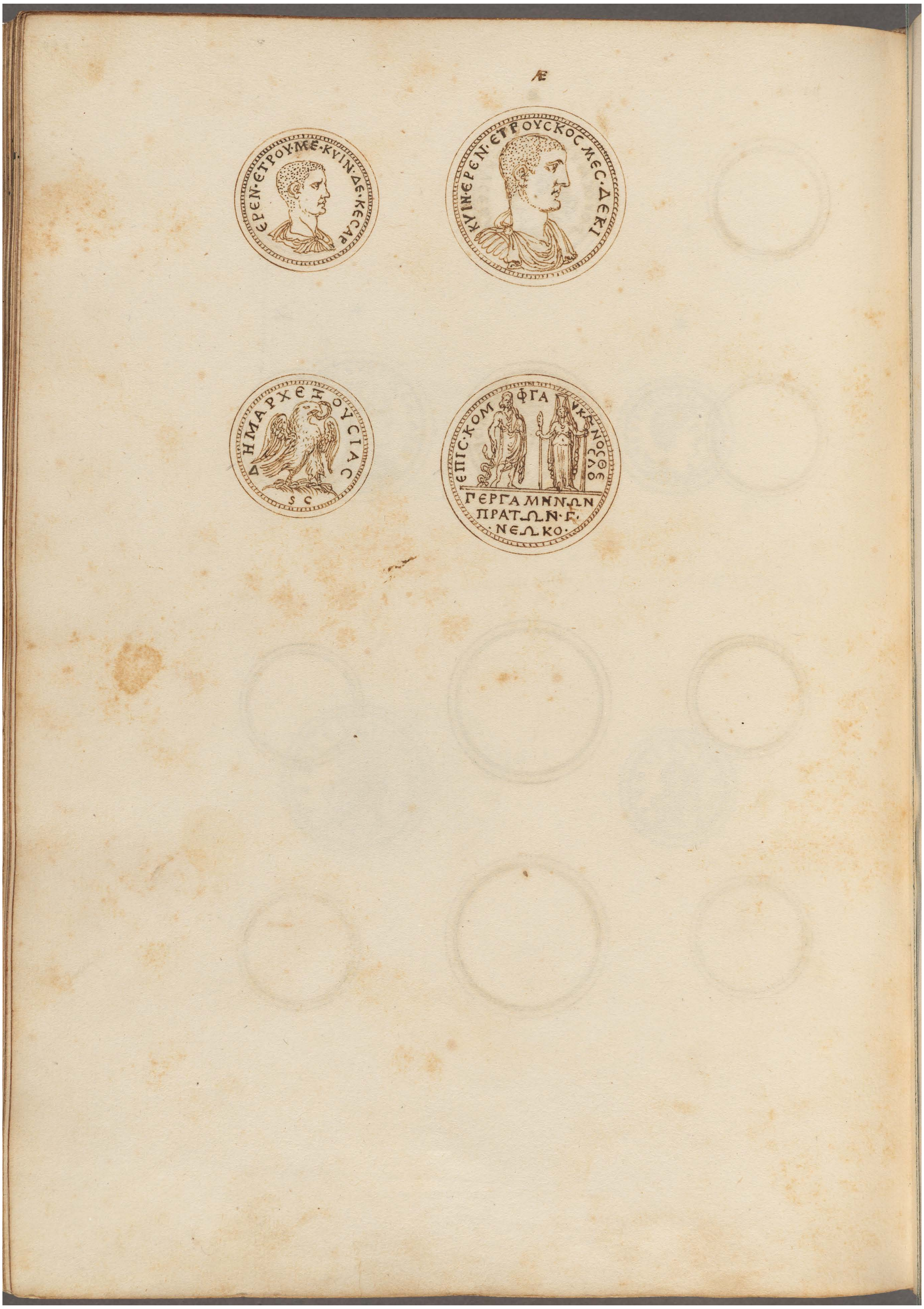
Plate 296


Æ
AR
HERENNIA ETRVSCILLA AVG.
HER·ETRVSCILLA AVG.
PVDICITIA AVG.
SC
PVDICITIA AVG.

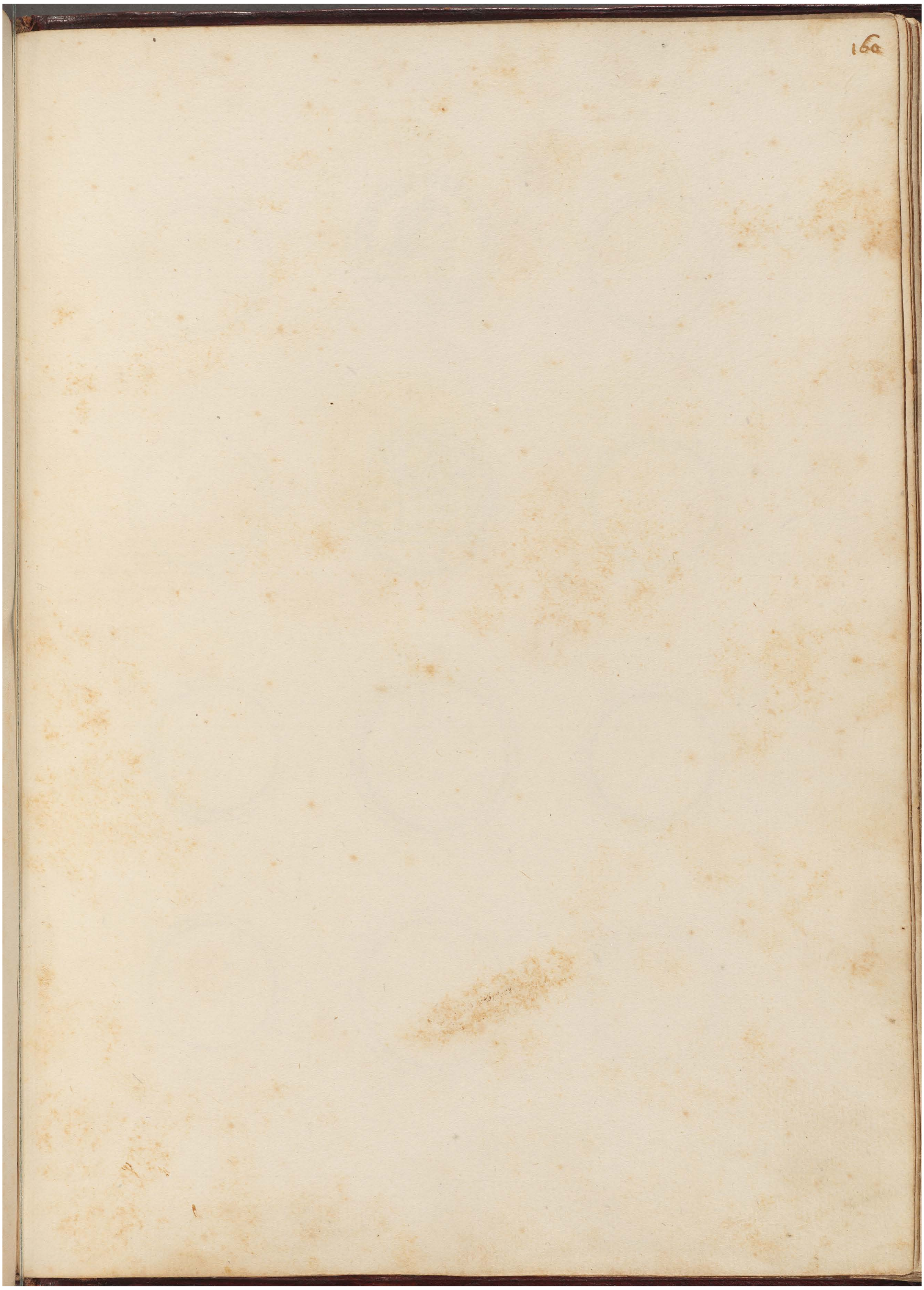
Fol. 158v (cat. nos. 1179–1180)


159
Æ
Γ·ΟΥ·ΟC·Μ·ΚΥΙΝΤΟC·ΟΚV·CΕΒΑC
ΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΝ

Fol. 159 (cat. no. 1181)


Æ
ΕΡΕΝ·ΕΤΡΟΥ·ΜΕ·ΚΥΙΝ·ΔΕ·ΚΕCΑΡ
ΚΥΙΝ·ΕΡΕΝ·ΕΤΡΟΥCΚΟC·ΜΕC·ΔΕΚΙ
ΔΗΜΑΡΧΕΞΟΥCΙΑC
S C
ΕΠΙC·ΚΟΜ ΦΓΑ ΥΚΩΝΟCΘΟΥ
ΓΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ
ΠΡΑΤΩΝ·Γ·
·ΝΕΩΚΟ·

Fol. 159v (cat. nos. 1182–1183)

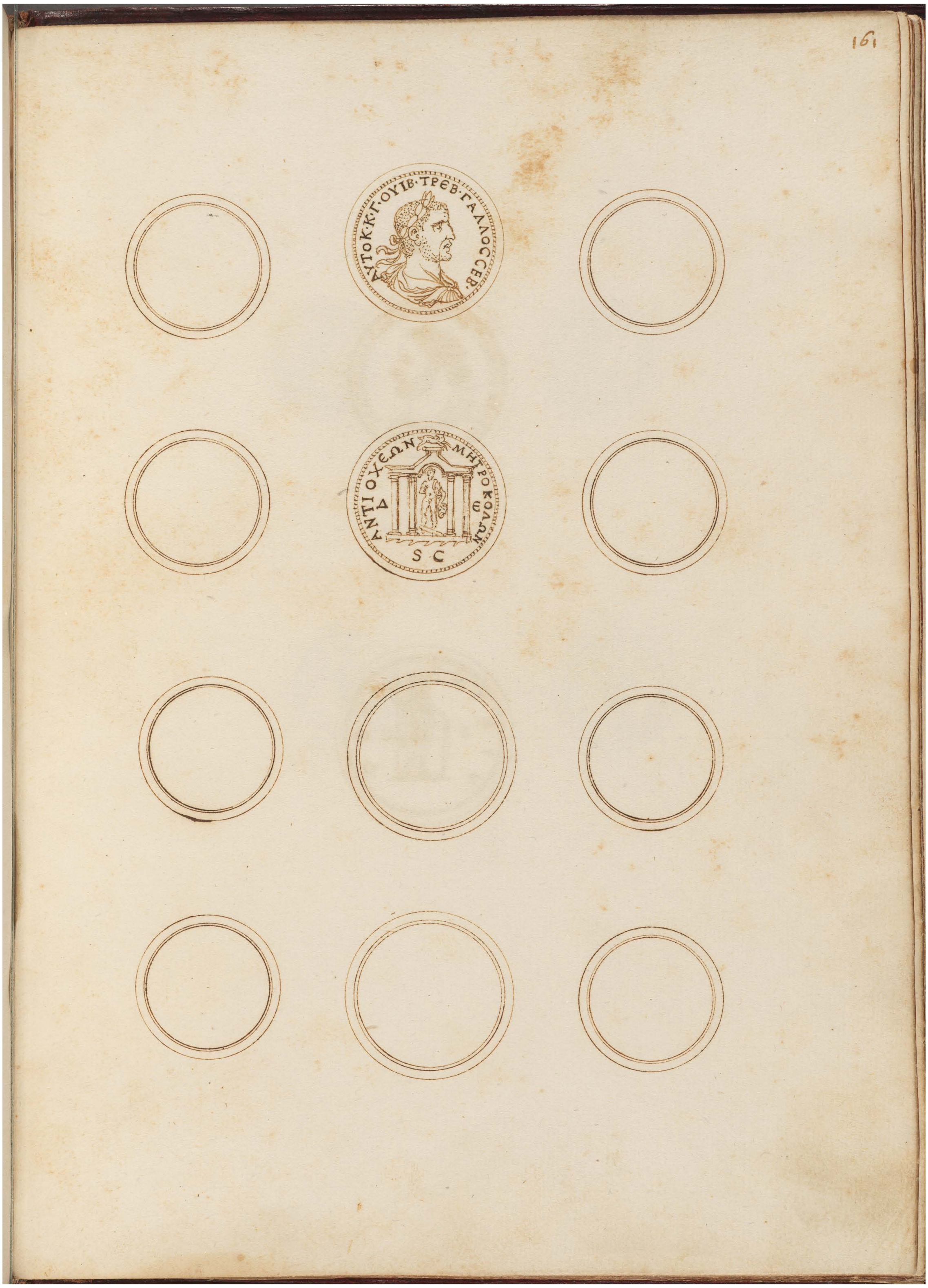


160

Fol. 160

Plate 300

Fol. 160v


161
ΑΥΤΟΚ·Κ·Γ·ΟΥΙΒ·ΤΡΕΒ·ΓΑΛΛΟϹ ϹΕΒ·
ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟΚΟΛΩΝ
Δ
ε
S C

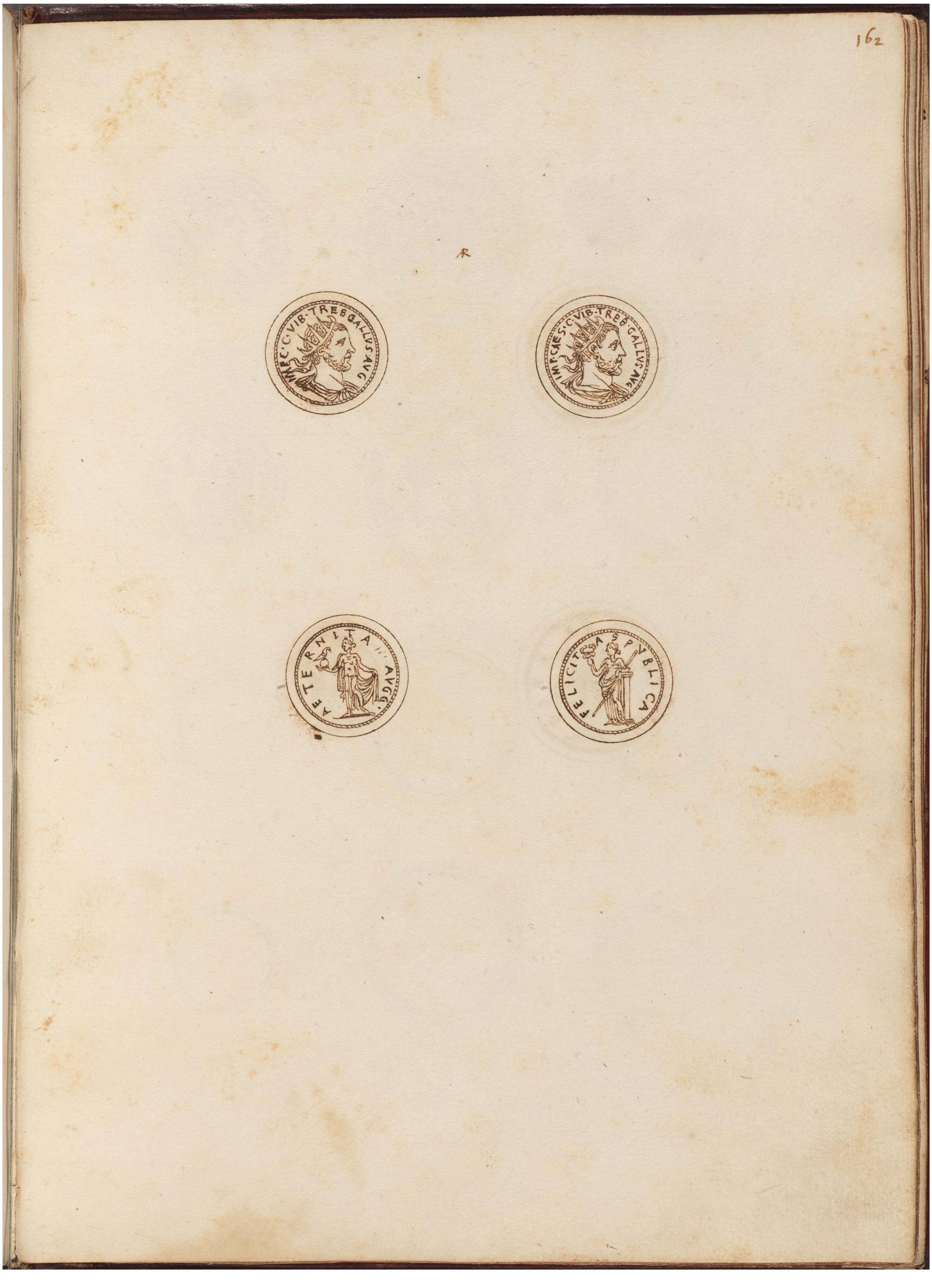
Fol. 161 (cat. no. 1184)

Plate 302

Æ

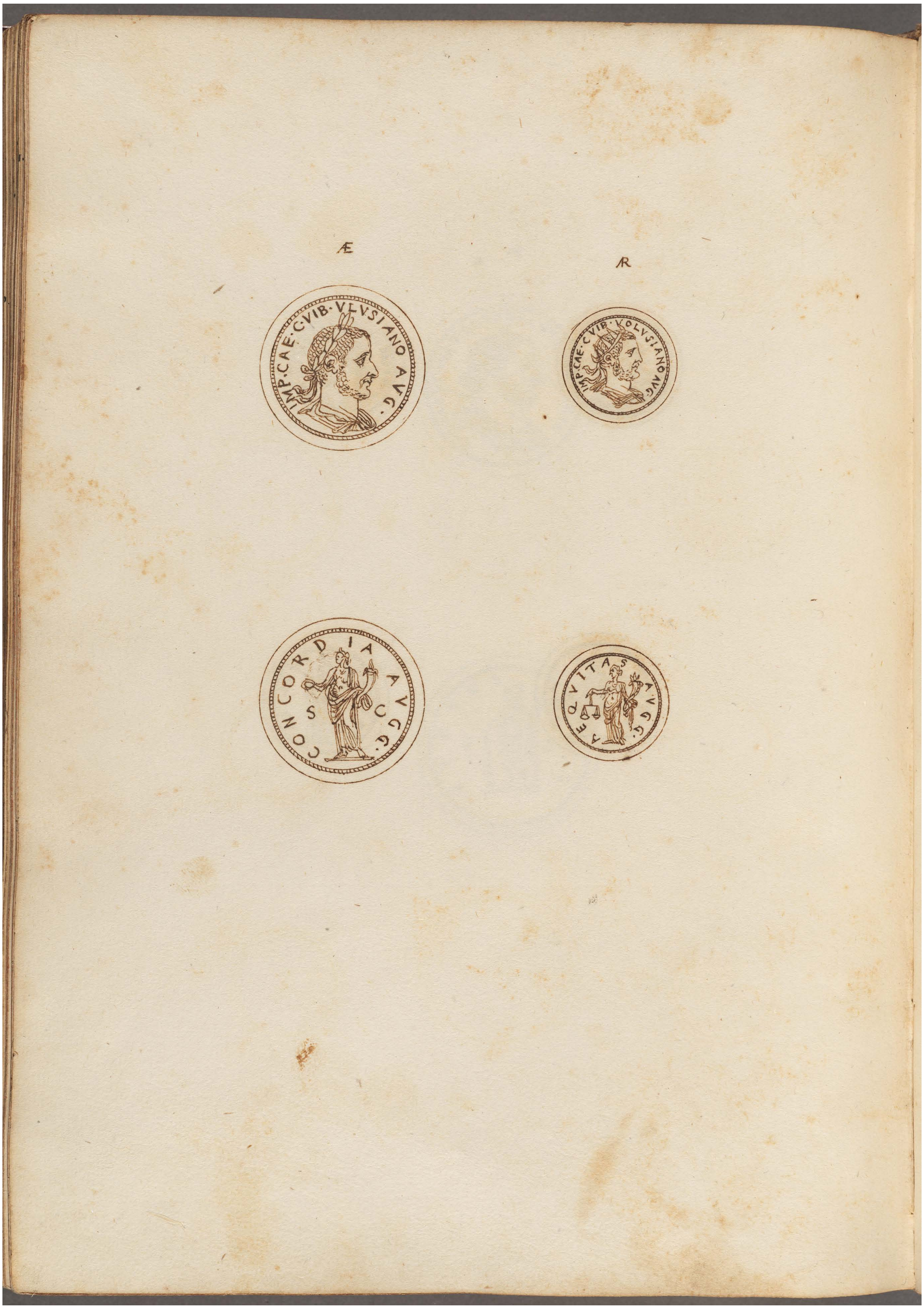
IMP·CAES·C·VIB·TREBONIANVS GALLVS AVG
VIRTVS AVGG
S C

Fol. 161v (cat. no. 1185)

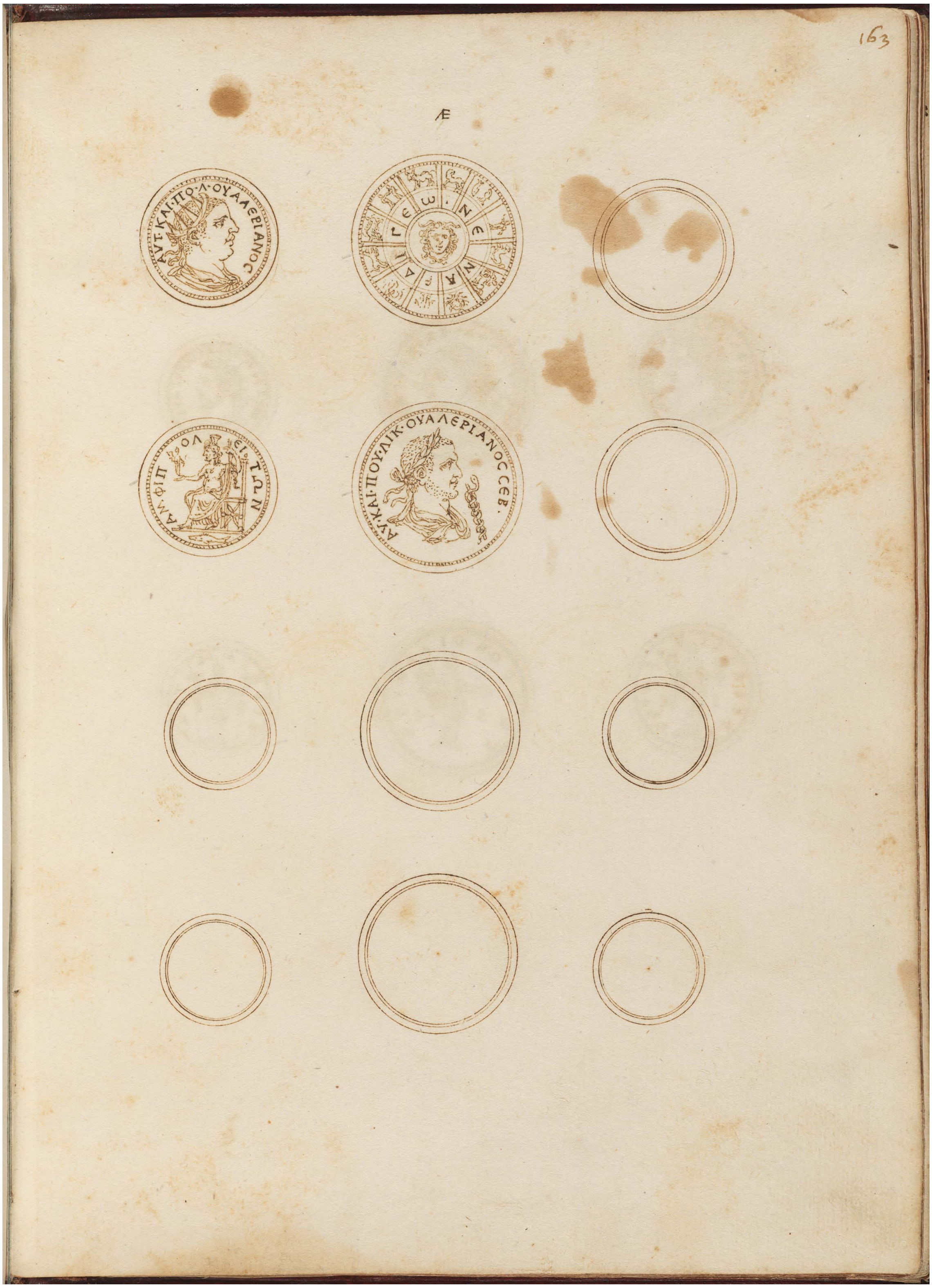

162
AR
IMP C C VIB TREB GALLVS AVG
IMP CAES C VIB TREB GALLVS AVG
AETERNITA AVGG
FELICITAS PVBLICA

Fol. 162 (cat. nos. 1186–1187)

Plate 304

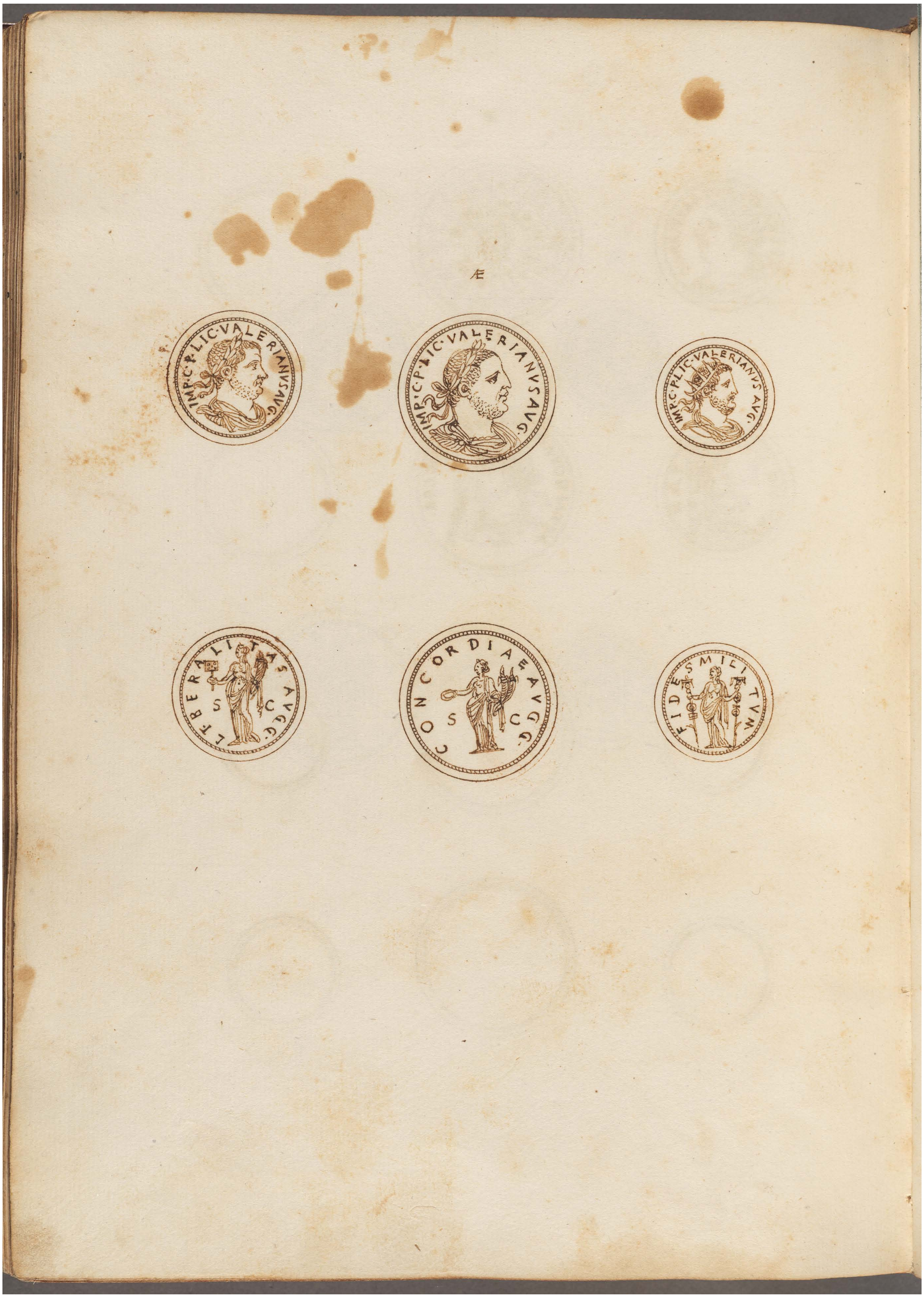

Æ
AR
IMP·CAE·C·VIB·VLVSIANO AVG.
IMP·CAE·C·VIB·VOLVSIANO AVG.
CONCORDIA AVGG.
S C
AEQVITAS AVGG.

Fol. 162v (cat. no. 1188–1189)

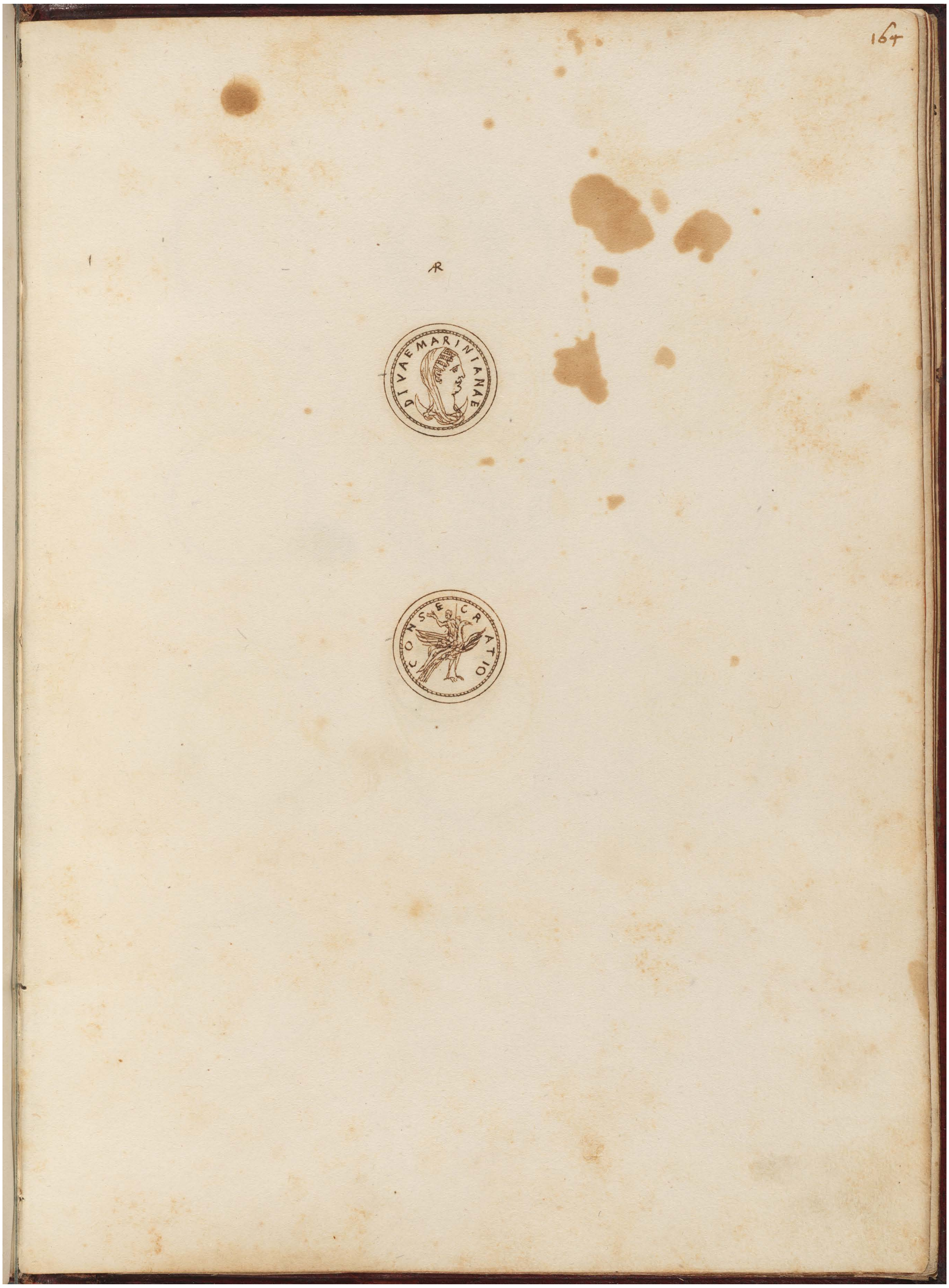

163
Æ
ΑΥΤ·ΚΑΙ·ΠΟ·Λ·ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟϹ
ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ
ΑΥ·ΚΑΙ·ΠΟΥΛΙΚ·ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟϹϹΕΒ·

Fol. 163 (cat. nos. 1190–1191)

Plate 306

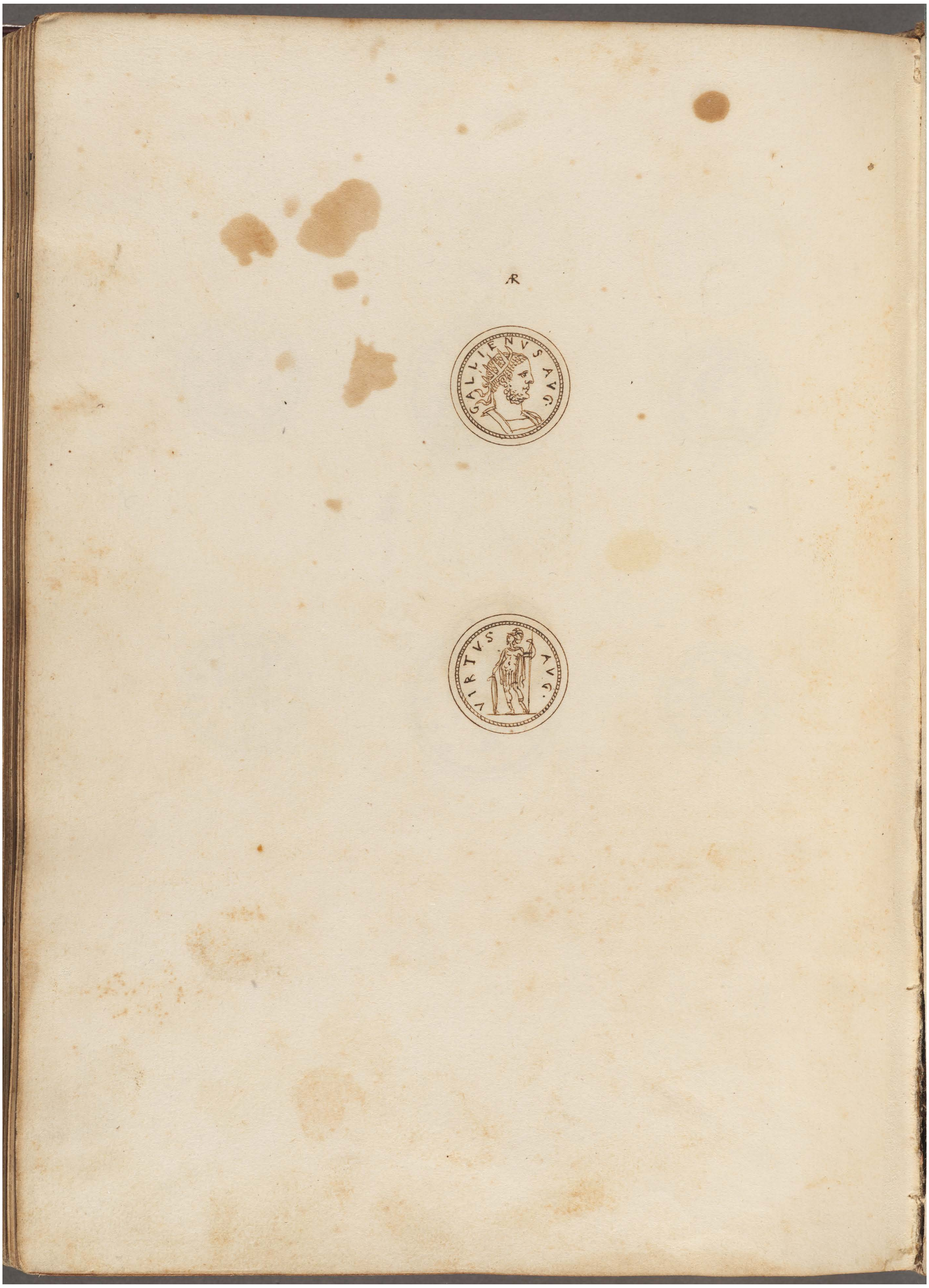

Æ
IMP·C·P·LIC·VALERIANVS AVG
IMP·C·P·LIC·VALERIANVS AVG
IMP·C·P·LIC·VALERIANVS AVG
LIBERALITAS AVGG
S C
CONCORDIAE AVGG
S C
FIDES MILITVM

Fol. 163v (cat. nos. 1192–1194)

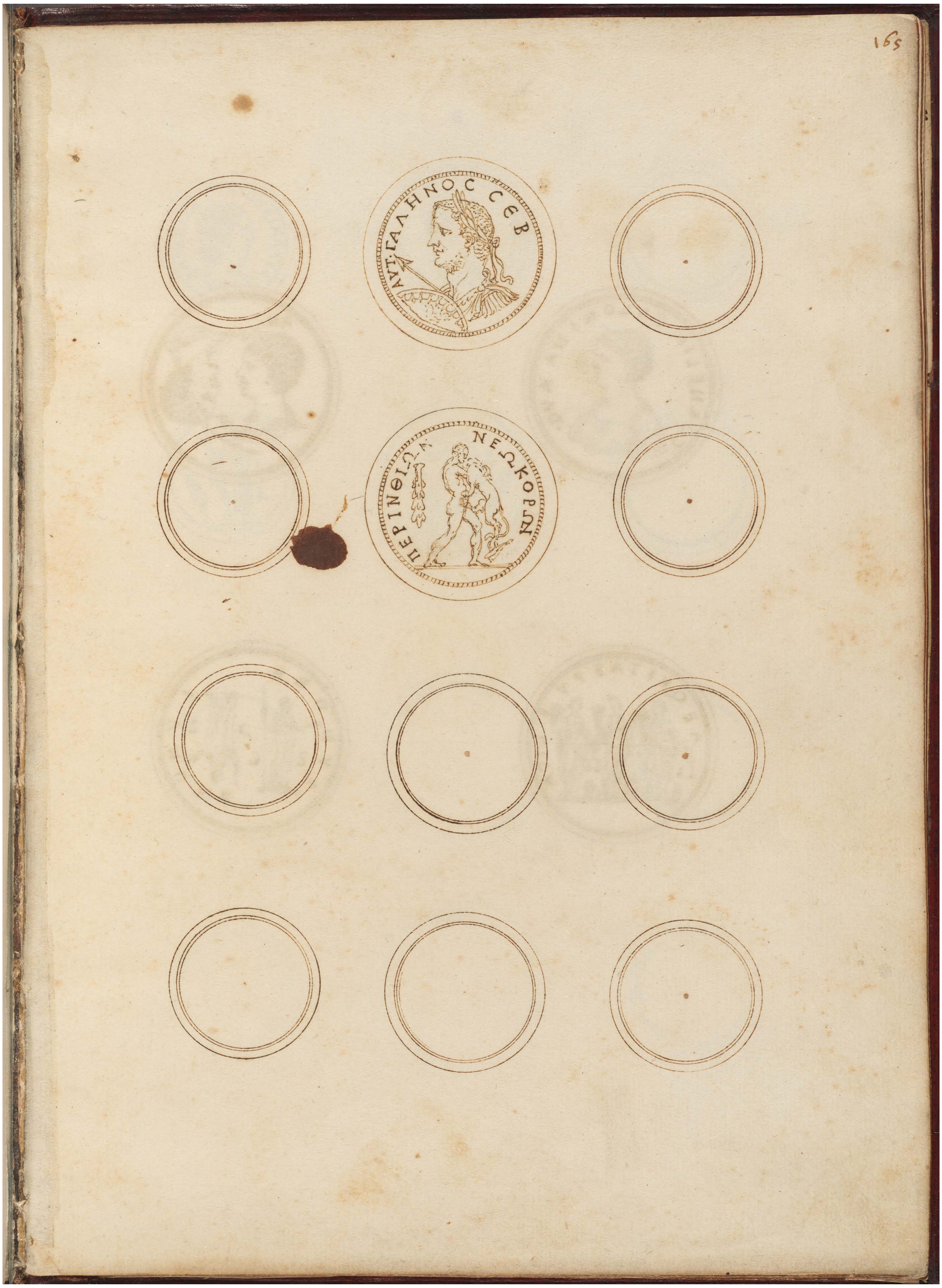

164
AR
DIVAE MARINIANAE
CONSECRATIO

Fol. 164 (cat. no. 1195)

Plate 308

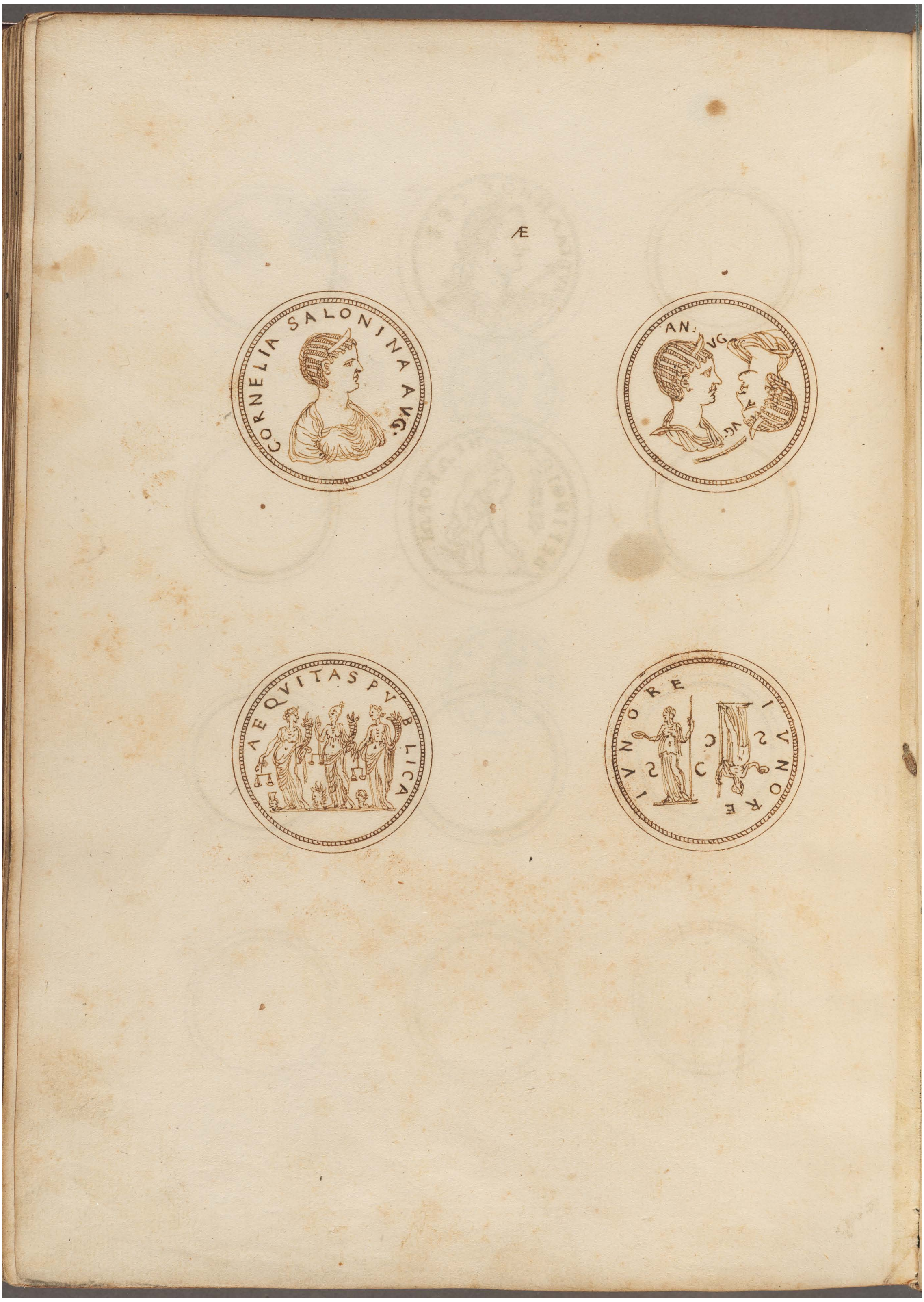

AR
GALLIENVS AVG.
VIRTVS AVG.

Fol. 164v (cat. no. 1196)

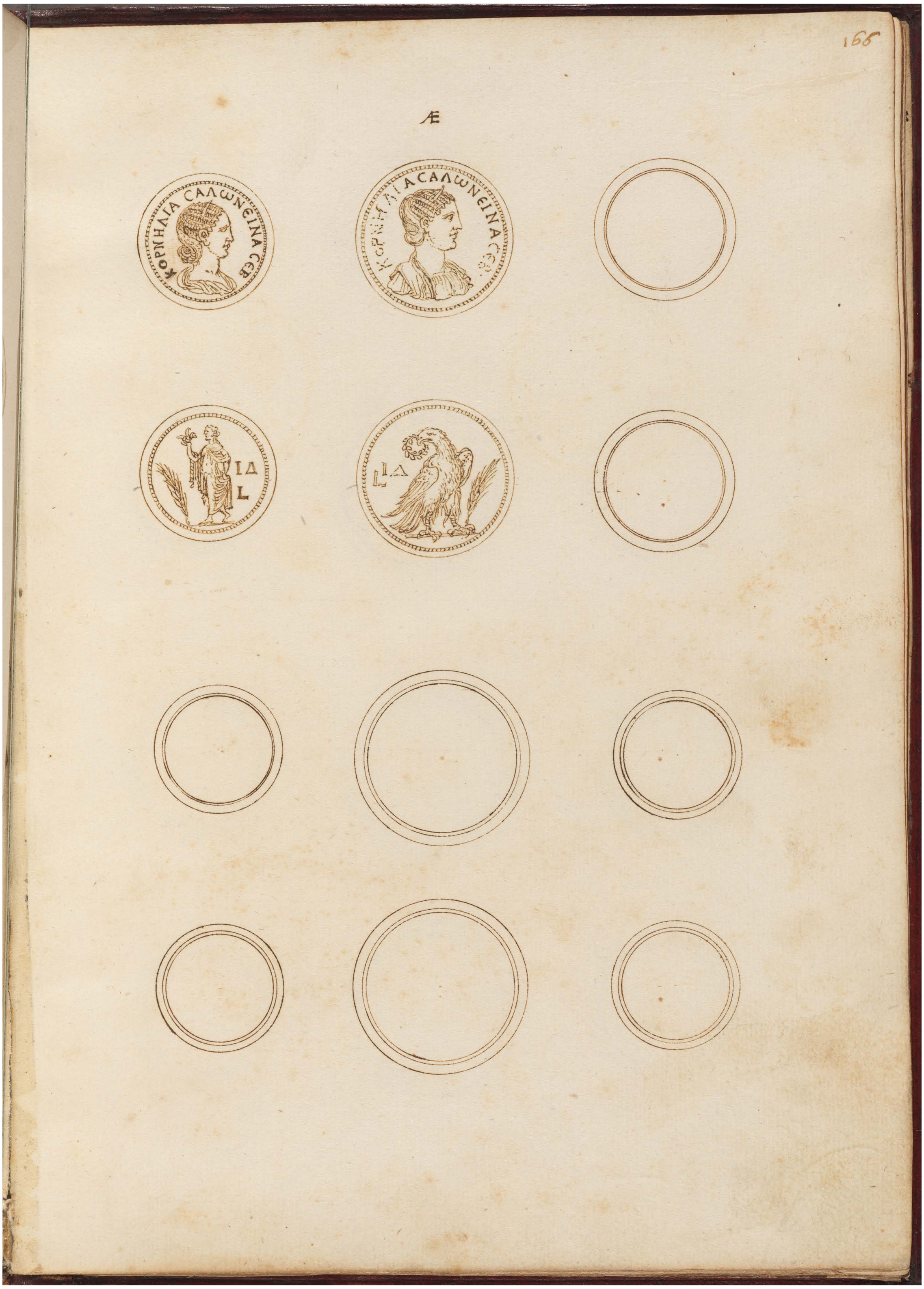

165
ΑΥΤ·ΓΑΛΛΗΝΟϹ ϹΕΒ
ΠΕΡΙΝΘΙΩ Δ
ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ

Fol. 165 (cat. no. 1197)

Plate 310

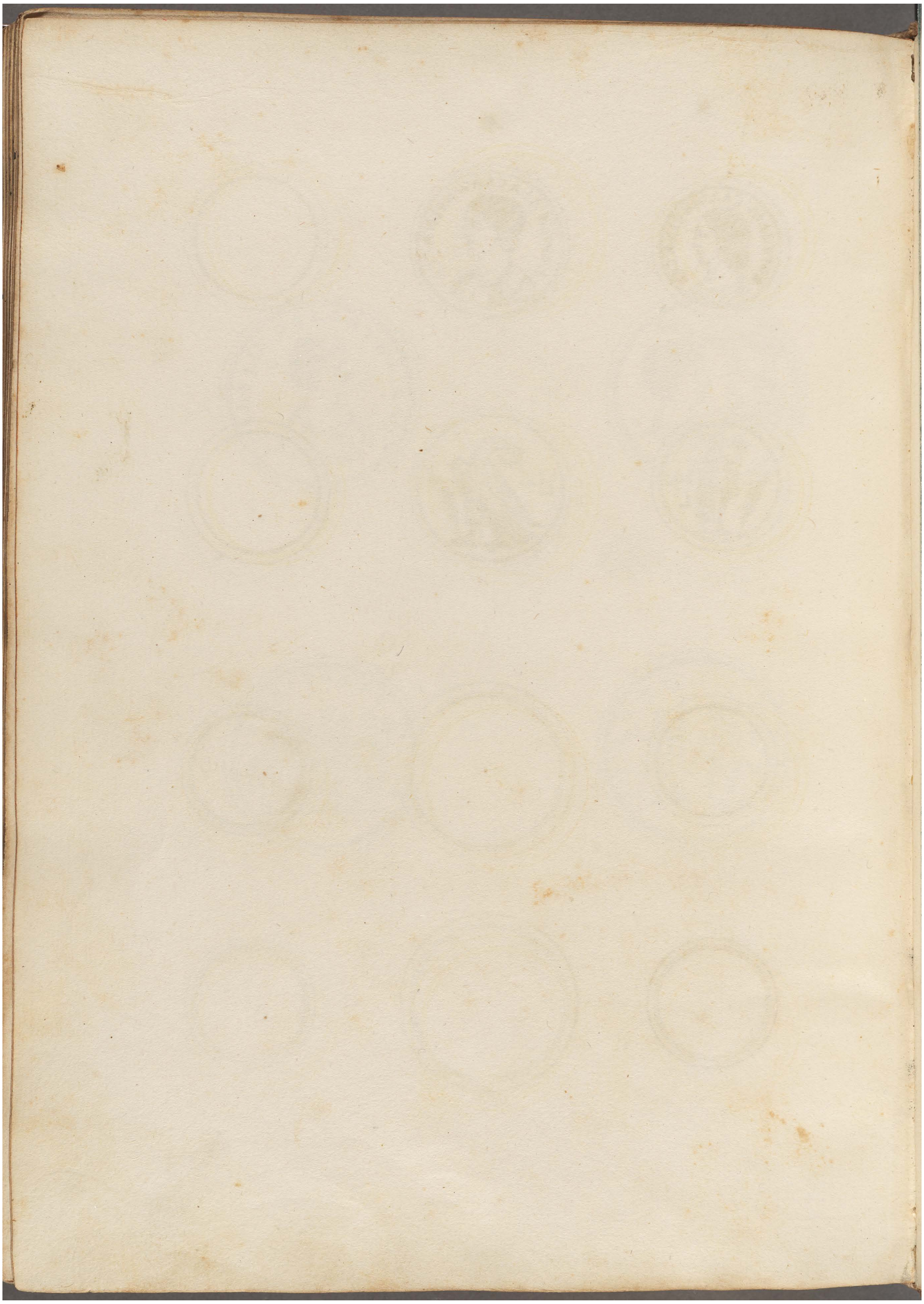

Æ
CORNELIA SALONINA AVG.
AN: VG
A VG
AEQVITAS PVBLICA
IVNORE
S C
IVNORE
S C

Fol. 165v (cat. nos. 1198–1199)

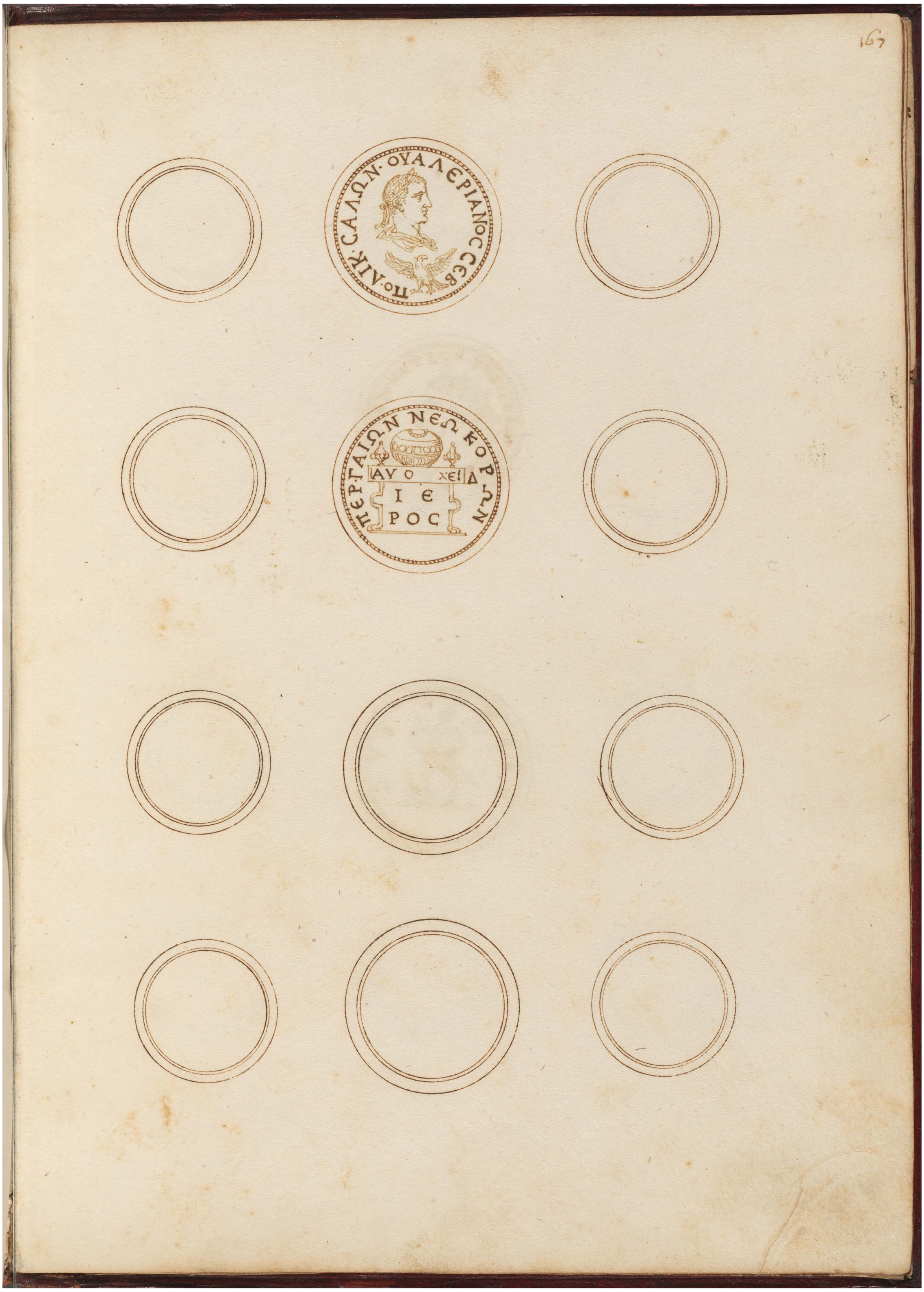

166
Æ
ΚΟΡΝΗΛΙΑ ϹΑΛΩΝΕΙΝΑ ϹΕΒ
ΚΟΡΝΗΛΙΑ ϹΑΛΩΝΕΙΝΑ ϹΕΒ
ΙΔ L
L ΙΔ

Fol. 166 (cat. nos. 1200–1201)

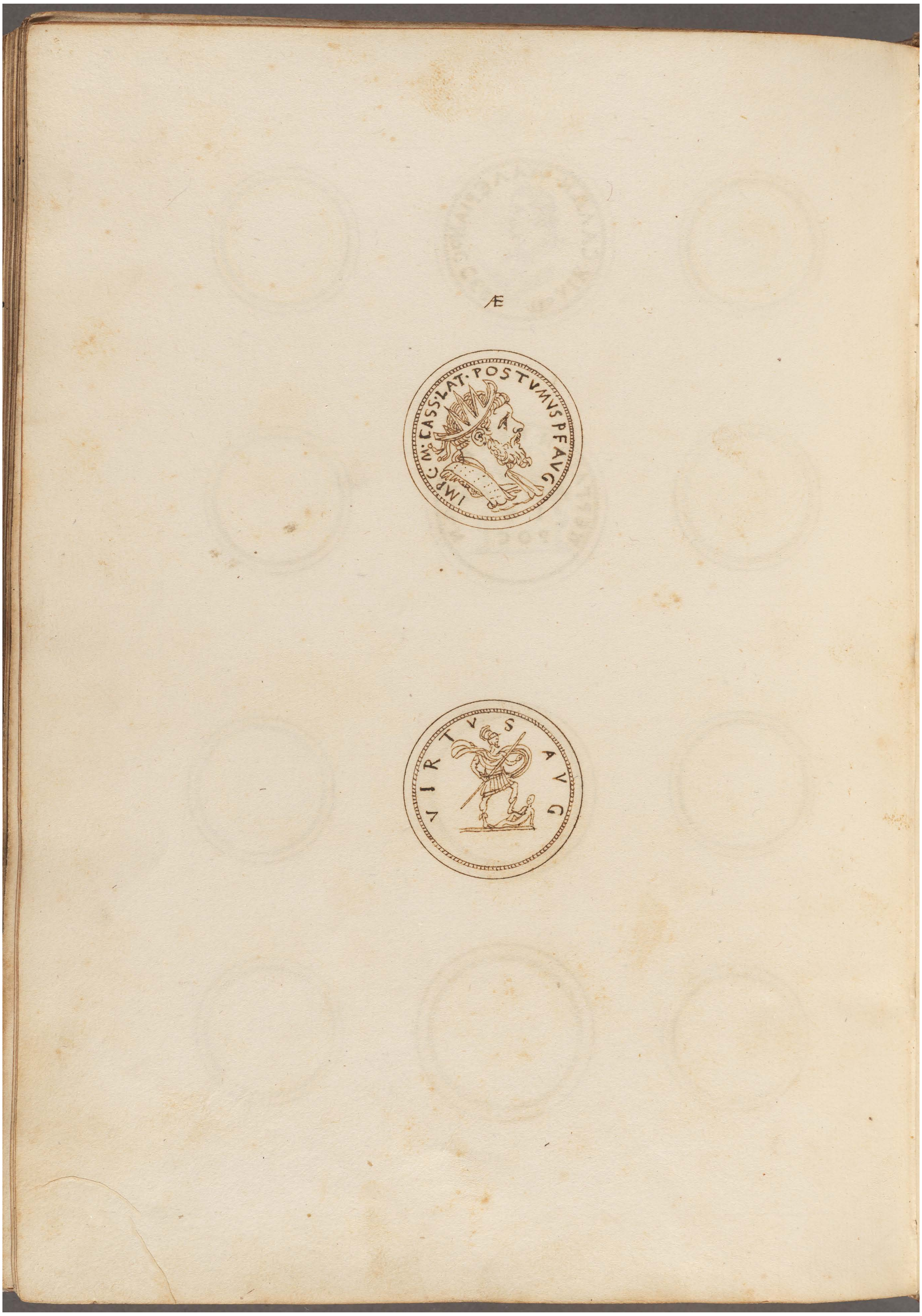
Plate 312



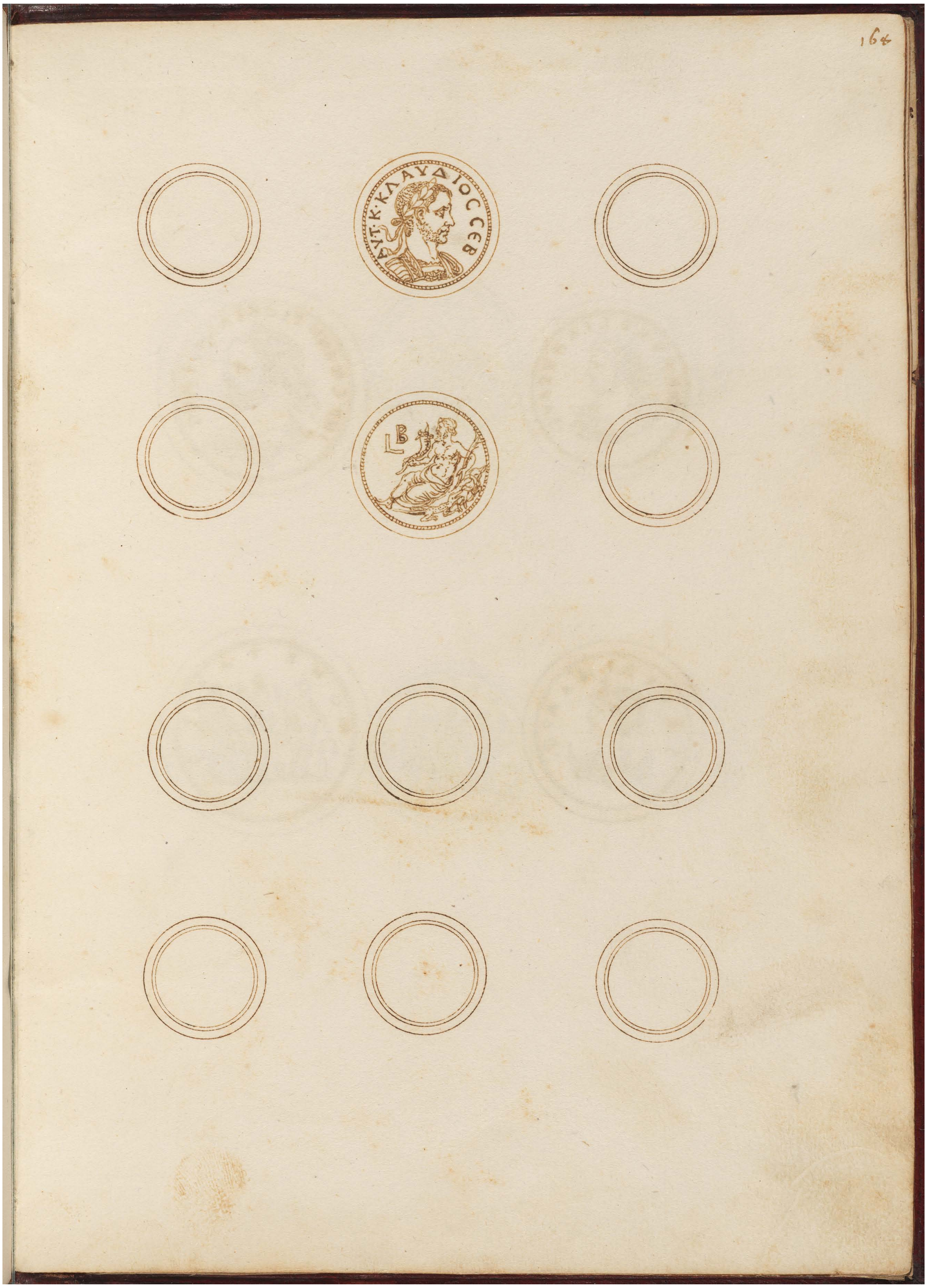
Fol. 166v


167
ΠΟ·ΛΙΚ·CΑΛΩΝ·ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟC CΕΒ
ΠΕΡΓΑΙΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ
ΑΥΟ ΧΕΙΔ
ΙΕ
ΡΟC

Fol. 167 (cat. no. 1202)

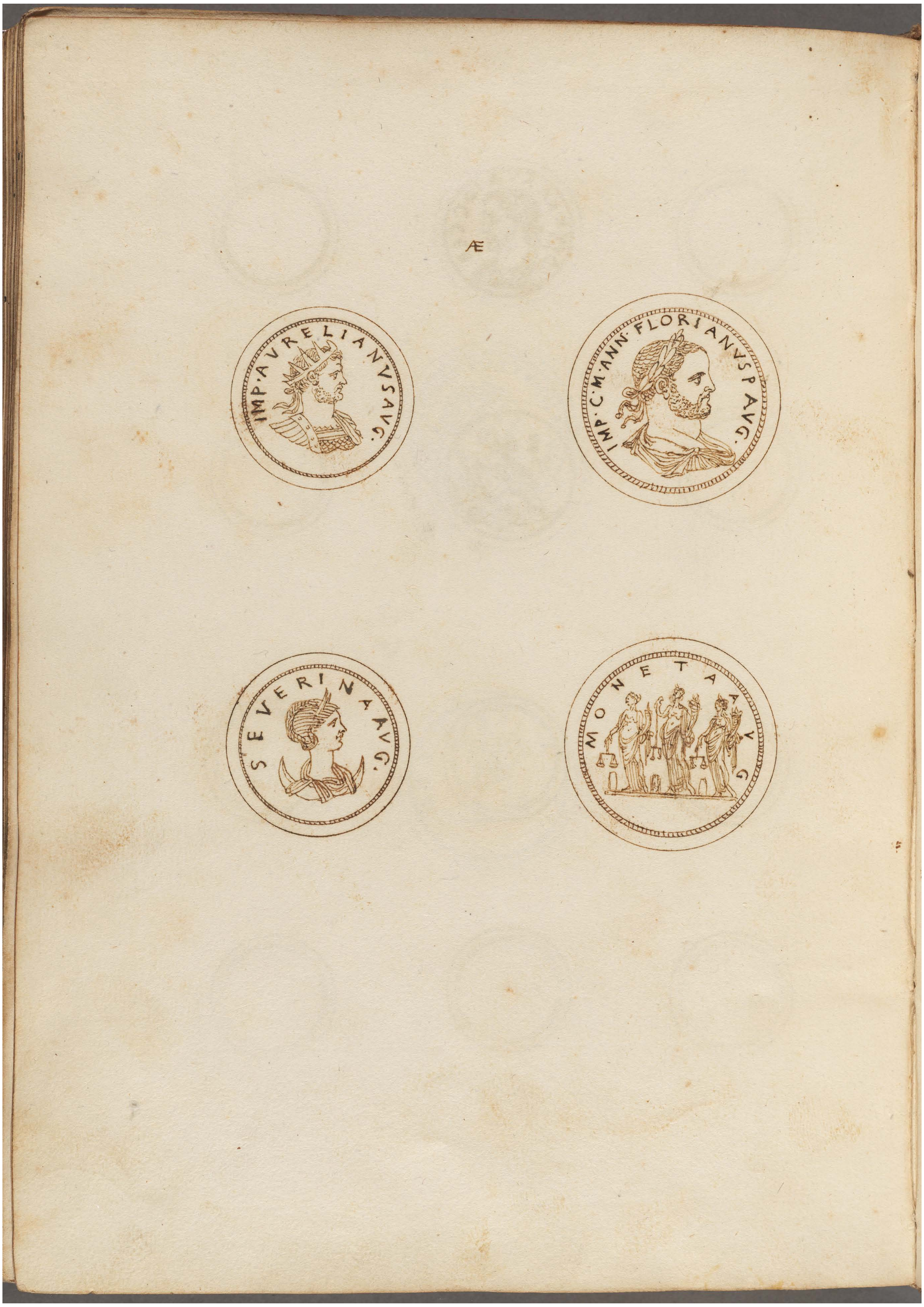

Æ
IMP·C·M·CASS·LAT·POSTVMVS P F AVG
VIRTVS AVG

Fol. 167v (cat. no. 1203)

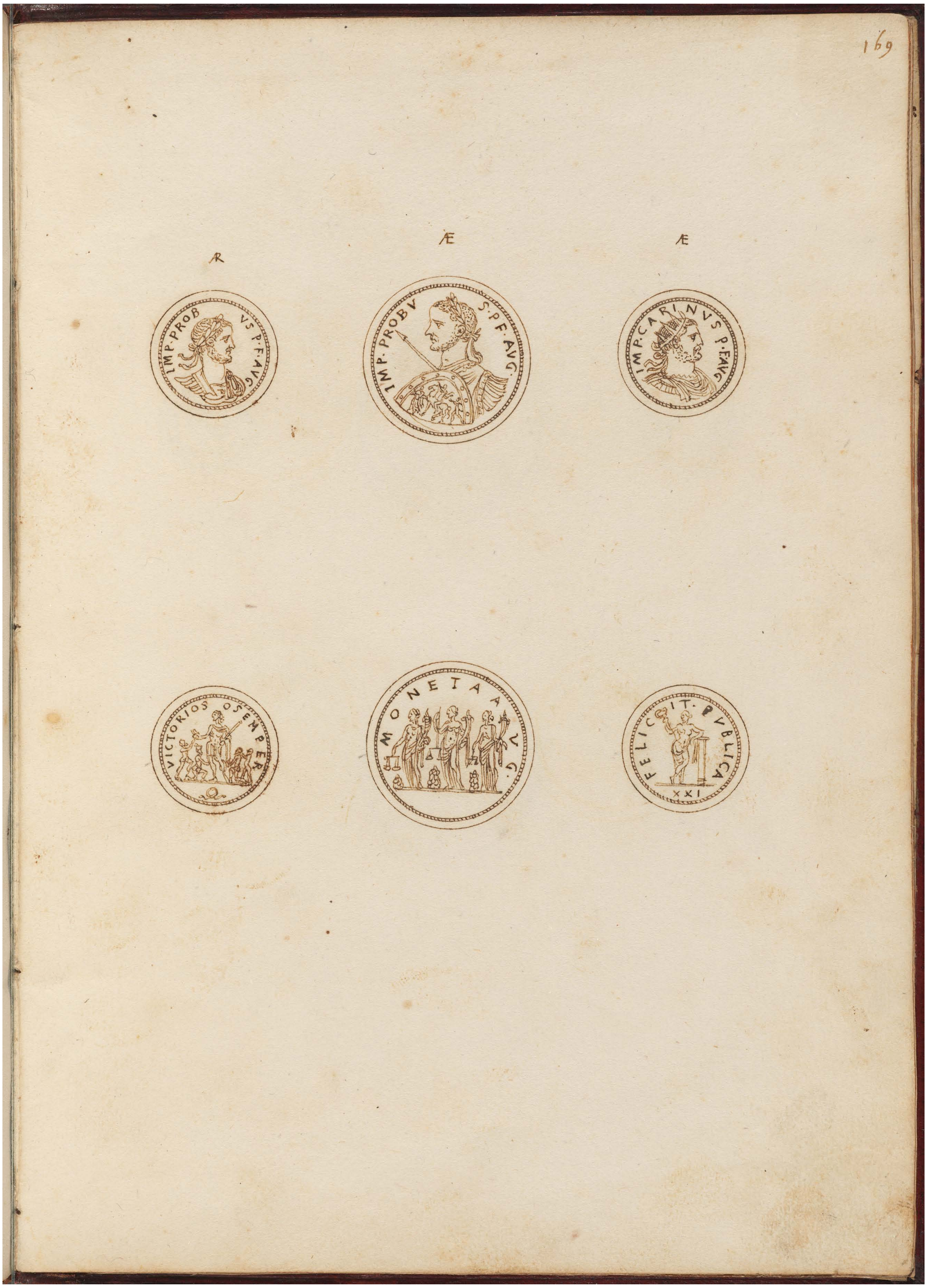

168
ΑΥΤ·Κ·ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟϹ ϹΕΒ
LB

Fol. 168 (cat. no. 1204)

Plate 316

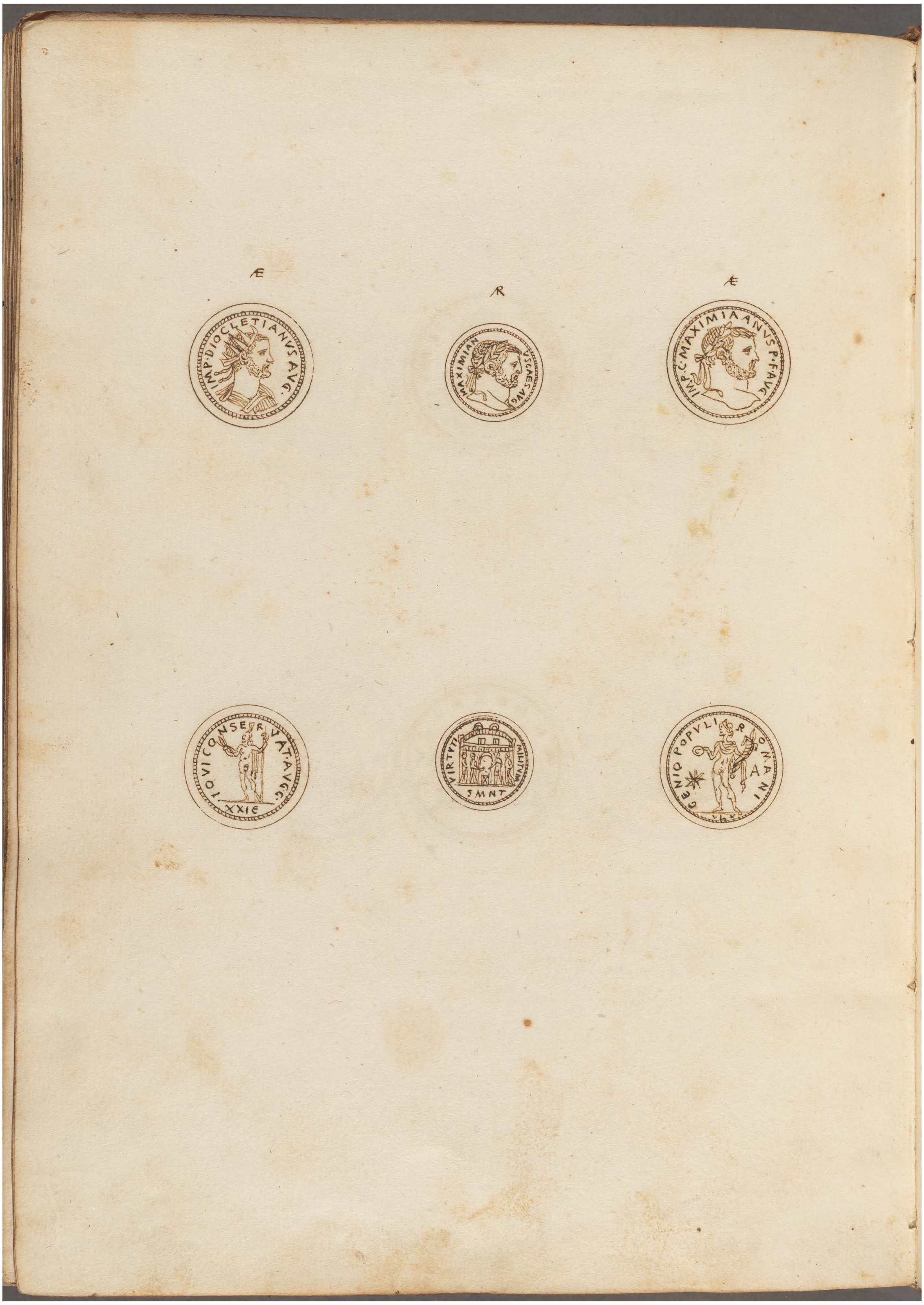

Æ
IMP·AVRELIANVS AVG.
IMP·C·M·ANN·FLORIANVS P AVG.
SEVERINA AVG.
MONETA AVG

Fol. 168v (cat. nos. 1205–1206)

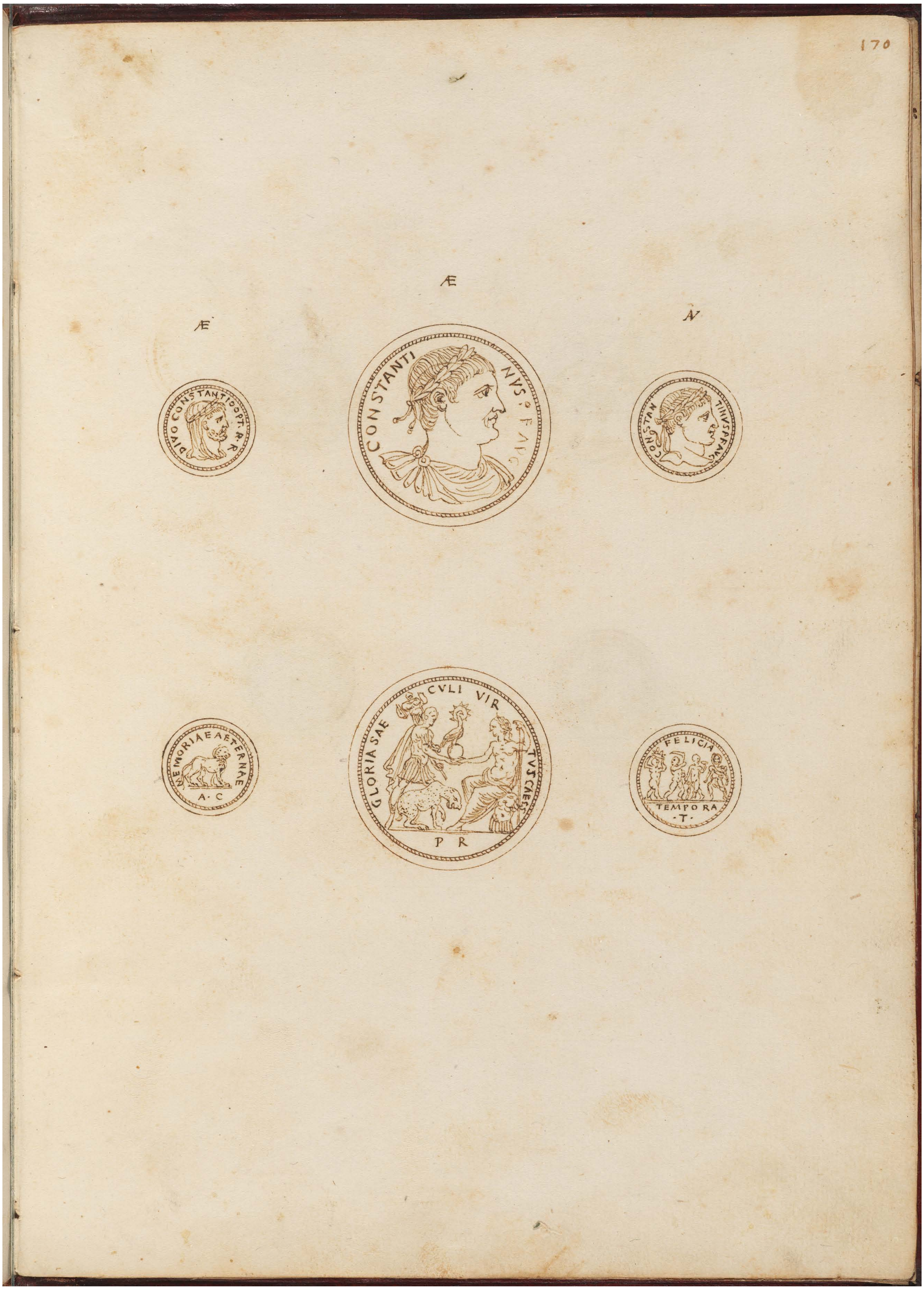

169
AR
Æ
Æ
IMP·PROB VS P·F·AVG
IMP·PROBV S·P·F·AVG
IMP·CARINVS P·F·AVG
VICTORIOSO SEMPER
MONETA AVG
FELICIT·PVBLICA
XXI

Fol. 169 (cat. nos. 1207–1209)

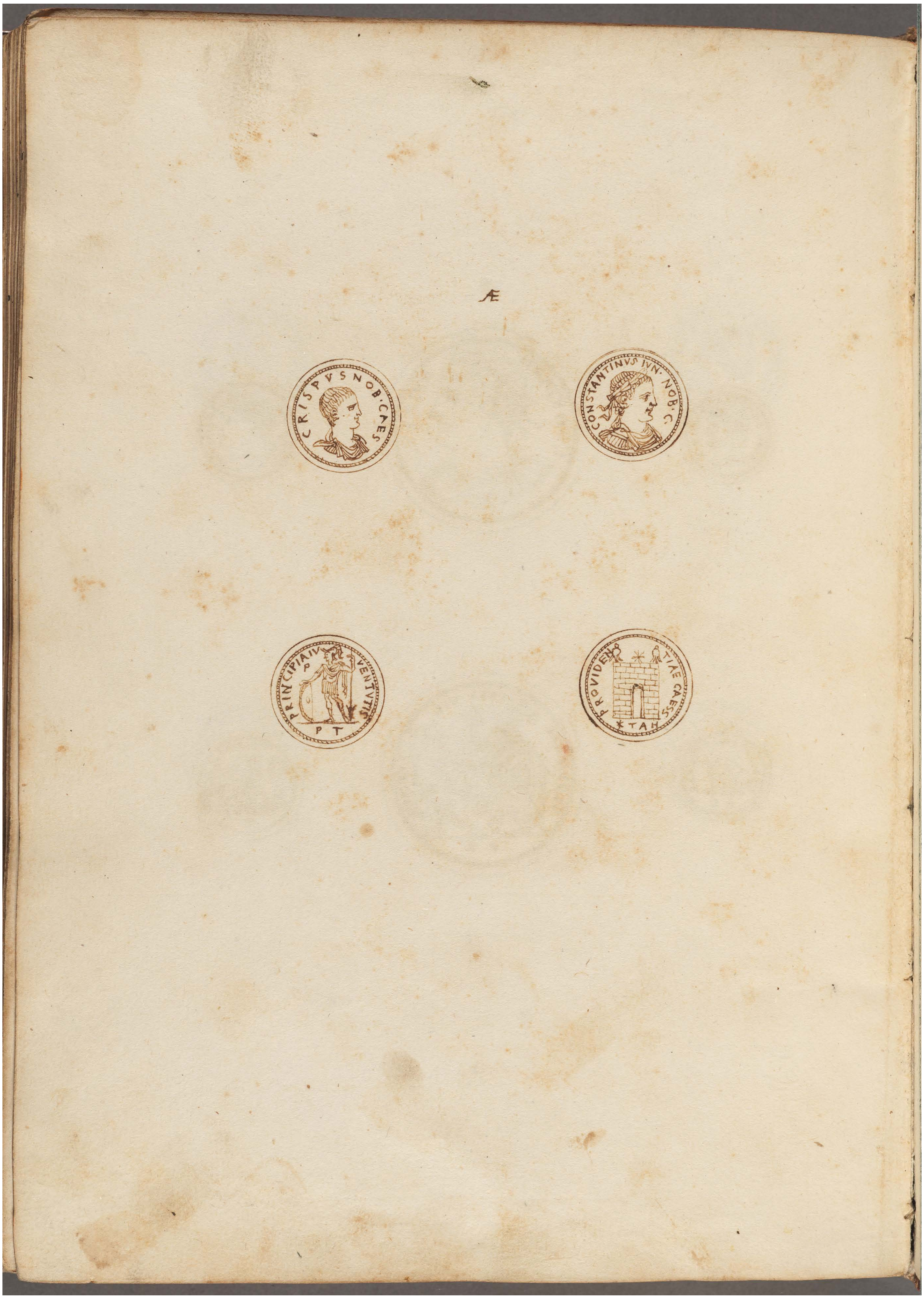
Plate 318


Æ
AR
Æ
IMP·DIOCLETIANVS·AVG·
MAXIMIANVS·CAES·AVG
IMP·C·MAXIMIAANVS·P·F·AVG·
IOVI CONSERVAT·AVGG·
XXIE
VIRTVTI MILITVM
SMNT
GENIO POPVLI ROMANI
A

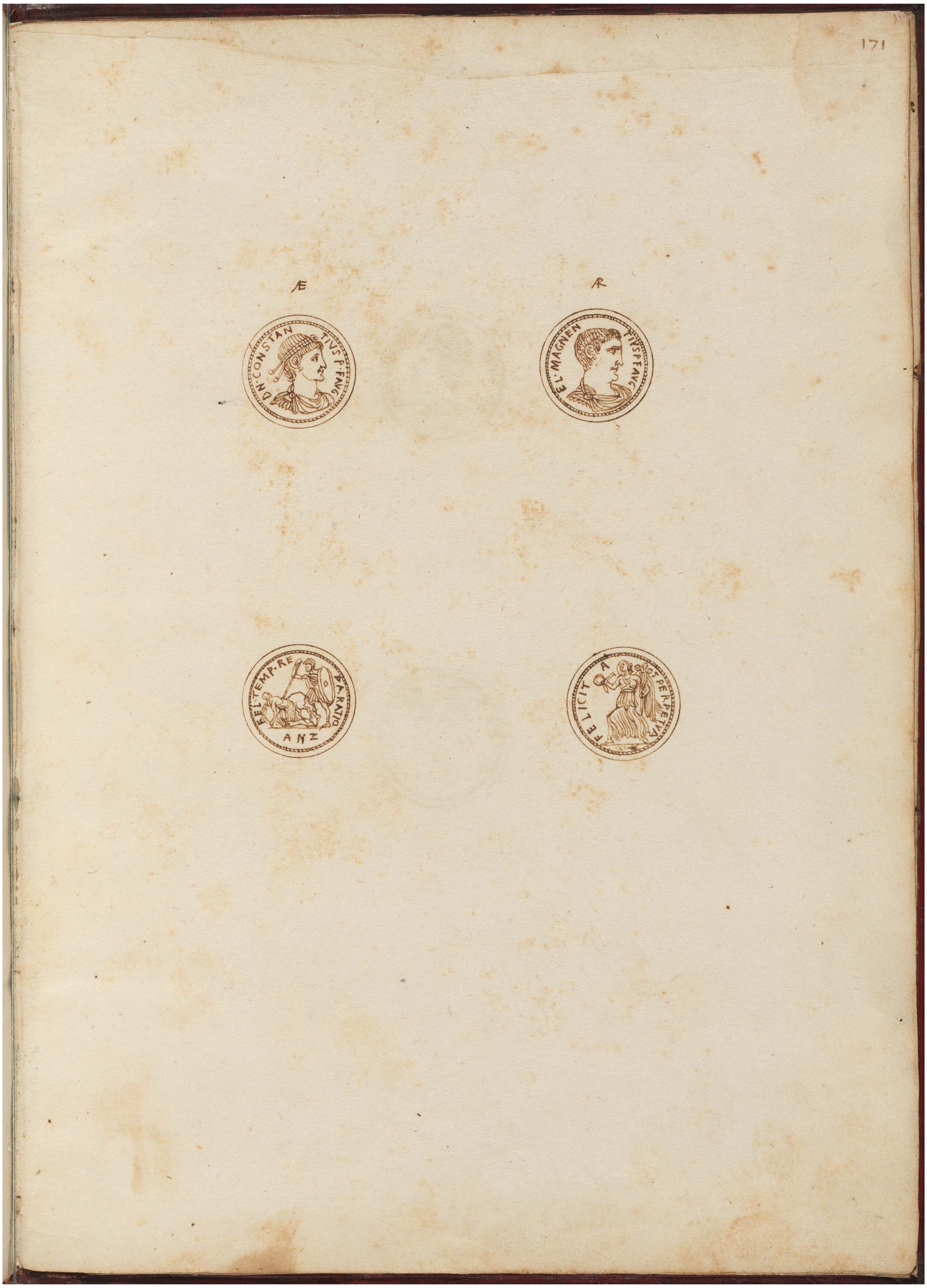
Fol. 169v (cat. nos. 1210–1212)


170
Æ
Æ
N
DIVO CONSTANTIO OPT. R. R
CONSTANTI NVS P F AVG
CONSTAN TINVS P F AVG
MEMORIAE AETERNAE
A · C
GLORIA SAE CVLI VIR TVS CAES
P R
FELICIA
TEMPORA
· T ·

Fol. 170 (cat. nos. 1213–1215)

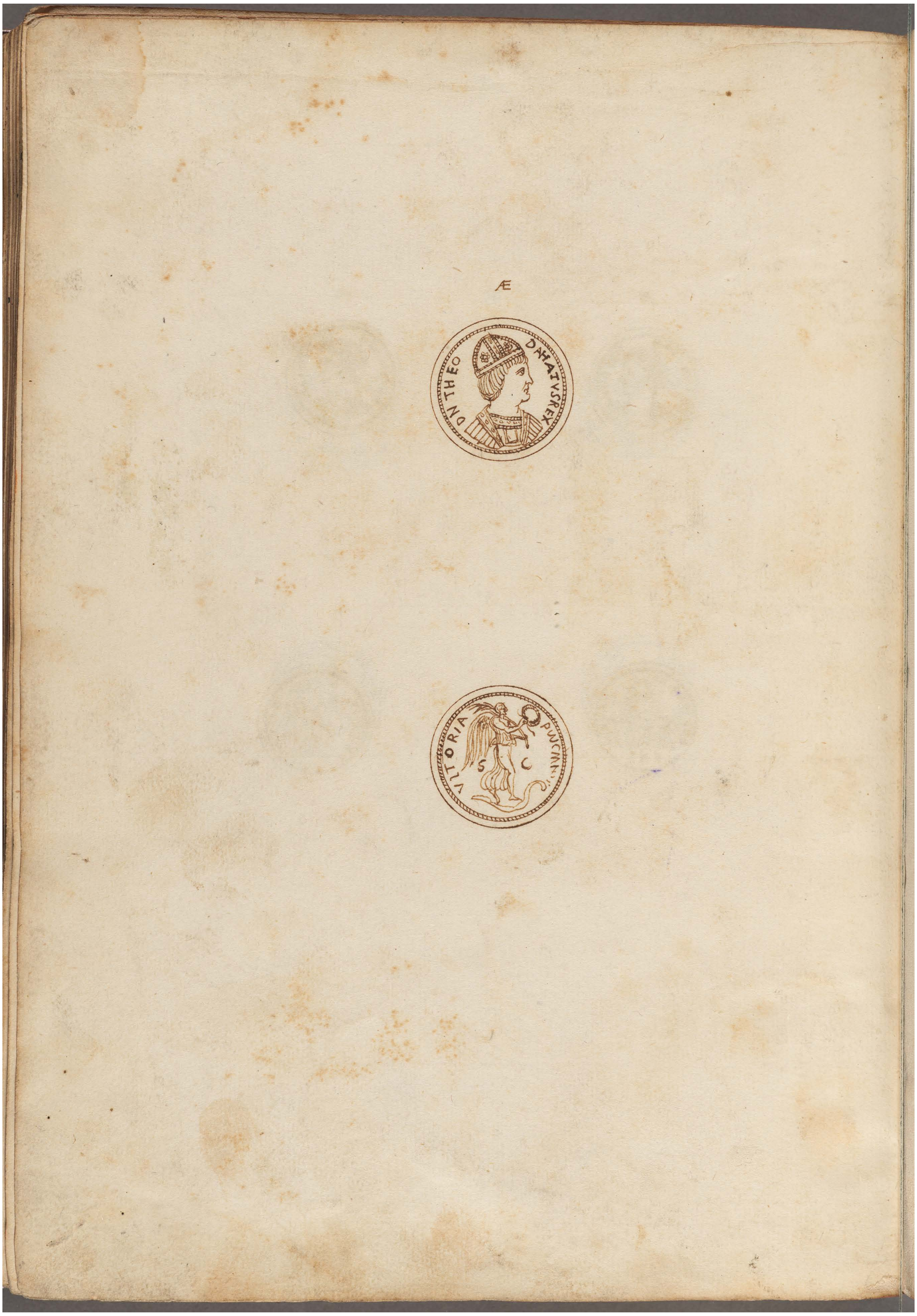

Æ
CRISPVS NOB. CAES
CONSTANTINVS IVN · NOB · C
PRINCIPIA IVVENTVTIS
P
PT
PROVIDENTIAE CAESS
TAH

Fol. 170v (cat. nos. 1216–1217)

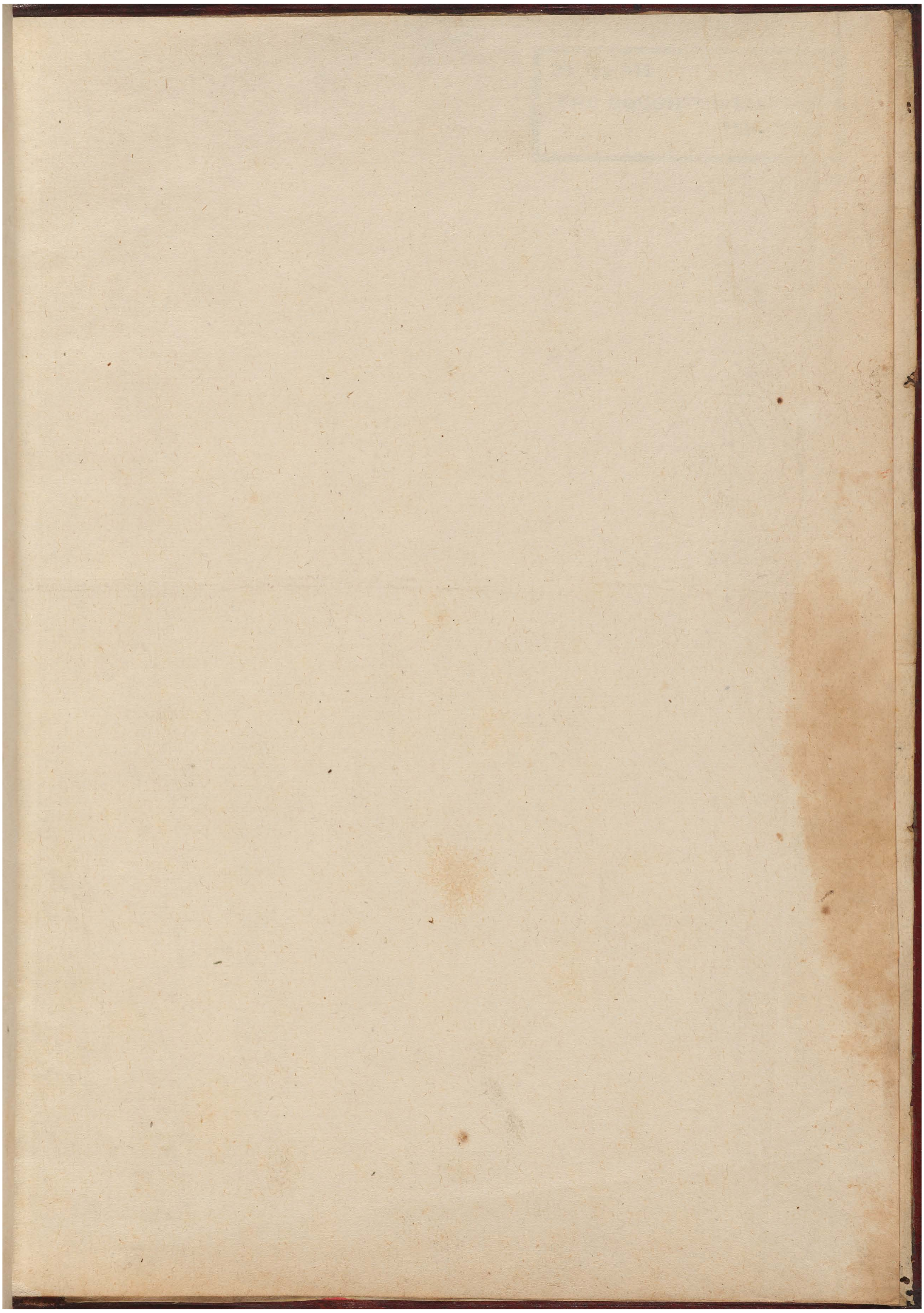

171
Æ
AR
D·N·CONSTAN TIVS·P·F·AVG
F·L·MAGNEN TIVS·P·F·AVG
FEL·TEMP·RE PARATIO
ANZ
FELICIT A S PERPETVA

Fol. 171 (cat. nos. 1218–1219)

Plate 322

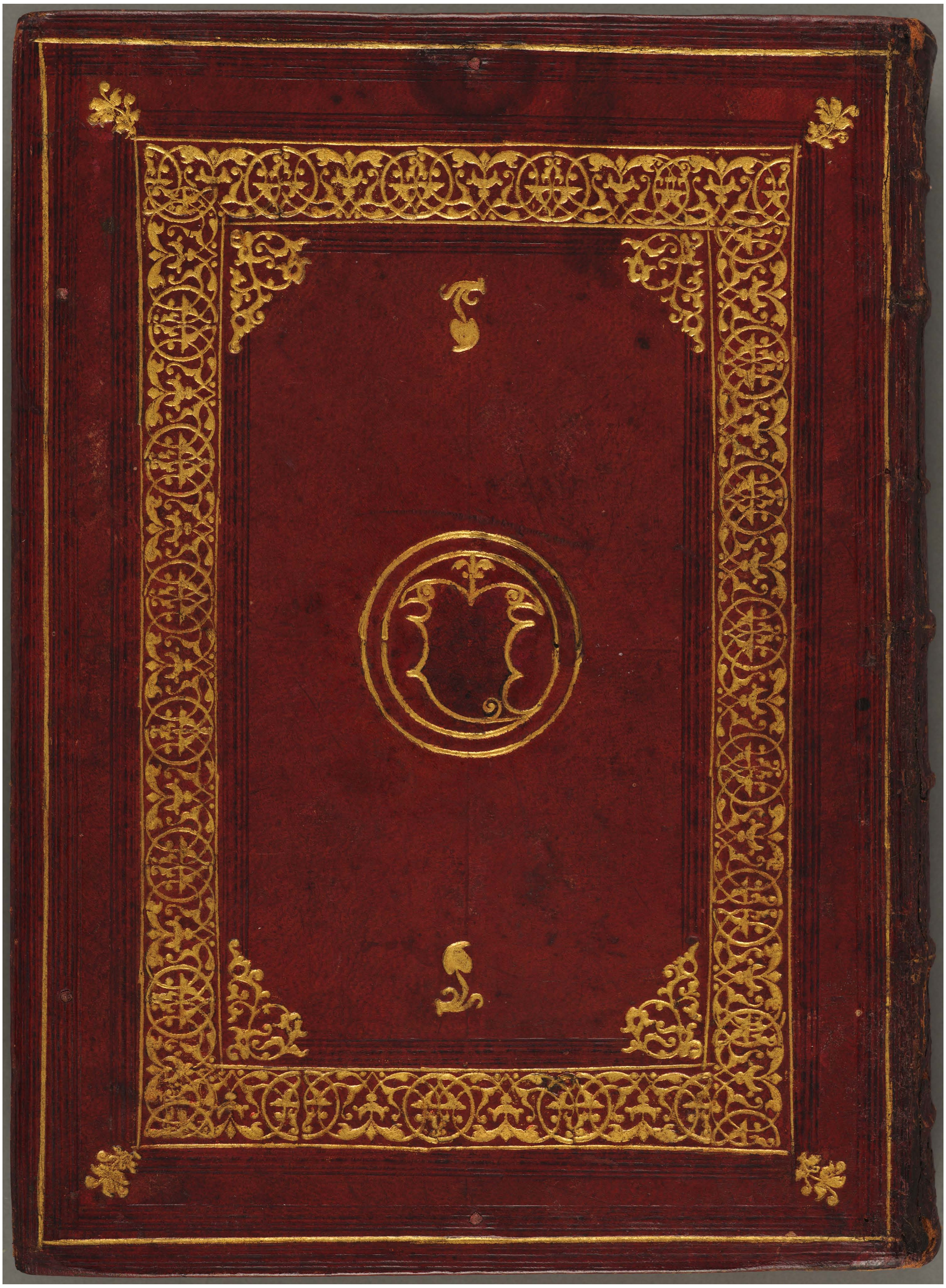

Æ
DN THEODAHATVS REX
VITORIA PRINCIPVM
S C

Fol. 171v (cat. no. 1220)



Flyleaf

Plate 324



Back cover, MS Typ 411